



La Liberté, par son caractère
est une femme. C'est pourquoi
on la représente avec une
couronne de fleurs, et non
de laurier, comme on le voit
sur les médailles de Rome.

T H E
Royal Universal *British* GRAMMAR
AND
V O C A B U L A R Y.

B E I N G

A Digestion of the entire *English* Language into its proper Parts of SPEECH. Compiled and calculated for equal Ease, both for the MASTER and SCHOLAR. In a Method entirely New.

In which

An exact Parallel is observed between the Names, Qualities, and Affirmations, according to Being, Doing, and Suffering, in the *English* or modern *British* Language, and the Declensions of the Nouns, both Substantive and Adjective; the Pronouns and Conjugations of Verbs in the *Latin* and other Languages; the Regular Words of each Part of Speech are distinctly separated from the Irregular; and Plain, and Concise Rules are given precedent to the full and entire Scope of Examples.

The WHOLE being delivered
By proper QUERIES and ANSWERS.

In this WORK the Etymology of the *English* Language is illustrated, and rendered very facile; the various Acceptations of the same Word are carefully distinguished; the proper Accents accurately marked; and Children may be taught the Formation of more than TEN THOUSAND Sentences, by marginal Insertions, apposed to that Part of Speech term'd *Qualities*; which have not increased the VOLUME two Pages.

J. Farise
By D. FARRO, S. M.

Practice in Art removes Difficulty.

The SECOND EDITION.

L O N D O N:

Printed for the AUTHOR, in Red-Lion-Court, Watling Street; J. HODGKINS, at the Looking-Glass on London-Bridge; R. BALDWIN, at the Race in Pater-noster Row; and other Booksellers in Town and Country.
M. DCC. LIV.

THE
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

A. N. D.

ALGABUL

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
ALGABUL

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
ALGABUL



THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
ALGABUL

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
ALGABUL

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
ALGABUL

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
ALGABUL

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
ALGABUL

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
ALGABUL

DEDICATION

TO HIS
ROYAL HIGHNESS

THE
PRINCE OF WALES.

May it please Your Royal Highness,

THIS *Grammar and Vocabulary*, which contain the full Scope of the modern *British Language*, with all her Circumstances or Accidents, being designed for the universal Use, Benefit, and Advantage, of the Subjects of the *British Dominions*, is most humbly dedicated and presented, both by the Author and Nature, to your ROYAL HIGHNESS,

implo^{ring} Shelter and Patronage beneath your comfortable **ROYAL WING**; with the Imp^{ression} of your **ROYAL MOTION**, well knowing that the true *Genii* of *Great Britain* are entirely prepared to accept, and will most readily and chearfully pursue whatsoever may be directed by the judicious and well-guiding **Motions** of your **ROYAL HIGHNESS**, our most hopeful and much admired **PRINCE**, whom *Britannia's* true Sons (without any Manner of Doubt) esteem, account, and compare (if so weak a Comparison may be presumed) to a fruitful Soil, adorn'd with multiparous Signatures of hidden, immense, and inestimable Treasures, which the Almighty Creator will, in his good Time, providentially communicate and dispense through his **ROYAL MEDIUM**, the Person of your **ROYAL HIGHNESS**, to the *British* Dominions in general.

BUT, to panegyrize duly on what appears so very conspicuously in your **ROYAL PERSON**, must be referred to the hard and laborious **Task**, which will be found a **Toil** for the most able and profoundest Perception, Reason, and Judgment; therefore it behoves the Author to prostrate for your **ROYAL PERSON** in presenting a **Hilt** at such a Measure of hereditary Excellency (as his weak Abilities are in no Capacity to prognosticate upon), to adhere

DEDICATION.

to his Duty, and to render Almighty GOD most humble Thanks for *Being*, and *Enjoyment* of the common national Blessings under the auspicious and benign Reigns of your most illustrious and excellent GRANDSIREs; and may the surviving, His present most Excellent MAJESTY King GEORGE the Second, long live, for the further Paternal Use, Benefit, and Ornament, of the most noble, absolute, independent, and hereditary Monarchy of the *British* Dominions; so that when it shall please HEAVEN to call our most Gracious SOVEREIGN to reign with CHRIST above, and your ROYAL HIGHNESS to the Accession of the *British* Throne, may you find the *British* Monarch's Path so levell'd and plain'd by Unity, Peace, and Concord, as shall render the ponderous Weight of the most renowned *British* Crown and Sceptre far more easy to your ROYAL HIGHNESS, in Support and Sway, than in the preceeding Reigns.

~~These~~ ^{These} my truly honour'd, and justly esteem'd ~~Prayers~~ ^{Prayers} are the sincere Desires of him who wishes Health, Wealth, and Tranquility, with every beautiful Blessing, to your ROYAL HIGHNESS in particular; and, in general, to every Branch of your most illustrious House.

AND

And finally, May this Work be found useful by any Means, in the Effect of the *Royal Sponsorship* which your HIGHNESS has engaged for the *Royal Infants*; viz. His Highness Prince FREDERICK-WILLIAM, and her Highness Princess CAROLINE-MATILDA, (for whose Use and Benefit it is principally intended) this will inevitably add to the Happiness of a true *British* Subject, whose entire Delight and Satisfaction subsists in subscribing himself,

Your Royal Highness's

Most Humble,

Obedient, and

Dutiful Servant,

D. FARRO.



To the PUBLIC.

It is hoped, that this Undertaking will not appear undeserving of the Reception and Encouragement of every worthy Teacher of our Language; (as well as Parents and Guardians) that, by following the Method here laid down, each School will be properly constituted a GRAMMAR SCHOOL; and the Trouble in instructing Children greatly diminished. Hereby the English Language is, in Effect, reduced to a Standard; its Copiousness manifested; and, contrary to the Opinion of too many, the extreme Easiness of its Attainment clearly demonstrated.

Note, This GRAMMAR contains a Method so easy, that every Female Teacher in the British Dominions may open an English GRAMMAR SCHOOL, and render themselves much more useful to the Public.



THE JOURNAL OF THE

THE
CHURCH OF THE
SACRAMENT

8. E. A. H. DOMINON

Page 1

...has been known to ...

THEY OF A Pious Education; for
you are learning Habits, with

...the ... of the ...

and cultivating her soil for the Reception of the Rabbis.

the material seed. Nay, to you is committed the future of the world, and the direction of the world.



TO ALL THE
Worthy TEACHERS
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE
Throughout the
BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Worthy Gentlemen,



It cannot be objected, but must be acknowledged and confessed, that ye are very instrumental in the good Effects of a pious Education; for your concurring Endeavours, with divine Grace, prevent a greater Corruption of the present Age, (notwithstanding its apparent Grossness); by which Means the succeeding Generations shall be more refined. Ye are the first and heavy burthened Labourers in clearing off the Rubbish of Nature, and cultivating her Soil for the Reception of the ministerial Seed. Nay, to you is committed the Setting out, and Direction of Youth, in their

[12]
[*]
Erudition by the Natural Parent — A Trust of high Concern and Importance, which appoints or substitutes you the Artificial Parents.

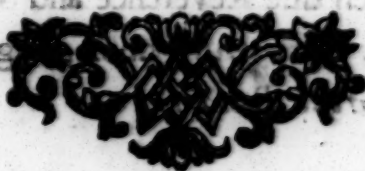
AND further, to the Honour, Reputation, and Endearment of every worthy Teacher to Mankind in general — I will only recite this one recorded memorable Saying of that renowned and illustrious Hero *Alexander* the Great, who, under the most refined Notions and Reflections, and in the most exalted Degree of his Reason, openly declared, that his Judgment was entirely unable to discern the true State of his own propounded Question; *viz.* Of the Two — to whom he was most obliged — whether to *Philip* King of *Macedonia*, his Father that begat him, or to *Aristotle* his Tutor, in his Education. However, such a Spirit of Acknowledgment, by so great and eminent a Person, ought not to be buried in Oblivion; but cheerfully accepted, with such due Reverence and Veneration as shall distinguish every truly noble, ingenious, and heroic Son of *Great Britain*.

BUT to return from this Digression in considering your noble Office and Service in general — I entreat you, worthy Gentlemen, to receive my Offspring, this GRAMMAR and VOCABULARY, into your

your Tuition, to nurse her up with the human tender Plants of your Nurseries, to defend her against the World, the Flesh, and the whole ~~Body~~ of Sin. And may this, my good Will, in a short Time, become useful and instrumental in your Hands, in the Administration of your Office, in your respective Seminaries of Literature, being a Design for a substantial Foundation, a speedy Progress and Perfection in our own Language.

THESE, Brethren, are the sincere Desires of your affectionate Brother and Fellow-Labourer in *Christ Jesus* our Lord.

D. F.



THE



1. K. E. A. C. E.

The first of these is the fact that the English language is a very young one, and that it has not yet reached the stage of development which is necessary for it to become a true language. It is still in the process of formation, and it is still very much influenced by the other languages of the world. This is why it is so difficult to learn, and why it is so often misunderstood.



T H E
P R E F A C E.

THE Subject of a Preface being such as requires a Declaration of the Author's Reasons and Inducements for setting about, or engaging in the Prosecution of the Work contained in the subsequent Sheets, with the Exhibition of their more superior Utility to the Public, than any Thing or Piece of the like Kind and Nature, and to discover a View of the near advancing universal Improvement to each particular Individual of the human Species; these are the Heads I propose to touch upon, with as much Brevity as possible. First, in Consideration of the several Essays, &c. on English Grammar, issued from the Result of very eminent Talents; the Memory of which Authors deserve now, and even commanded in their Day, the highest Celebration for their most kind, benevolent, and generous Affections, joined with elaborate Endeavours for the Improvement of Literature, with the Facility of obtaining it by the English or modern British Language: But what Progress, or how far their desired Effect have proceeded in rendering English Grammar universal, is to be judged of by the Number of entire English Grammar Schools now subsisting within the British Dominions, (I cannot determine that Point). Nevertheless, I have not only conceived, but, from experienced Series in Tails of teaching for seventeen Years, found

found those well-designed Rules extant, not to be adopted to every Age and Capacity; as none could be more indefatigable in, or for the Cause of rendering my School to the entire Practice of English Grammar. Therefore I must confess myself obliged to my own Experience for Help, where I found Deficiency; which Fatigue increased my Labour, opened to me a Sense of the Wanting-fitness of English Grammar to the British Youth; and more especially to tender Age. From hence proceeded Motives which induced me to compile my experienced Observations and Notions on English, or modern British Grammar; which, I make no Doubt, will be found the most effective to the great and grand Design; and more especially in the tenderest Age of Youth; considering I have adjoined with Grammar, the full Scope of the most noble and copious modern British Language, digested in such a Manner as shews it to be the most easy Language under the Copes of Heaven; and therefore too vainly attempted to complete, by pursuing its Nature and Genius through the Regions of the Principles of such Languages, as are absolutely fifty times more difficult than the modern British Tongue; viz. the Latin and French, &c. between which, I beg Leave to premise a few convincing Instances, in order to support the Assertion. And First, It must be observed, what Difficulty subsists between Noun Substantives of the Latin, &c. and the modern British Common Names. Here indeed we find the Latin Nouns subjected to five Declensions, with a more than ordinary Regard for Gender, by either Custom or Termination, &c. of the Nominative, more than by natural Signification; with a great Number of Exceptions to the general Rules for the Management of each; all which Difficulty is ballanced by certain small Particles, put in Apposition to the modern British Common Names; as is shewn in Page 36, which answers all the Purposes of their five Declensions; and Application of the same Kind of Words termed Prepositions in the Latin, &c. from whence it is plain, that the declined Languages are absolutely more than ten-fold difficult in that Part of Speech.

Secondly, Their Adjectives, which are paralleled by the modern British Qualities, they being dependent on whatsoever Noun you shall be pleased to assign, are also subjected to Declensions, Gender, and Formation of Numbers, exactly fitted to its Substantive; (a Business not very easy to manage); these

must

must also be acknowledged to cause, or exceed the Difficulty of managing Qualities in a more than ten-fold Toll.

Thirdly, Their Pronouns, whether Substantive or Adjective, (which are paralleled by our Personal Names, and Personal Qualities) do not, nay, cannot, shew less Fatigue than either of the foregoing Parts of Speech, seeing they depend on the Resemblance of different Declensions, Genders, &c.

Fourthly, The Verbs of declined Languages having no less than four different Conjugations, &c. for the forming different Manners or Moods of Expression, in both the Active and Passive Voice, in sundry Times, with many and various Exceptions, must absolutely render this Part of Speech far more than a ten-fold Degree in Difficulty of learning it, than the modern British Affirmation, under the like Circumstance, seeing we have but one entire Scale. (and indeed we can desire no less) to parallel the Circumstances of the aforesaid Conjugations.

Lastly, The remaining declined Part of Speech; viz. Participle, taking also the four indeclinable Parts, with the natural Syntax, which arises from such complicated Circumstances as attend Declensions, the different Manners of respecting Gender, managing Conjugations of Verbs, with Exceptions, Government, &c. with the Difficulty of orthographizing and pronouncing the French Language; these will greatly surmount the remaining Quantity of Difficulty, in Charge against the remaining opposite Parts of Speech, and Construction in the modern British Tongue.

Now the total Aggregate of these Divisions, I hope, will be sooner proved, than granted, to superabound the Assertion, notwithstanding the Strangeness of its first Appearance.

However, I would not be understood to have any Notion or Intention to depreciate any Language. The Point aimed at, is to clear up some prejudicial Notions chiefly directed against the English Language; considering it must be admitted, all Languages in the World subsist in one and the same substantial Nation of Beings, Actions, and Passions, with the Manner or Quality of Beings, and their Actions and Passions, or Sufferings. For Instance, the Being Man is a known Being in all Places of the Globe; the Action to stab this Being is likewise known in general to all Beings of the human Species, to be an ill-natured Action, from which ensues the Pains and Passion of Death; but, alas! how widely different are the Sounds

Sounds of Voice on the same Subject, Action, and Passion, as accustomed to every particular Region in the habitable World; so that we cannot read the Benefits of Society, until we can arrive to a tolerable Degree in the Sense of Sounds, fitted to the Object, Actions, and Passions, subsisting in the Nation, Province, &c. wherein we shall be Breeding; nay further, it is far more difficult to describe or orthographize truly any one particular Language; therefore, whoever would be stiled Learned in such a Language, is absolutely required to have a full and perfect Knowledge of all the Accidents and Circumstances, as directed by Syntax, appertaining to that particular Language, before he can declare himself Master. Since this is Fact, the Case is, How should the most noble, sonorous, copious, modern British Tongue, supported by no other than natural Accidents, be attained with much less Fatigue, and by practising the Latin, rather than the Principles and Accidents of the English (reputing it mean to pursue them alone?) whereas the Latin is a dead Language, and circumscribed with numerous artificial Accidents, which Men, and many different Ages, have fixed, established, and confirmed upon her, as unalterable; whether in Declensions, Genders, (which in many Substantives is most absurd, concluding a great Number of Substantives to be Male or Female, when they are really inanimates; and whether they might not be relieved from such Bondage, is a Subject of Indifferency to me), or Conjugations, so very wide and different from the English, that there is but little subsists between the two Tongues, save so much as relates to the ideal and essential Subsistence. And as to the French Language, which is so much forced to endure the Latin Yoke to so high a Degree, yet it could not be brought to so easy a Proposition and Orthography. From what hath been said it appears, that any Language of principal Words, being attended in their Relations, Manners, &c. with only necessary Accidents, commonly is the plainest, and most easily attained in the shortest Time: Now, such a Language might become (were not Mankind fond of Novelty and Obscurity) the Universal Speech of the human Creation, and might restore, or effect a Rectitude of the Babel Confusion. Sure if such a Proposition were to be set on Wheel, none of the European Tongues would be half so applicable as the most noble, facile, and excellent modern British Tongue.

Having

Having very briefly shewn my Reason and Inducement for pursuing this Work, I next, in like Manner, will make appear the Excellency of the following Sheets, as adapted to the Use of every Age; first considering, for a Child's Use, you having the full Scope of the Language, digested under every Part of Speech, the Regular separated from the Irregular, suitable to a Child's Capacity, on his or her first Entrance on Literature, then wanting a Stock of Words, or Sense on the Sound of the various Combinations of the Letters; viz. of the Vowels and Consonants, before he or she can be enabled to read; therefore incapable of learning Grammar by Sentences on the Accidents. This is contrary to all others, who have stepped into Practice before me, on this Subject; therefore I conclude, that a Child must inevitably gain the substantial Notion, with the Practice of gaining the Stock of different Words, or Parts of Speech, out of the various Tables in the Vocabulary, suited to every Capacity; and as that increases, the Accidents proceed on the Left and Right-Hand Margins, which will add further Pleasure, on their Application; as hath been convinced by Youth under my Tuition, of a very tender Age. (However, excuse me in this Declaration, knowing it to be very immodest to say anything in Commendation of myself.) I only hope the Trials will be made to the Effect, and Experience will declare, that an early Application will produce an able English Grammarian, in the same Time that a competent Stock of Words shall be acquired; which shall manifest the most surprizing Effects in Literature hitherto known, even in very Infancy. But, lest any one should cavil against the Utility of this Grammar, alledging that the Rules and Exceptions are numerous, long, tedious, and difficult, for Children; I answer, they are designed for the more advanced in Age, who shall delight in the Help of forming Queries and Answers on their Sense, and improved ideal Understanding in the Art of Grammar, on the modern British Tongue. And as the Delivery by Question and Answer affords the most Delight and Facility, seeing they explicate all Kind of Difficulty, which may be supposed to obstruct or blind the Understanding; and so Diligence, through a close Application of the Grammar and Vocabulary, consequently exhibits a perspicuous Prospect of the near approaching, universal, and consummate Improvement in English Literature; how unkind will the Censures be against this Undertaking, if

only on Account of adhering to the absolute natural Tenets of the English Language? Sure such cannot proceed from a true British Spirit, which bears the Character of most noble, generous, benevolent, and candid. Why should any one mourn to behold Great Britain's Language in the same Condition with her People; who have been so many Years free'd from Romish Thraldom? And why should any despise this so much excellent Speech or Language, only on Account of the most easy Access to the perfect Knowledge and Attainment of HER; which improves and enables all those that obtain her properly, to undertake, endure, and pursue, the more difficult Languages in Literature.

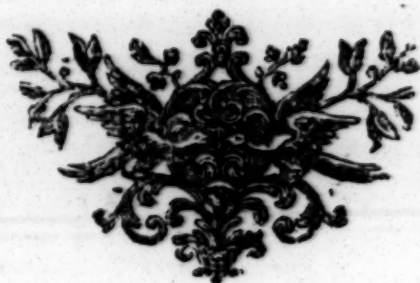
The Manner of using this Book in Schools, whether in Classes, or not; (considering that the Parallelling of Declension, Comparison of Quality, the forming of Sentences on each Quality, and the parallelling Verbs by Affirmations, may be performed by more than one, two, or three, at one Time), I refer to the Discretion of the Teacher, wishing he may meet all possible Gratitude from those Persons who shall put their Offspring under his ministerial Office, and laborious Toil.

I make no Doubt but there are some, who are weak enough to object against the Price, and Size, of the Book, conceiving it too high in both Senses: To such it might be answered, that if their Interest had not been most considered, their Convenience may be very easily suited, both for Expence and Volume; for the whole Bulk of Grammatical Questions and Answers, would not swell to three Sheets; to which a very short Vocabulary would produce a much smaller Volume. But a Youth's true and entire Interest subsists in the full Scope of the Language, which cannot be supposed to be wanting in this Volume; so neither could it be comprised in a less Number of Sheets, without great Detriment to the British Youth in general, considering it would very much abridge the proposed Intention, and continue a Bar to Perfection, which ought to be removed.

And further, considering when and wheresoever one Hundred Youths may be taught, there will not be found five, when advanced to Manhood, who will pursue one and the same Profession: And yet this Volume contains all the Terms, &c. of whatsover Business each may hereafter pursue.

I having

I having been as brief as possible in the Points proposed, I conclude with my sincere and hearty Wishes, That Britannia's Sons in general may be universally benefited, and improved, by this Grammar and Vocabulary; and perfectly enabled to understand the true State of their most excellent Mother-Tongue, to the Glory of the Omnipotent GOD; the indelible Honour of their Country; adjoined with the highest Renown to themselves; far excelling the Sons of ancient Rome and Athens.
FAREWELL.





TO THE SUBSCRIBERS.

NOW I'll intrude to mention, that I shall ever be willing to pay my grateful Acknowledgments and Respects to those Gentlemen who casually proved my very worthy Friends, as Opportunity permitted, entirely unknown to me by common Familiarity.—Therefore I make this Pressure upon them, to confess myself under the most extensive Obligation for their Approbation, warm Encouragement, and large assisting Subscriptions. However, Gentlemen, as your Injunctions must ever be obeyed, in regard to Amity, as well as in Compliance to your Modesty, seeing you disesteem the Modishness of printing a List of the Subscribers Names, you not choosing the censorious World should have the Opportunity to reflect and say you affect popular Commendation, &c. The which Motives induced you to desire me to desist mentioning your valuable Favours in any such Shape.—Nay, much more, have excused my Payment of the Hundredth Part of your Tribute of truly merited Thanks and Applause.—Therefore, I most humbly condescend to your much better Judgment and Reason in saying, Names prefixed to a Work do not always denote Extraordinary.—And as your ingenuous Dispositions condemn all Male-Artifice, or any Shew of Imposition on the Publick, advising every Person should choose for him, or herself, so you declare, there can be no Necessity for any such Means, where the Piece is genuine, natural, and easy.—By these your Sentiments, worthy Gentlemen and Benefactors, I am constrained to rest here contented, with only expressing and subscribing myself,


Your most Humble Servant,





THE
ROYAL UNIVERSAL
BRITISH GRAMMAR
AND
VOCABULARY.

Of GRAMMAR, and its Parts in general.

Q.  WHAT is the simple and absolute Meaning of *Grammar*?

A. *Grammar* is both a *Science* and an *Art*, consisting in the System of a regular *Digestion* of *Rules* and *Observations*, which properly and absolutely appertain to each Part of a *Language* or *Speech* as is intended to be taught; and thereby the Learner is enabled artfully to adjust, discover, and understand Words, according to the *Idiom* and *Inflexion* of that *Language*, whenever he writes, speaks or hears it.

Q. Into how many *Parts* or *Heads*, is this *Grammar* divided?

A. *Four*; (*viz.*) First, *Letters*; Secondly, *Syllables*; Thirdly, *Words*; and Fourthly, *Sentences*. And these contain the *Essence* of *Grammar* in Particular.

B

PART



PART I.

CHAP. I.

Of LETTERS in general.

Q. WHAT are Letters?

A. Letters are those Signs, Marks, or Characters which determine certain simple indivisible and radical Sounds.

Q. How many Letters or Characters are there used in Great-Britain, in order to depicture or figure the Expressions of the Language of that Kingdom?

A. Twenty-six; which entire Number is termed an Alphabet of those radical Sounds.

Q. Are the Signs, Marks or Characters, which signify those Sounds, always of one Shape?

A. No; for to this one Alphabet of radical Sounds is applied six different Shapes in the Characters, or Letters; which exhibit each of those particular Sounds; (viz.) the Old English Alphabets, the Roman Alphabets, and the Italian Alphabets, as appear in the following Scale.

THE

The ALPHABETS of LETTERS.

Old English.		Roman.		Italian.	
Capital.	Small.	Capital.	Small.	Capital.	Small.
A	a	A	a	A	a
B	b	B	b	B	b
C	c	C	c	C	c
D	d	D	d	D	d
E	e	E	e	E	e
F	f	F	f	F	f
G	g	G	g	G	g
H	h	H	h	H	h
I	i	I	i	I	i
J	j	J	j	J	j
K	k	K	k	K	k
L	l	L	l	L	l
M	m	M	m	M	m
N	n	N	n	N	n
O	o	O	o	O	o
P	p	P	p	P	p
Q	q	Q	q	Q	q
R	r	R	r	R	r
S	s	S	s	S	s
T	t	T	t	T	t
V	v	V	v	V	v
W	w	W	w	W	w
X	x	X	x	X	x
Y	y	Y	y	Y	y
Z	z	Z	z	Z	z

Q. Why is the Language expressed in so many different Characters?

A. In order to give *Energy* to the Expressions, and enable the Reader to point out the *Subject Matter* of what he reads; and by a nice Observation is one very great *Help* to the understanding the *Propriety* of an *Expression*.

Q. Is there no other Term given to these Characters than Alphabet?

A. Yes; the Alphabet under each Character is divided into the Terms of *Vowels* and *Consonants*.

CHAP II.

Of the VOWELS.

Q. HOW many of those Letters in the Alphabet are termed *Vowels*?

A. Five; viz. *a, e, i, o, u*; but the Letter *y* is put for, or instead of the Letter *i*, at the End of a Word; as, *hy, my, &c.*

Q. Why are these five Letters called *Vowels*?

A. These five Letters, either by themselves or their *Descendants*, being conjoined with the other Division of Letters termed *Consonants*, form all the Sounds or *Syllables* that the *Organs* of the *Mouth* are capable of expressing; and therefore they are the *Life* and very *Soul* of *Voice*?

Q. How, or in what Manner is each of these *Vowels* to be sounded?

A. Each of these *Vowel-Letters* admit at least a two-fold Sound; one termed a *short Sound*, and the other a *long*: As, *Man, Mane; met, mete; bit, bite; pop, pope; cub, cube*: And Custom has so far prevailed on the Language, to enforce some to perform the Office of others, as will appear very plain to the meanest Capacity in the following Work.

Q. How may any Person understand when to pronounce *short*, or when *long*?

A. The most General Sign of a *short Syllable* is, when it ends with one or more *Consonants*; and for a *long Vowel*, when the *Syllable* terminates with a *single Vowel*, or when

it is followed by *gh*, *gm*, *gn*, or *e final*, which is not a *Vowel* then; but only the *Sign* of pronouncing the foregoing *Vowel* long; as appears above, and will be fully shown in the following Work.

Also the *Vowel* *i* is particularly lengthened by *gh*, *ght*, *mb*, *gn*, *ld* and *nd*; as *nigh*, *night*, *climb*, *design*, *mild*, *mind*, &c.

Q. Is there no other *Sign* of a *short* and *long Syllable*?

A. Yes; one other *Sign* for a *short*, and another for a *long Syllable*, (and indeed sometimes contradict the former *Signs*) which are these; a *Breve* mark'd thus (*˘*) as *give*, *live*, and now it denotes the *Vowel* *i* to be short, notwithstanding the *e final* is at the End: And the *Circumflex* mark'd thus (*ˆ*) over a *Vowel*, denotes that *Vowel* to be long; as, *Ghōst*, *Hōst*, &c. notwithstanding they end with two Consonants. Also these Marks are often fixed over one of the *Vowels* of a *Diphthong*, which design the *Manner* of sounding that *Vowel*, over which either of them may happen to be fixed, as will appear in the following Work, under the Title of *Common Names*, containing *Diphthongs*.

Q. You mention the *Descendants* of the *Vowels*, what mean you by that *Term*?

A. I have no *Authority* for the *Term* *Descendants* of *Vowels*, for when I say *Descendants* I mean the ancient *Term* *Diphthongs*; but every *Diphthong* is composed of some two of the *five Vowels*, making but one Sound in one and the same *Syllable*; and therefore are as *Members*, or *Branches* of the *Life* and *Soul* of *Voice*, and may not improperly be termed *Descendants* of the *Vowels*.

C H A P. III.

Of the DIPHTHONGS and TRIPHTHONGS.

Q. HOW many *Diphthongs* are there in the *British Tongue*?

A. There are *fourteen Diphthongs* in the *British Language*, which appear, from the following *Scale*, to descend naturally from the *five Vowels*.

The

The SCALE.

VOWELS.

a, e, i, o, u,
y.

DIPHTHONGS.

ai, ei, oi, ui.
ay, ey, oy, uy.
au, eu, ou.
aw, ew, ow.
ee, oo.
ea, oa.
eo, oe.
ie.

Also *uo*, *ue*, and *uo*, are esteemed Diphthongs by some; but in my Opinion they scarce deserve that Title, being but rarely found, except after *q* and *g*, of which more hereafter.

Q. These Diphthongs appearing to create much Difficulty in the *British Language*, I desire to know how I may most readily obtain a just Notion of their Sounds?

A. By the following Method, which requires a second marshalling of them with a Word or two following them, which exhibit their Sounds; tho' I intend not to say much under this Head of Grammar concerning Pronunciation and Orthography, but refer that to be inserted as Occasion shall offer through all the Parts of Speech; those two Terms being extraordinary Accidents in the Language, and accidentally blended through the whole Speech by Custom. I intend to teach the Learner those Accidents by Observation, before he shall be able to read the Band of Orthographical Rules and Observations generally proposed in this Undertaking, which indeed generally blunt the Spirits of too many, and affright them into a Conclusion that the *British Tongue* is too difficult to be mastered.

Q. Are the Diphthongs but of one Sort?

A. The

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 7

A. The *Diphthongs* are of two Sorts, termed *Proper* and *Improper*.

Of the PROPER DIPHTHONGS.

Q. How many of the *Diphthongs* are termed *proper*?

A. Six; viz. *ai*, *au*, *oi*, *ee*, *oo* and *ou*.

Q. Why are these *Diphthongs* termed *proper*?

A. Because both *Vowels* partake in the Sound of one *Syllable*, as is very apparent in the following *Scale*; as

The Sound of	{	<i>Ai</i> or <i>ay</i>	is taught in the	{	<i>Fair</i> , <i>maid</i> , <i>day</i> , &c.
		<i>Au</i> or <i>aw</i>			<i>Fraud</i> , <i>laud</i> , <i>draw</i> , &c.
		<i>Oi</i> or <i>Oy</i>			<i>Void</i> , <i>boy</i> , &c.
		<i>Ee</i>			<i>Creed</i> , <i>dead</i> , &c.
		<i>Oo</i>			<i>Brood</i> , <i>food</i> , <i>mood</i> , &c.
		<i>Ou</i> or <i>ow</i>			<i>House</i> , <i>thou</i> , <i>cow</i> , &c.
			Words		

Q. You said there were *fourteen Diphthongs* in the *British Language*, for what Reason have you inserted *twenty-one*?

A. *Custom* has prevailed, and established it a Law to write at the End of Words *y* and *w* instead of *i* and *u*, which alter not in Sound, only seem to give the Word a more agreeable *Aspect*; for you must never terminate an *English Word* with a naked *i* or *u*: And therefore those *Diphthongs* which terminate with *y* or *w* are still the same that end with *i* or *u*, and do not encrease the Number of *Diphthongs* nor *Vowels* which would consequently happen.

Q. Do these *six proper Diphthongs* always remain or stand entire *proper Diphthongs*?

A. They do not always preserve their *ancient Purity*, but are subject to the *Tyranny of Custom*; she having restrained them in many Words from both partaking in Sound, laying sometimes the Stress more on the one *Vowel* than on the other, and sometimes takes away from both the *essential* and *natural Sound*, enforcing them to the Office of one or two other *Vowels*, which indeed require an *Introductory Exhibition* here, and the Rest I shall refer to hereafter.

Remarks

Remarks on the PROPER DIPHTHONGS.

AI.

Ai is almost degenerated into an improper Diphthong, by a prevailing Custom to sound it *ā* in almost every Word; as, *Maid*, [made,] &c.

Ai sounds *ī* in some few Words; as, *again*, [agin,] &c.

Ai, in proper Names, especially in proper Names in the Old or New Testament, is no Diphthong, but must be parted; as in *Ja-ir*, *Mo-sa-ic*, *Re-pha-im*.

AU.

Au is no Diphthong in some foreign Words; as *Sta-ni-sla-us*, *Ar-che-la-us*, but is a Diphthong in the proper Names, *Paul*, *Saul*, &c.

EE.

Ee is no Diphthong in Words compounded with the Preposition *re* or *pre*; as, *re-enter*, *pre-eminence*.

OU or OW.

Ou is bound to sound like *oo* in *Soup*, [Soop,] &c.

Ow often sounds like *ō* casting away the *w*; as, *know*, [no,] *crow*, [kro,] &c.

Ow, in the Affirmation *to bow*, (to bend,) and the Name, *a Bowl*, (a Globe,) is sounded properly, as *ou* in the Word *Thou*.

But in the Names *a Bow*, (to shoot with,) and *a Bowl*, (a Vessel,) the *w* is lost.

OI and OY.

Oi is only found in the Beginning and Middle of Words; as *oil*, *oi-ster*, *noise*, *poise*, &c. Its Sound is always writ *oy* at the End, as *boy*, *coy*, *convey*, &c.

Oi is no Diphthong in Words compounded with *con* which leave out the *n*; as, *co-i-ti-on*, *co-in-cide*, *co-in-cluded*, &c.

Oi

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 99

Oi is no *Diphthong* in Words ending with the Termination *ing*, as, *do-ing*, *go-ing*, &c.

OO

Oo sounds like *ü* in *foot*, [*füt*,] *foot*, [*fut*,] *blood*, [*blud*,] it sounds *ö* in Words followed by *r*; as *door*, [*döre*,] *floor*, [*flore*,] &c.

Oo is no *Diphthong* in Words derived from *Hebrew*, *Greek* or *Latin*; as, *Bo-oz*, *Co-as*, *co-operate*.

Of the IMPROPER DIPHTHONGS.

Q. What meaneth the Term *Improper Diphthongs*?

A. When two Vowels meet in one Syllable, and but one of them (either by its short or long Tone) give the Syllable its Sound, it is then determined to be an improper Diphthong; and on this Rule do proper, become improper Diphthongs.

Q. How many are the *absolute improper Diphthongs*?

A. All the remaining *Diphthongs* of the *British Tongue*, viz. eight; *ea*, *ei*, *eo*, *eu*, *ie*, *ea*, *oe* and *ui*.

Q. How are the Sounds of these to be obtained?

A. By frequent and strict Observations of the following Scale, the meanest Capacity may attain a compleat Knowledge of them and their Sounds.

The SCALE.

EA.

Ea has four Sounds, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \hat{a} \\ \check{a} \\ \acute{e} \\ \grave{e} \end{array} \right\}$ as in $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Beär, [bare.]} \\ \text{Heärt, [härt.]} \\ \text{Béad, [bède.]} \\ \text{Bräd, [bréd.]} \end{array} \right\}$

Ea is no *Diphthong* in *Hebrew*, *Greek*, or *Latin* Words, which chiefly occur in the Books of the *Old* and *New Testament*.

EO.

Eo has three Sounds, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \check{e} \\ \acute{e} \\ \grave{o} \end{array} \right\}$ as in $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Féof-fee, Féo-"pardy.} \\ \text{Péo-ple, Féo-dary.} \\ \text{George [Jorge.]} \end{array} \right\}$

EI or EY.

Ei and *ey* seem to have a proper Sound in the following Words; as, *bei-day*, *neigh*, *weigh*, *eight*, *sleight*, &c.

But as an improper Diphthong.

Ei sounds like { *ai*, or *ä*, } in { *Nigh-bour*, *beir*, *vein*, *reign*.
 { *ee*, or *é*, } in { *De-cerve*, *de-cent*.

And

Ey sounds like { *i* } in { *Key*, &c. [ky.]
 { *Eye*, [i.]

Ei is no Diphthong in Words compounded with *re*; as, *re-imbark*, *re-imburse*, &c.

EU, or EW.

Eu, or *ew*, always sounds *ü*; as, *Deu-teronomy*, *Pleurisy*, *Pew-ter*, *Deu*, &c.

IE.

Ie sounds { *ee*, or *é*, } in { *Thief*, *relief*.
 { *i* } in { *Pierce*, *field*.
 { *i*, or *y*, } in { *Lie*, or *lye*, &c.

N. B. *Ie* at the end of a Word is not a Diphthong, the *e* being put after *i* only to cover its Nakedness; for no English or British Word is allowed to terminate with a naked *i*, as aforesaid, though the Word terminates in the Sound of *i*: Therefore you must always write an *e* after the *i*, which is an *e servile*; or else, in the Room of *ie* write *y*; as, *signifie*, or *signify*, &c.

OÄ.

Oä sounds { *ö* } in { *Clöak*, and this is its general Sound.
 { *au* } in { *Bread*, *great*.
 { *ä* } in { *Goäl*, [Jale.]

Oä is no Diphthong in proper Names in the Old Testament; as, *Zo-an*, *Zo-ar*, *Gil-bo-a*, &c. not in the Word *Go-a*.

Oä is no Diphthong in Words compounded with *co*; as, *co-adjutor*, &c.

OE.

Oe sounds $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} ee, \text{ or } \acute{e} \\ \acute{o} \\ oo \end{array} \right\}$ in $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} O\acute{e}\text{-co no-my, o\acute{e}\text{-co-no-mi-cal, o\acute{e}\text{-} \\ cu-me-ni-cal, O\acute{e}\text{-di-pus, \&c.} \\ Croe, doe, foe, floe, \&c. \\ Shoo, woe, [woo.] \end{array} \right.$

Oe at the End I judge to be no *Diphthong*, but am of the Opinion, that the *e servile* is joined to cover the Nakedness of the *o*.

UE.

Ue has the Appearance of a *Diphthong* in *Gu\l-der-land*, *Gu\er-kins*, and *gues*, whose true Spelling is *gh\es*; but I can perceive the *u* to have no farther Use, than to render the *g* harsh, or guttural; but when it is immediately before *e* it is to be sounded *soft* like *j*.

Ue, in the Close of a Word after the Letter *g*, renders the *g* harsh and guttural, and consequently the *e servile*; as, *pl\ague*, *H\ague*, *v\ogue*, *r\ogue*, &c.

Note, No *British* Word may end in a naked *u*, therefore *e servile* is added to close the Word; which does not infer *ue* to be a *Diphthong*; neither in this Case; as, *gl\ue*, *d\ue*, *r\ue*, *sp\ue*, &c. When *ue* is not found to follow immediately after *g* or *q*, or in the Close of Words, it is to be parted; as in *af-flu-ence*, *cru-elty*, *gru-el*, &c.

UI.

Ui expresses three $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \acute{i} \\ \acute{u} \\ \acute{u} \end{array} \right\}$ in $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Guile, beguile, \&c. \\ Bu\ild, rebu\ild, \&c. \\ S\uit, br\uit, \&c. \end{array} \right.$ several Sounds; as

Of the TRIPHTHONGS.

Q. How many *Triphthongs* are there?

A. Only three; which are shewn and expressed in the following Words.

Eau, in *beau-ty*, [bu-ty;] *beau*, [bo.]

Ieu, in *lieu*, [lu;] *lieu-te-nant*, [leef- or leev-tenant.]

Iew, in *view*, [vu.]

N. B. Let the foregoing Observations suffice, being sufficient under the first Head of Letters, termed *Vowels*, with their Descendants, or Issues, termed *Diphthongs* and *Triphthongs*; and I am positive any tolerable Master may, by the following Table of Syllables, and under the Title of *Common Names of one Syllable*, teach his Pupils the Quantity of Sound in each Vowel, and the changing one Letter for another (which are material Notions) long before they will be enabled to read these Observations and Remarks: Therefore I cannot recommend this first Part, with its Rule, &c. to be laid on the young *Tyro's* Shoulders entirely, until he become able, as he may learn the Sense and Notion of the Precepts by the Examples.

CHAP. IV.

Of the CONSONANTS.

Q. WHAT is a *Consonant*?

A. A *Consonant* is a Letter that the *British Language* does not permit to make, compose, or stand for a *Syllable*; but must absolutely be joined to a *Vowel*, *Diphthong*, or *Triphthong*, (either in preceding or following such *Vowel*, *Diphthong*, or *Triphthong*) before a *Consonant* is admitted a Part in a *Syllable*.

Q. What! have *Consonants* no Sound?

A. It cannot be asserted and supported, that *Consonants* have no Sound, because each *Character* holds its natural Sound, and some of them bear the Sound of entire *Syllables*; as, *b* bears the Sound of the *Affirmation* [be,] also of the *Insect* [Bee;] and sometimes two *Consonants* will seem to sound whole Words, (and indeed some Persons, who have too little Skill in the *Letter Art*, may be deceived, and take them for such;) as, *bl*, [bell,] *br*, [bar,] *cl*, [cell,] &c. I am sensible of having deceived Boys of the Age of thirteen and fourteen Years, &c. This I give by Way of Hint and Caution to all; and affirm there is no *Syllable* without a *Vowel*, *Diphthong*, or *Triphthong*.

Q. What

Q. What is the Number of *British Consonants*?

A. The Number of *single Consonants* is *twenty-one*; viz. *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z*, which either precede or follow a *Vowel, Diphthong, or Triphthong*.

Q. How are the *single Consonants* divided?

A. They are by many divided into such *Classes*, as each occasion a different *Position* in the *Organs* of the *Mouth*; but, in my Opinion, such Divisions are fruitless, and therefore I forbear, and desire to mention those *Principles* descending from these *single Consonants*.

Q. What are those *Principles* you mention, which descend or derive from these *single Consonants*?

A. All those *initial double* and *treble Consonants* that are proper to begin a *Word*, or *Syllable*; likewise all those *final double* and *treble Consonants*, which terminate *Words* or *Syllables*.

Q. What is the Number of the *initial double Consonants*, that can both begin a *Word*, or a *Syllable*?

A. The *initial double Consonants*, that may, or can begin a *Word*, or *Syllable*, are in Number *thirty-three*; viz. *bl, br, ch, cl, cr, dr, dw, fl, fr, gh, gl, gn, gr, kn, ph, pl, pr, rh, sc, sh, sk, sl, sm, sn, sp, sq, st, sw, th, tr, tw, wh, wr*.

N. B. Also *dl* and *tl* are often found to begin the last *Syllable* in *Words* of many *Syllables*; but never found in the *Beginning* of a *Word*.

Q. How many *initial treble Consonants* are there in the *British Tongue*?

A. The *British Tongue* have only twelve *initial treble Consonants*, viz. *chr, phl, phr, sch, scr, shr, skr, spl, spr, str, thr, thw*.

Q. You mentioned that *single Consonants* were both *preceding* and *final*; and have likewise exhibited all the *initial, double, and treble Consonants*, I now desire you to shew all the *final, double, and treble Consonants*, proper to end a *Word*, or *Syllable*, in the *British Tongue*?

A. The *final double Consonants* are *bb, ch, ck, ct, dd, ff, ft, gg, gh, gm, gn, lb, ld, lf, lk, ll, lm, ln, lp, lt, mb, mn, mp, nc, nd, ng, nk, nn, nt, pt, rb, rc, rd, rf, rg,*

rg, rk, rl, rm, rn, rp, rr, rf, rs, rt, sh, sk, sp, st, th.

Q. It is evident that several of these *final double Consonants* are *initial*; is there no Mistake in the *Insertion*?

A. No; for *ch, gh, gn, sh, sk, sp, st* and *th*, are both *initial* and *final double Consonants*.

The *final treble Consonants* are *dth, ght, lch, lph, lth, mph, nch, nth, rch, rps, rsh, rth, rst, tch*.

Q. Are both the *initial* and *final Consonants* all natural in their *Sound*?

A. No; there are particular *initial* and *final Consonants*, that vary in *Sound* from the natural *Letters*; as *ch* sounds sometimes natural, as, *much, such*; sometimes like *k*, as in *chymist, monarch*; and sometimes like *sh*, as *machine, &c.*

But as the necessary *Rules* and *Observations* on all the *Irregularities* in sounding the *Consonants* would arise to a large *Bulk*, and swell the *Book* to too large a *Volume*, I endeavour to insert them in a more concise and useful *Manner* than is commonly done, as I hope will appear in the next *Part* of *Grammar*, under the Title of *Syllables*: And what may then be further wanting shall be supplied as *Occasion* shall offer, under each *Division* of *Words*.





PART II.

CHAP. V.

Of SYLLABLES.

Q. **W**HAT is a Syllable?

A. A Syllable is a compleat and distinct Comprehension of the Sound of a single Vowel, a Diphthong, or a Triphthong, either by itself, or with one or more Consonants; as, *A-dam, Au-thor, Beau-ty, &c.*

Q. How many Letters may there be in one Syllable?

A. There are found any Number of Letters from one to eight; as, ¹*a*, ²*an*, ³*and*, ⁴*rand*, ⁵*brand*, ⁶*strand*, ⁷*thought*, ⁸*straight*; all which are derived from the following Table.

N. B. Here I take the Opportunity to make good my Promise, for the Deficiency on Remarks and Observations of the Letters in the foregoing Part, which I expect, in a great Measure, to atone for; and at the same Instant exhibit both the Root and Branches of the British Tongue by the following Scale.

A SCALE

A SCALE, which exhibits the Roots and Branches of Syllables, and explains Remarks on Letters.

The single, double, and treble l-ni- _{pal} Consonants.								
fin.	double		treble					
b	bl	fn	chr	The Vowels, Diphthongs, and Triph- thongs.	b	bb	nn	dth
d	br	fp	kr		c	ch	nt	ght
f	ch	sq	phl		k	ck	pt	ō-t
h	cl	ft	fl		d	ct	rb	lch
j	cr	th	fr		f	kr	rc	lph
k	kr	tr	fch		g	dd	rk	lf
l	dr	tw	fk		j	ff	rd	lth
m	dw	wh	fcr		k	ft	rf	mph
n	fl	bw	fkr		l	gg	rg	mf
p	fr	wr	fhr		m	gh	rj	nch
qu	gh	r	fkr	ai ei oi ui	n	o	rk	nth
r	g		fpl	ay ey oy uy	p	lb	rl	rch
s	gl		fpr	au eu ou	r	ld	rm	rps
t	gn		ftr	aw ew ow	s	lf	rn	rsh
v	gr		thr	ee oo	t	lk	rp	rth
w	kn		thw	ea oa	v	ll	rr	rft
x	ph			eo oe	x	lm	rs	tch
z	pl			ē-ē-ō ē	z	ln	rt	ngth
y	pr			ie		lp	sh	
z	th			er		lt	fk	
	th			ear ieu iew		mb	fp	
	th			ū-ō ū-ōif ū		mn	fs	
	th					mp	ft	
	th					nc	th	
	th					nt		
	th					nd		
	th					ng		
	th					nk		

The single, double, and treble final Consonants.

IR-RE-GU-LA-RI-TIES.

hard	$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} c \\ k \end{array} \right\}$	} a o u	$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} ce \\ fe \\ ge \\ je \end{array} \right\}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} nce \\ nfe \\ rce \\ rfe \end{array} \right\}$	}	soft	$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} c \\ f \\ g \\ j \end{array} \right\}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} fc \\ f \end{array} \right\}$	} e i	$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} ce \\ fe \\ ge \\ je \\ dge \\ dje \end{array} \right\}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} nce \\ nfe \\ rce \\ rfe \end{array} \right\}$	}	soft							
hard	$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} g \end{array} \right\}$																
hard	$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} fc \\ fk \end{array} \right\}$																

The Explanation of the SCALE.

This Mark (—) under each single Consonant denotes the Period of each Letter; and that there is only one Character of one Shape.

This Mark (—) beneath the double and treble Consonants, whether initial or final, denotes the Terms or Periods of their Alphabetical Order of the first Letter; as, so many begin with b, or c, &c.

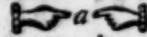
This Mark (}) called a *Brace*, which connects, or encloses the Letters in different Prints, denotes the Learner should learn the Sound of the lowermost Letters with a Vowel, &c. that he or she may thereby learn the Sound of the uppermost, which will become very easy on Application. The o, or Cypher, placed beneath gb, denotes gb has no Sound, tho' I shall signify in Names, &c. when they come in Course, what Sound they borrow; also I shall then take notice of gm and gn, two final double Consonants, not taken notice of in the Table or Scale.

Directions to learn INFANTS the Table.

The Learner must be perfectly a Master, in spelling briskly any of the Columns from the Top to the Bottom, before he be put to the Trial of putting any of the initial Consonants to a Vowel, &c.

D

Let

Let him be taught the *Vowels* separately, and to take such Notice as to know a *Vowel* stands alone, or whether it has an *initial* or a *final* to it: As I thus shall exhibit my *Meaning* (by what, I make no Doubt, some will term a *whimsical Demonstration*, supposing I am teaching those *Persons* who understand *Syllables* very well; but indeed I am not, this being only *Milk* for *Babes*) as follows: Let the *Child* set his *Hands*, or the *Fore Finger* of each *Hand*, on each Side the *Vowel*; thus,  and learn him to declare that *Vowel* he holds at, to be the *middle Part*; that he sees *Nothing* on the *Left-hand*, which is the *initial Side*; &c. and by such *Means* used by either *Parent*, *Mistress*, or *Master*, (tho' they'll find a little *Trouble* to themselves) they will find a *Child* will attain great *Perfection* in pronouncing, and ready discovering the *Nature* and *Rise* of *Sounds*.

When able, let the *Learner* be taught the *Joining* of the *Preceding*, or *Initials*, first to the *Vowels*, &c. and if it happens to be a *Schoolmaster*, or *Mistress*, that may have the *Direction*, let *two* or *three Children* perform at the *Table* together, and I am sensible some of them will almost perfectly understand by a few *Motions* of the *Teacher*.

When the *Initials* shall become pretty easy, they reject them; and join the *Vowel* *a*, &c. to each *final*, which I term *Roots*; for when the *Learner* shall be perfect in their *Sounds*, he will be also able to adjoin to each *final*, the whole *Course* of *Initials*; and consequently enabled to express the *most difficult Sounds* that are to be met with in the *British Tongue*; for the *Scale* expresses all the *Articulations* that the *Organs* of the *Mouth* are capable of making, and consequently contains *Abundance* more than all the *British Words* of *one Syllable*, of what Sort soever, and indeed more than the *whole Language*; for all *Words* of any Number of *Syllables* are to be composed therefrom: But as all that I may be able to say on its *Usefulness* will greatly fall short of the whole, I conclude with wishing it may be well used, and hope, in a *short Time*, it will shew its intended *Effects*.

Q. How many *Syllables* may be in a *Word*?


A. Words

A. Words may have any Number of *Syllables* from *one* to *eight*, as will appear in the following *Part* of this *Grammar*?

Q. How many *Rules* for dividing of *Syllables* are there in the *British Tongue*?

A. Six; which may be said for *Reason* and *Substance* to be derived from the foregoing *Scale*.

Q. What is the *first Rule* for dividing *Words* of many *Syllables* into their *proper Syllables*?

A. A *single Consonant* betwixt two *Vowels*, or *Diphthongs*, must be joined to the *latter Vowel*, &c. as,  *u-ni-ty*, *ca-mel*, &c. viz. term the *Left-hand* the *former*, or *foremost Vowel*, or *Diphthong*, (as it may happen) and the *Right hand* the *latter Vowel*, *Diphthong*, or *Triphthong*, then will the *Child* be able to judge what *Letter*, or *Letters* he sees between his *Fingers*; and if it chance to be a *single Consonant*, as above, it must be joined, or spelt with the *Right-hand Vowel*, &c. as the *Index* directs.



Q. What is the *second Rule* of dividing *Words* into *Syllables*?

A. *Two* or *three Consonants* between two *Vowels*, *Diphthongs*, or *Triphthongs*, that are *proper* to begin a *Word*, must be joined, or spelt with the *latter*, or *Right-hand Vowel*, &c.

Q. Which are those *double*, or *treble Consonants*, that are *proper* to begin a *Word*?

A. All those *double* and *treble initial Consonants* on the *Left-hand* in the foregoing *Scale*, with *dl* and *tl* thereafter named.

EXAMPLE.

 *Bi-sket*,  *Ei-shop*, *Bre-thren*.

Q. What is the *third Rule* for dividing of *Words* into *Syllables*?

A. When *two* or *three Consonants* take place betwixt two *Vowels*, &c. and not being *proper* to begin a *Word*; viz. they not composing any one of the aforementioned *double*, or *treble initial Consonants*, they must be parted thus - ; if *two* stand in the *Middle*, put *one* to the *Left-hand*, and *one* to the *Right*; if *three* happen to be betwixt the *Vowels*, &c. sometimes *one* must be put to the *Left-hand*, and *two*

to the *Right-hand*; and contrary, sometimes *two* to the *Left-hand* and *one* to the *Right*.

EXAMPLE I.

☞ *Huf-band*, ☞ *Cud-gel*, *Deb-tor*.

EXAMPLE II.

☞ *Cam-phire*, ☞ *Cum-brance*, *En-trance*.

EXAMPLE III.

☞ *Faith-les*, ☞ *Daugh-ter*, *King-dom*.

N. B. 1. After this Manner will all *double*, *treble*, and *quadruple Consonants* be parted, when found betwixt *Vowels*, &c. because the *Initials* are seldom or never parted, let them be found how they will.

N. B. 2. The *Learner* is obliged by the *Consequence* of these *Rules*, to get by heart all the *single*, *double*, and *treble initial Consonants*; which fully enables the *Learner* to make *Judgment* of what is seen betwixt the *Vowels*, &c. and a short Time (by strict *Application*) will make the *Learner* an *Artist* in dividing Words into *proper Syllables*. A Child, either Male or Female, is able to commit to Memory all the *initial Consonants*, immediately after a perfect Knowledge of the *Sound* and *Shape* of each *single Character* in the *Alphabet*.

N. B. 3. And my Method in helping the Child to remember the *double*, and *treble Consonants*, is to make him sensible of their *Alphabetical Order*; as how many begin with *b*, holding the Fore-finger on the Left-hand to the Letter, and at the End of the *b's* to mind the *periodical Mark*, and to say, *All the b's are done*; and thus the *e's*, and so throughout: And a few such Trials will help a Child under five Years of Age to rehearse them without a Book; and with Ease to perform the raising of all natural *Syllables* or *Sounds*.

N. B. 4. The Reason why I have been somewhat large in hinting upon the Usefulness and Using of these *Elements* is, that I am very sensible that *Masters* and *Mistresses* are

are too negligent (if not ignorant too many of them, as well as too many *Parents*) in the Instruction of them to Children; they sometimes judging the *Elements* trivial, which are to the Judicious of the utmost Importance in the Consequence.

Q. What is the fourth Rule for dividing Words of many Syllables into their *proper* and *distinct* Syllables or Parts?

A. When two *Vowels* come or meet together, not making any of the forementioned *Diphthongs* in the foregoing *Scale*, they must be separated, or parted.

Q. What Conjunctions or Meetings of the *Vowels* are they that must be so divided?

A. They are easily known by committing to Memory those Conjunctions of the *Vowels* termed *Diphthongs*, which ought to be done out of Necessity, for the more perfect understanding this Rule; but out of Indulgence (tho' indeed it is sometimes attended with a bad Consequence) I shall exhibit those Conjunctions that generally occur, by the following *Scale*.

The SCALE, with Examples.

Ia; as in *phi-al*, *vi-and*, &c.

Io; as in *Di-a-ces*, *Li-e-nel*, &c.

Iu; as in *di-ur-nal*, &c.

Ae; as in *Ja-el*, *Ga-e-ta*, &c.

Ao; as in *ex-tra-or-di-na-ry*, &c.

Ua, *ue*, *uo*, must likewise be parted, except after *q* and *g*; as, *usu-al*, *du-el*, *congru-ous*.

N. B. Be sure that the Child compare the Conjunction of the *Vowels* in the Words with the *Scale*, and Example begets the Rule.

Oe and *eo* having been lately received into the Number of *Diphthongs*, ought not to be mentioned here; but in my Opinion these might receive the French Term *dubious*, they being parted in as many or more Words, than the Number of Words in which they are allowed to be *Diphthongs*; as, *co-er-ci-on*, *co-es-sen-ti-al*, *me-te-or*, *the-ry*, &c.

Q. What

Q. What is the fifth Rule for dividing of Words into Syllables?

A. Words formed or derived, they must be divided according to their Original or Primitive.

Q. What is meant by a Word formed or derived?

A. When an Original Word hath a Termination annexed to it; as in the second and third Persons singular in Affirmations, whether in the present or past Time; the Qualities of *doing* and *suffering*; the Qualities derived of Names ending in *ous*, and Names taking the Termination *less*; the Qualities in the Degrees of Comparison of Quality, and Names derived from Affirmations; also Particles derived from Qualities, by taking *ly*; such a Word is termed a Derivative.

Q. What is the Consequence of this Rule?

A. These Terminations which formeth as aforesaid, must go by themselves in spelling and sounding; which are, *est*, *edst*, *eth*, *ed*, *en*, *ing*, *ous*, *less*, *ish*, *er*, *ness*, *tion*, *sion*, *ment*, *ly*.

Q. How do you explain these Things?

A. By the following Scale.

The SCALE of Explanation of the fifth Rule of Spelling.

	Original.	2. per.	formed, or derived.
1. per.	<i>I</i> <i>circumvent</i>	<i>thou</i>	<i>circumvent-est</i> , pr. time.
		<i>thou</i>	<i>circumvent-edst</i> , p. t.
		<i>he</i>	<i>circumvent-eth</i> , pr. t.
		<i>he</i>	<i>circumvent-ed</i> , p. t.
			<i>circumvent-ed</i> , Q. S. p. t.
			p. <i>circumvent-ing</i> , Q. of doing, and pr. t.

En is the Termination for the past Time, and *Q.* of Suffering to the Irregulars; as, *I shave—shaven—&c.*

	Names.		Qualities derived.		
From	<i>Ambiguity</i>	comes	<i>ambigu-ous.</i>	}	Names.
	<i>Perfidy</i>		<i>perfid-ous.</i>		
	<i>Affiduity</i>		<i>affidu-ous.</i>		
	<i>Fear</i>		<i>fear-less,</i>		
	<i>Care</i>		<i>care-less,</i>		
	<i>Grace</i>		<i>grace-less,</i>		
				}	ness.
					Affirm-

Affirmations.		Names derived	
From	<i>to abbreviate</i>	comes	<i>abbrevia-tion.</i>
	<i>to direct</i>		<i>direc-tion.</i>
	<i>to persuade</i>		<i>persua-sion.</i>
	<i>to confess</i>		<i>confes-sion.</i>
	<i>to confuse</i>		<i>confu-sion.</i>
	<i>to punish</i>		<i>punish-ment, &c.</i>

Names derived of Affirmations have this certain Law; that if the Affirmation ends with *te*, or *t*, the Derivative ends with *tion*; but if the Affirmation ends with *de*, *s*, or *se*, the Derivative ends with *sion*.

Note, This Rule seems to have an apparent Opposition to the four foregoing Rules; but when the Terminations shall be committed to Memory, it will be easily digested by the Learner, especially when he shall have attained to some Knowledge in forming an Affirmation.

There are some other Derivatives which make *ci* in their Termination before a Vowel, which has the same Sound with *ti* and *si*; as,

Names.			
From	<i>Grace</i>	comes	<i>gra-cious. Q.</i>
	<i>Musick</i>		<i>musi-cian. N.</i>
	<i>Logick</i>		<i>logi-cian. N.</i>

However, take a short Scale of these three Syllables, or Terminations, wherein their Sound is declared.

<i>ti</i>	before	{	<i>a, e, i, o, u,</i>	{	in the	{	Middle	{	sounds like	{	<i>sha, e, i, o, u.</i>
<i>fi</i>											
<i>ci</i>											
							& End				

Except in Qualities of the Comparative and Superlative Degree; as, *mighty, mightier, —est*, and not *sher*, &c.

Qualities.		Comparatives and Superl.	
From	<i>Hard</i>	comes	<i>hard-ish, er, est.</i>
	<i>Soft</i>		<i>soft-ish, er, est.</i>

N. B. This fully taught through the 2d Part of Speech.
And

From	fearful	comes	Particle
	careless		
	graceful		
	genteel		
	gracious		
	sensual		
	timorous		ly.

But if the Quality ends with *ble, cle, dle, fle, gle, ple, sle*, cast away *e* and take only *y*; as,

abominable	{	Particle
affable		
suitable		
		bly

If they end with *y*, change *y* into *i*, and take *ly*, and the Particle is formed; as,

safy	{	fily.
gloomy		mily.
sorry		rily.

And now, I hope no one will complain of this Explanation of what is meant by *Words formed, or derived*.

Note 1. Affirmations of one Syllable, ending with a single Consonant, without a Diphthong foregoing, double their final Consonant, when they take any of the *formative Endings*, and then it is proper to put the latter Consonant with the *Termination*; as, *blot-test, blot-teth, blot-ting, blot-ted, blot-ter, &c.*

Also Affirmations of more than one Syllable, accented on the last Syllable, ending with a single Consonant, are in the same Case; as, *admit, admit-test, admit-teth, admitting, admit-ted, &c.* enough of this hereafter.

Note 2. When Affirmations in *e final* take any of the *formative Endings*, or *Terminations*, *e final* is lost, or dissolved into the *Termination-Vowel*, and then the Consonant which was immediately before the *e final*, must of Necessity be put to the *Termination*, in order to permit the

the Syllable immediately before the Termination to sound long, and thereby save the Loss of *e final*; as, *I write, thou wri-test*; *I wipe, thou wi-pest*: It is plain there is no Need of two *e's*, viz. *e final*, and the Vowel in the Termination; but enough, it being fully declared in the third Part of Speech, *Affirmations*.

Note 3. To cast away the *e final* from the Affirmation *singe*, [to burn,] would create a Confusion in Sense, therefore retain it to distinguish it from the Affirmation *sing*, [to be merry,] &c.

Note 4. There are a few Affirmations that end with an *e final* in the last Syllable, and yet that Syllable is short; in such Case let the Termination go by itself; as, *I forgive, be for-giv-eth*; *to love, lov-ing*, &c. and not as afore said.

Q. What is the sixth general Rule for dividing of Words into Syllables?

A. All compound Words must be divided back again into their primitive Parts.

Q. What is the first Consequence of this Rule?

A. The first Consequence is, that these certain little Syllables by their Position are termed Prepositions; which must always be separated from the Word they are prefixed to, whenever you intend to shew the distinct Parts of that Word; as, *ad, in, un, sub, per, dis, re, pro*.

EXAMPLE.

Ad-equate, in-iquity, un-equal, sub-urbs, per-adventure, dis-unite, re-probate, pre-vious.

N. B. In these Words there is a plain Contradiction to the first Rule for dividing Words into Syllables; but that Rule is never violated, only in the Cases of the fifth and sixth general Rules; and all Difficulty will cease, when the Child shall have committed these Prepositions to Memory.

E

Q What

Q. What is the second Consequence of this Rule?

A. This Syllable *Beth* will be the first Syllable in proper Names in the *Old and New Testament*; as in *Beth-any*, *Beth-el*, &c.

Note, This is a direct Contradiction to the second general Rule; for *th* is one of the double Initials.

Note also; That Words of any Sort or Class, consisting of more than one Syllable, ending with *ble*, *cle*, *dle*, *fle*, *gle*, *kle*, *ple*, *sle*, *tle*, *zle*, or *cre*, *gre*, *tre*, sound *e* before *i*, or *r*; viz. the *l* or *r* sounds last in pronouncing.

EXAMPLE.

<i>ble</i>	}	sounds	<i>bel</i>
<i>cle</i>			<i>kel</i>
<i>dle</i>			<i>del</i>
<i>fle</i>			<i>fel</i>
<i>gle</i>			<i>gel</i>
<i>kle</i>			<i>kel</i>
<i>ple</i>			<i>pel</i>
<i>sle</i>			<i>sel</i>
<i>tle</i>			<i>tel</i>
<i>zle</i>			<i>zel</i>

Also

<i>cre</i>	}	sounds	<i>ker</i> , or <i>kur</i>
<i>gre</i>			<i>gur</i>
<i>tre</i>			<i>tur</i>

When Qualities and Affirmations end with *ble*, *cle*, &c. eject *e* on receiving a Termination; as, *feeble*, *feebler*, *feeblest*; *to quibble*, *quibbled*, *quibbled*, *quibbling*; *quibbler*. Also Affirmations ending in *dge*, *nge*, *rge*, *nee*, *rce*, *rse*, eject *e* final, on receiving a Termination; as, *to judge*, *judging*; *to charge*, *charging*; *to change*, *changing*; *to dance*, *dancing*; *to pierce*, *piercing*; *to parse*, *parasing*.

PART



PART III.

CHAP. VI.

Of WORDS in general.

Q. WHAT are Words?

A. The Words, or Sounds of Voice in any Language, is the Medium by which we convey all our Ideas, and Notions of Things in Communication and Conversation one with another; and thereby exhibit our Perception, Judgment, and Reasoning of all Things, that are the Objects of our Senses, Reflection or Understanding.

Q. Have we Words adapted to, and expressive of these Things?

A. Yes; which naturally creates four Classes: *First*, Words which are termed Names, because they are such Words as express Things themselves, and never fail to raise an Idea in the Mind; neither do they need the Help of any other Word to make us understand them. *Secondly*, Qualities, which express the Manners, Properties, and Affections of those Things or Substances. *Thirdly*, Affirmations, which express the Actions, Passions, or Being of Things. *Fourthly*, Particles, or little Words, shewing the Manner, or Quality of Actions, Passions, or Being; as also their Relations, Regards, and Connections to, and with each other in Sentences: And this Digestion of Words is termed the four Parts of Speech in the *British* Tongue, which answers all the Divisions of any other Language.

C L A S S I.

C H A P. VII.

Of NAMES and their Accidents.

Q. WHAT are Names?

A. Names are those Words (whether expressed by Sounds or Characters) that express Things or Substances themselves; and as already said, need not the Help of any other Word to make us understand them; for when I hear any one say, *a Man, the Woman, an Ox*, &c. those Sounds and Characters immediately excite such Ideas in the Mind, as it operates in Perception, Judgment and Reasoning, that such Words need no other to explain them.

Q. Why do we write *a, the*, and *an* before the Names?

A. For the more fully distinguishing of the Name, they being in the Quality of *Indices*, shew the Name directly in View; *a* and *the* direct to Names beginning with a Consonant, and *an* directs to Names beginning with a Vowel. As,

$\left. \begin{array}{l} a \\ the \\ an \end{array} \right\}$	\rightarrow	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Man. \\ Woman. \\ Ox. \end{array} \right.$
---	---------------	--

But their received Term hereafter.

Q. Is there no Distinction or Difference in Names?

A. Yes; there are three Sorts of Names: *First*, Common Names, which are such as agree to, or express a whole Kind; as, the Name *Man* signifies any Man, &c.

Secondly, Proper Names, which distinguish Particulars of a Kind from each other; as, *John, Thomas, William*, &c. distinguish these Men from all the rest of Mankind.

Thirdly, Personal Names, which are used when we speak of, about, or concerning Persons, or Things, that have been just before spoken of, and thereby avoid the Repeti-

petition of the same Word; and these supply the Place of the Names of Men, Women, and Things.

Q. Which of the three Sorts of Names do you treat of first?

A. Common Names, being the general Method of both ancient and modern Grammarians, in most, if not in all their Grammars.

Q. What further distinguishes Names from the other Classes of Words?

A. Names expressing Things themselves, can never make Sense with the Word *Thing* after them; as, *Man Thing*, *Virtue Thing*, &c.

Q. Have the *British* Names any Number?

A. Yes; Names in general, signifying either one, or more than one of the same Kind, must naturally have two different Numbers to express this Difference; as the singular Number, which expresseth but one Thing, or Substance; and the plural Number, which speaks of, or about many, of the same Things, or Substances. And this Distinction of Number is made by adjoining the Letter *s* to the singular.

EXAMPLE.

	Sing.		Plur.
<i>a</i>	<i>Boy,</i>	<i>}</i>	<i>Boys.</i>
<i>the</i>	<i>Tree,</i>	<i>the }</i>	<i>Trees.</i>
	<i>Girl,</i>		<i>Girls.</i>
<i>an</i>	<i>Orphan,</i>		<i>Orphans.</i>

This also gives another Sign to distinguish Names from the other Parts of Speech.

Q. Is this the general Rule for forming the Singular Number of Names into the Plural, by annexing the little *s* to the Singular?

A. This may be termed the general Rule, yet, as all other general Rules, it is subject to some Exceptions; but they are but few in Number, and the List of each Exception short; Therefore it appears most proper to exhibit them, before any Tables or Lists of the Common Names, that are regular in forming their Plural Number.

N. B.

N. B. Children need not enter upon Exceptions until they have sufficient Understanding of what is regular.

Q. What is the first Exception to the general Rule?

A. When Common Names terminate with *e* or *g*, softened by *e servile*, or with *se* or *ze*, the annexing to such Common Names the Plural *s*, gives the Name in the Plural the Appearance of ending with *es*; but in this Situation the three last Letters are bound to make a distinct Sound, and therefore the Plural of such Words have a Syllable more than the Singular; as more fully appears by the following List, or Table.

T A B L E I.

		Singular.		Plural.	
		ce, se.		two Syll.	
<i>Particles of</i>					
<i>State.</i>		Ace <i>a</i>	Chace <i>a</i>	Price	
Of, to, for,	{ a an the	Face <i>a</i>	Grace <i>a</i>	Slice <i>a</i>	} ces.
through,		Lace <i>a</i>	Place <i>a</i>	_____	
O, from,		Pace <i>a</i>	Space	Truce	
by, with,		Race <i>a</i>	Trace <i>a</i>	_____	
in, &c.		Brace <i>a</i>	_____		

N. B. Put *a* before Consonants, put *an* before Vowels in the Singular; put *the* before any, whether the Word begin with a Vowel or Consonant, or be Singular or Plural. The Reason why I have borrowed, and inserted on the Left-hand Margin, some of the second Sort of Particles against the Common Names, will be fully made appear further on.

T A B L E

TABLE II.

COMMON NAMES ending in ge.

		Singular.		Plural.
Of, to, for, up- on, in- to, un- to.	{ a an the	Age	Bodge <i>a</i>	Fringe <i>a</i>
		Cage	Dodge <i>a</i>	Twinge <i>a</i>
		Gage	Lodge <i>a</i>	
		Page <i>a</i>		Plunge <i>a</i>
		Rage <i>a</i>	Judge <i>a</i>	Spunge <i>a</i>
		Stage	Drudge <i>a</i>	
		Badge <i>a</i>	Grudge <i>a</i>	Barge
				Charge <i>a</i>
		Edge <i>a</i>	Mange	
		Hedge <i>a</i>	Range <i>a</i>	Serge } ges.
		Ledge <i>a</i>	Change <i>a</i>	Verge
		Wedge <i>a</i>	Grange	
		Pledge <i>a</i>		Forge <i>a</i>
		Sledge <i>a</i>	Dinge <i>a</i>	Gorge <i>a</i>
			Hinge <i>a</i>	
		Ridge	Singe <i>a</i>	Purge <i>a</i>
		Bridge	Cringe <i>a</i>	Surge

TABLE III.

Containing all the COMMON NAMES of one Syllable ending with se or ze.

		Singular.		Plural.
Of, to, for, up- on, in- to, un- to.	{ a an the	Base	Rise <i>a</i>	Close
		Cafe <i>a</i>		
		Chafe <i>a</i>		Use <i>a</i> } fes.
		Phrafe	Dose <i>a</i>	Muse <i>a</i>
			Nose	Cruse
		Gaze <i>a</i>	Maze	Blaze <i>a</i> } zes.

Q. What

Q. What is the second Exception to the general Rule of forming the Plural Number?

A. The second Exception to the general Rule is, that when Common Names end, terminate, or close in the Singular, with *x*, *ch*, *sh*, or *ss*, then it is absolutely necessary to annex *es* to such Common Names, in order to form their Plural Number; and that *es* makes a distinct Syllable after *x*, *ch*, and *sh*, as appears by the following; but *ss* must be parted, as you will find in the Examples following.

TABLE I.

COMMON NAMES of one Syllable ending in *x*.

Particles of State, &c.		Singular.		Plural.
Of, to, for, on, upon, in, &c.	$\left. \begin{array}{l} a \\ an \\ the \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Ax \\ Box \\ a \\ Fox \end{array} \right\}$		$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} es.$

TABLE II.

COMMON NAMES ending in *ch*.

Particles of State, &c.		Singular.		Plur.
Of, to, for, on, upon, in, into, O, with, &c.	$\left. \begin{array}{l} a \\ an \\ the \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Hanch \\ Branch a \\ Stanch a \\ \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Pinch a \\ Winch \\ Clinch a \\ Flinch a \\ Bench a \\ Tench \\ Wench a \\ Drench a \\ Stench a \\ Wrench a \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Arch a \\ March a \\ \end{array} \right\} es.$

TABLE

TABLE III.

COMMON NAMES ending in *th*.

		Singular.		Plural.
<i>Particles of State, &c.</i> <i>Of, to, for, through, O, from, by, &c.</i>	} <i>a</i> } <i>an</i> } <i>the</i>	<i>Dath a</i>	<i>Plath a</i>	<i>Bush a</i>
		<i>Lath a</i>	<i>Smath a</i>	<i>Hush a</i>
		<i>Sath a</i>	<i>Splath a</i>	<i>Gush a</i>
		<i>Wath a</i>	_____	<i>Push a</i>
		<i>Clath a</i>	<i>Dish a</i>	<i>Rush a</i>
		<i>Flath a</i>	<i>Fish a</i>	<i>Blush a</i>
		<i>Slath a</i>	<i>With a</i>	<i>Brush a</i>
		<i>Gnath a</i>	_____	<i>Crush a</i>

TABLE IV.

COMMON NAMES ending in *fs*.

		Singular.		Plural.
<i>Particles of State, &c.</i> <i>Of, to, for, on, upon, through, with, &c.</i>	} <i>a</i> } <i>an</i> } <i>the</i>	<i>Afs</i>	<i>Mefs</i>	<i>Glofs a</i>
		<i>Bafs</i>	<i>Strefs</i>	<i>Grofs</i>
		<i>Lafs</i>	_____	<i>Tofs a</i>
		<i>Mafs</i>	<i>Hifs a</i>	<i>Crofs a</i>
		<i>Pafs a</i>	<i>Kifs a</i>	_____ } <i>ses.</i>
		<i>Brafs</i>	<i>Mifs a</i>	<i>Bufs a</i>
		<i>Clafs</i>	<i>Blifs</i>	<i>Fuifs a</i>
		<i>Glafs</i>	_____	<i>Truifs a</i>

Q. What is the third Exception to the general Rule?

A. The third Exception to the general Rule is, that several Common Names which end with a single *f*, or *fe*, change their *f*, or *fe*, for *ves*, to form their Plural; as appears by the following collected List, which contains most, if not all those that are of this Exception.

The L I S T.

		Singular.	Plural.
<i>Particles of State, &c.</i>		Calf	Life
In, with,		Half	Wife
through,	} a an the	_____	Knife
for, from,		{ Elf	Thiëf
by, &c.		{ Shelf	_____
		_____	_____
		Wolf	_____

} ves.

Q. What is the fourth Exception to the general Rule?

A. The fourth Exception is, that several Names form their Plural in the Manner following: This being a complete Collection of all the remaining *Irregular Common Names* forming the Plural, in the Language; and is comprehended under the nine Divisions following.

<i>First by ce.</i>		Singular.	Plural.	
Singular.	Plural.	And its Compounds.		
Die	Dice	Ox	Oxen.	
Louse	Lice	<i>Fifthly.</i> By a radical change.		
Mouse	Mice	Pig	} Swine.	
Pen-ny	Pence.	Hog		
		Sow		
<i>Secondly in se.</i>		<i>Sixthly.</i> The following <i>Common Names</i> are Singular, or Plural; Singular, when the Index Quality Article <i>a</i> is prefixed; as,		
Goose	Geese.	Singular.	Sing. & Plur.	
<i>Thirdly with t, or th.</i>				
Foot	} Feet	a {	Deer	
<i>foot</i>				
Tooth	Teeth.			
<i>Fourthly with en; as,</i>				
Man	Men	a {	Deer	
Wo-man	Wo-men			
	Wim-men			
And their Compounds, as,		<i>Seventhly.</i> <i>Common Names</i> ending with <i>y</i> Sing. change <i>y</i> into <i>ie</i> in the Plural; as,		
Foot-	} man, woman, &c.			
Fisher-				
Bro-ther	} Bre-thren			
Child	Chil-dren			

fly, sky, spy, fly, make flies, skies, &c. and thus in Words

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 35

Words of one or many Syllables.

Eighthly. Also such *Common Names* as are taken from the *Latin*, and other Languages, and terminate in *a*, *o*, or *s*, are made Plural by *es*, or *'s* ; as,

Singular.	Plural.
-----------	---------

Cargo	}	Cargoes
		Cargo's

Singular.

Bagnio
Dilemma
Cupola
Enigma
Bias
Bolus

Plural.

Bagnio's
Dilemma's
Cupola's
Enigma's
Bias'es
Bolus'es

Ninthly. Those that end in *is* form the Plural by changing *is* into *es* ; as,

Axis	Axes
Basis	Bases, &c.

Note, The Pupil cannot be too perfect in *Irregulars*.

Q. Have all *Common Names* the Distinction of Singular and Plural Number ?

A. No ; there are some *Common Names*, whose component Parts are such, as destroys the Distinction of Singular and Plural in the same Name ; viz. some *Common Names* being only in the Plural, and others only in the Singular Number.

Q. The Use of Number and its Formation having been fully treated of, with its four Exceptions, and perfect Lists in Monosyllables, it remains now to enquire what further Accidents appertain to the rendering the modern *British* Name (equal to the Noun Substantive in other Languages) in its Relations, Regards, &c.

A. The *British* Name levels itself in all the References of a Noun Substantive in other Languages, by the prefixing a Particle Word before it ; such as, *of*, *to*, *for*, *a*, *an*, *the*, *by*, *through*, *O*, *from*, *with*, and a few others ; but these are sufficient to answer the common Practice of their Declensions.

Q. What ! have the *British* Language no Declensions ?

A. There is no such Term at present admitted into the modern *British* Tongue, and whenever it may be, it will not be in the Plural ; the *British* Name in general being in a Parallel with the *Latin Monoptotes*, having no Variation in Termination, except in forming its Plural Number with *s*, or as before excepted.

Note 1. Here follows an Example of exhibiting a *British* Name in Parallel Circumstances with the exemplary Noun Substantive of the first *Latin* Declension, as it appears in the Accidence or Grammar.

Note 2. These are the Terms or Names of each Case in a Declension: 1. *Nominative.* 2. *Genitive.* 3. *Dative.* 4. *Accusative.* 5. *Vocative.* 6, and lastly, *Ablative,* in both Numbers.

EXAMPLE.

SINGULAR NUMBER.

LATIN.	BRITISH.
Nominat. <i>hæc Musa,</i>	a Song.
Genit. <i>hujus Musæ,</i>	of a Song.
Dat. <i>huic Musæ,</i>	to, or for a Song.
Accusat. <i>hanc Musam,</i>	the Song.
Vocat. <i>ô Musa,</i>	O Song.
Ablat. <i>ab hac Musæ,</i>	from a Song.

PLURAL NUMBER.

LATIN.	BRITISH.
Nominat. <i>hæc Musæ,</i>	the Songs.
Genit. <i>harum Musarum,</i>	of the Songs.
Dat. <i>his Musis,</i>	to or for the Songs.
Accusat. <i>has Musas,</i>	the Songs.
Vocat. <i>ô Musæ,</i>	O Songs.
Ablat. <i>ab his Musis,</i>	from the Songs.

And according to this one exemplary *British* Scale may all their five Declensions be parallel'd in *English*, without any further perplexing, or accidental Circumstance. A Clearance, could it be found in the *Latin* Declensions, that would be very acceptable to those Children, who are bound to undertake the *Latin* Rudiments at such a vast Distance of Incapacity as they generally do.

However, I shall further exhibit the absolute Necessity (as some assert) of a Child being taught only the
Latin

Latin Rudiments in order to obtain a clear Understanding in their native modern *British* Tongue, by setting the exemplary *English* of the *Latin* Noun Substantive, in the *Latin* second Declension, which is *Magister*, having a fresh Set of Terminations, but I omit them for Brevity's Sake.

SINGULAR.
Nom. the Master.
Gen. of the Master.
Dat. to the Master.
Acc. the Master.
Voc. O Master.
Abl. with the Master.

PLURAL.
Nom. the Masters.
Gen. of the Masters.
Dat. to or for the Masters.
Acc. the Masters.
Voc. O Masters.
Abl. with the Masters.

Now I hope it appears plain and easy enough to the *British* Pupil to shew and rehearse the References, Relations, and Regards, that one Name may have to another, by repeating after the Manner of the above Scale, for it is equally easy with any Name.

Q. As you have not said any Thing as yet regarding Gender, which is a Grammatical Point of great Concernment in the *Latin* Tongue, and others, what have you to say to that Point in the modern *British* Tongue?

A. The *Britons* are more strict in the Expression of the Gender, or Sex, than any Language; the *Latin*, *Greek*, and some other Languages, discover their Gender by the Variation of Epithets, or Substantives; whereas in the *British* Tongue it is expressed by different Words; as in the following Scale.

N. B. The Particles of the second Sort will be further borrowed and continued in the Margins, for the Sake of exhibiting the Easiness of expressing the Relation of Name to Name; as well as for a universal paralleling the Noun Substantives in all declined Languages, with manifest Ease.

Of G E N D E R.

		Singular.		Plural.
		Male.	Female.	
<i>Particles of State, &c.</i> Of, to, for, with, through, O, from, in, unto, &c.	} a an the	Batchelor —	—	Maid
		Boar —	—	Sow
		Boy —	—	Girl
		Brother —	—	Sister
		Buck —	—	Doe
		Bull —	—	Cow
		Bullock —	—	Heifer
		Cock —	—	Hen
		Dog —	—	Bitch
		Drake —	—	Duck
		Father —	—	Mother
		Goose <i>irr.</i> —	—	Gander
		Horse —	—	Mare
		Husband —	—	Wife <i>irr.</i>
		Lad —	—	Lass
		Lord —	—	Lady
		King —	—	Queen
		Man <i>irr.</i> —	—	Woman
		Master —	—	Dame
		Nephew —	—	Niece } <i>nece</i> }
		Peacock —	—	Peahen
		Ram —	—	Ewe
		Son —	—	Daughter
		Uncle } <i>kel</i> }	—	Aunt } <i>ant</i> }
		Widower —	—	Widow
		Wizard —	—	Witch

The following twenty-four Females, or Feminines, are distinguished from the Males by the Variation of the Termination of the Male into es; as,

		Singular.	Plur.	Singular.	Plur.		
		Male.		Female.			
		Abbot		Abbess			
		Actor		Actress			
		Adulterer		Adulteress			
		Ambassador		Ambadress			
		Count		Countess			
		Deacon		Deaconess			
		Duke		Duchess			
		Elector		Electress			
		Emperor		Empress			
		Governor		Governess			
		Heir		Heiress			
<i>Particles of State, &c.</i> Of, to, for, through, from, by, in, unto, &c.	} a } an } the	{ Jew { Lion { Marquis	} s.	} es.	<i>arefs</i> Jewess Lioness Marchioness Mistress Princess Priores Patrones Poetess Prophetess Shepherdess Tutress Viscountess.		
				Master			
				Prince			
				Prior			
				Patron			
				Poet			
				Prophet			
				Shepherd			
				Tutor			
				Viscount			

Also two in ix; as,

Male.		Female.
Administrator	— —	Administratrix
Executor	— —	Executrix.

Also

Also the Gender is expressed in a Relative Sense, or in a Rehearsing of Persons, or Things, by the third Person Singular; as,

He, when we relate a *Male*.

She, when we relate a *Female*,

It, when we relate, or rehearse a *Thing inanimate*.

Also the Gender is known or made, by having the Words *Male* or *Female*, *He* or *She*, prefixed to, and incorporated into the following Name by this Mark (-), called a *Hyphen*, when there are not two different Words to denote the Difference of the Sex. As,

a	}	Male-Child	}	a	}	Female-Child
an		He-Lion		the		She-Lion
the		He-Goat		the		She-Goat, &c.

And lastly, by prefixing another Name, with the Mark of incorporating them in *one*, as above shewn; as,

		Singular.		Plural.
	Male.		Female.	
a	}	Man-Servant	—	Maid-Servant
the		Cock-Sparrow	—	Hen-Sparrow
		Dog-Fox	—	Bitch-Fox, &c.
				} s. es.

After one of these five Ways do the *modern Britons* sufficiently express the Gender of their Names, giving themselves no more Trouble concerning Gender than necessary.

Note 1. I having hitherto (in a similiary Sense) coasted and exhibited all the Difficulties on the Coast of the *British* Common Names, it remains now that I conduct my *British* Scholar in the vast and spacious Ocean of the *British* regular Common Names, and to exhibit to him such accidental Things as shall occur there, and which were not to be taken in heretofore: *viz.* The Observations on the Sounds of Words, with the Ejections, and Change of a Letter, or Letters, in a Word.

Note

Note 2. The lowermost Word or Syllable, in a *Brace*, directs the Sounding of the upper.

Note 3. The *Italick a* set after several of the Common Names, denotes that Common Name, after which it is set, to be an Affirmation, when the Personal Names, or the Particle *to*, come immediately before it, omitting the Articles *a*, *an*, *the*, &c.

CHAP. VIII.

Regular COMMON NAMES.

TABLE I.

Containing a Collection of all the Regular COMMON NAMES, of one Syllable, ending according to the Alphabetical Order of the single Consonants.

Note, This Mark — signifies that the Vowel and final Consonant have stood before all the Initials in forming Common Names; and that the Language contains no more Common Names of one Syllable, ending with that Vowel and Consonant.

Note, Also all the Common Names in this, and the following Tables, being regular in forming their Plural Number, I shall only insert the Plural *s* on the Right-hand Side of the Margin, from whence it may be easily applied.

And now begins the first Generation of regular Common Names used in the *British* Tongue.

Obs. Put *a* before a Consonant, *an* before a Vowel, only in the Singular; but *the* before both Singular and Plural; and then apply them at Pleasure.

		Singular.		Plural.	
a	} <i>ab</i> the	Dab <i>a</i>	Drab	Squab	} <i>s.</i> <i>eb</i>
		Blab <i>a</i>	Scab <i>a</i>	Stab <i>a</i>	
		Crab	Slab <i>a</i>	<hr/>	
		G			

Singular.

Plural.

<i>eb</i>	<i>ed</i>	<i>eg</i>	Plug <i>a</i>
Web	Bed <i>a</i>	Leg	Shug <i>a</i>
<i>ib</i>	<i>id</i>	<i>ig</i>	Slug
Bib	Kid	Fig	Drug
Fib <i>a</i>	Lid	Gig	Shrug <i>a</i>
Nib <i>a</i>	Quid <i>a</i>	Jig <i>a</i>	<i>am</i>
Rib <i>a</i>		Rig <i>a</i>	Dam <i>a</i>
Crib <i>a</i>	<i>od</i>	Wig	Ham
Squib <i>a</i>	Cod	Grig	Ram
	Hod	Swig <i>a</i>	Dram
<i>ob</i>	Nod <i>a</i>	Trig <i>a</i>	Flam <i>a</i>
Bob	Rod	Twig <i>a</i>	Sham <i>a</i>
Fob <i>a</i>	Sod	Whig	
Gob	Tod	Sprig	<i>em</i>
Hob <i>a</i>	Clod <i>a</i>		Gem
Job <i>a</i>		<i>og</i>	Hem <i>a</i>
Mob <i>a</i>	<i>ud</i>	Bog	Stem <i>a</i>
a } Knoba	Bud <i>a</i>	Cog <i>a</i>	
the } Sob <i>a</i>	Cud	Dog <i>a</i>	<i>im</i>
	Spud	Fog	Rim <i>a</i>
	Stud	Hog	Whim
<i>ub</i>		Jog <i>a</i>	
Cub	<i>ag</i>	Log	<i>um</i>
Hub	Bag <i>a</i>	Clog <i>a</i>	Bum
Tub	Cag	Flog <i>a</i>	Gum
Chub	Gag <i>a</i>	Frog	Hum
Club <i>a</i>	Hag	Prog <i>a</i>	Sum <i>a</i>
Snub <i>a</i>	Jag <i>a</i>		Crum <i>a</i>
Stub <i>a</i>	Nag	<i>ug</i>	Drum <i>a</i>
Scrub <i>a</i>	Rag <i>a</i>	Bug	Plum
Shrub	Tag <i>a</i>	Dug	Strum
	Wag <i>a</i>	Hug <i>a</i>	Thrum
<i>ad</i>	Brag <i>a</i>	Jug	
Lad	Drag <i>a</i>	Lug <i>a</i>	<i>an</i>
Pad <i>a</i>	Flag <i>a</i>	Mug	Ban <i>a</i>
Wad <i>a</i>	Knag <i>a</i>	Pug	Can <i>a</i>
Brad	Stag	Rug	Fah <i>a</i>
Plad	Swag <i>a</i>	Tug <i>a</i>	Parl

Clan

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 43

Singular.

Plural.

Clan	Nap <i>a</i>	Sop <i>a</i>	<i>at</i>	
Plan <i>a</i>	Pap	Top <i>a</i>	Bat <i>a</i>	
Span <i>a</i>	Rap <i>a</i>	Chop <i>a</i>	Cat	
Swan	Tap <i>a</i>	Crop <i>a</i>	Hat	
—	Chap <i>a</i>	Drop <i>a</i>	Mat <i>a</i>	
<i>en</i>	Clap <i>a</i>	Flop <i>a</i>	Pat <i>a</i>	
Fen	Flap <i>a</i>	Knop	Rat	
Pen	Slap <i>a</i>	Prop <i>a</i>	Vat	
—	Snap <i>a</i>	Shop	Brat	
<i>in</i>	Swap <i>a</i>	Slop <i>a</i>	Gnat	
Din	Trap <i>a</i>	Stop <i>a</i>	Plat <i>a</i>	
Fin	Scrap <i>a</i>	Strop <i>a</i>	Sprat	
Gin	—	—	—	
Fin }	<i>ep</i>	<i>up</i>	<i>et</i>	
Pin <i>a</i>	Step <i>a</i>	Cup <i>a</i>	Let <i>a</i>	
Sin <i>a</i>	—	Tup <i>a</i>	Net	
Chin	<i>ip</i>	Grup <i>a</i>	Pet	
Grin <i>a</i>	Dip <i>a</i>	—	—	
Shin	Hip <i>a</i>	<i>ar</i>	<i>it</i>	
* the } Skin <i>a</i>	Lip	Bar <i>a</i>	Bit <i>a</i>	} s.
—	Nip <i>a</i>	Car	Kit <i>a</i>	
<i>on</i>	Sip <i>a</i>	Jar <i>a</i>	Pit <i>a</i>	
Son	Tip <i>a</i>	War <i>a</i> }	Tit	
Ton	Chip <i>a</i>	Wor }	Wit	
—	Clip <i>a</i>	Scar <i>a</i>	Skit <i>a</i>	
<i>un</i>	Slip <i>a</i>	Spar <i>a</i>	Slit <i>a</i>	
Bun	Ship <i>a</i>	Star	Sprit	
Dun <i>a</i>	Ekip <i>a</i>	—	—	
Fun <i>a</i>	Snip <i>a</i>	<i>ir</i>	<i>ot</i>	
Gun <i>a</i>	Trip <i>a</i>	Fir	Dot <i>a</i>	
Nun	Whip <i>a</i>	Sir	Lot <i>a</i>	
Pun <i>a</i>	Scrip <i>a</i>	—	Pot <i>a</i>	
Tun <i>a</i>	Strip <i>a</i>	<i>ur</i>	Sot <i>a</i>	
—	—	Bur	Blot <i>a</i>	
<i>ap</i>	<i>op</i>	Cur	Clot <i>a</i>	
Cap <i>a</i>	Fop	Pur <i>a</i>	Knot <i>a</i>	
Gap <i>a</i>	Hop <i>a</i>	Slur <i>a</i>	Plot <i>a</i>	
Lap <i>a</i>	Mop <i>a</i>	Spur <i>a</i>	Scot <i>a</i>	
Map <i>a</i>	Pop <i>a</i>	—	Spot <i>a</i>	

			Singular.			Plural.
a	}	ut	Cut <i>a</i>	Hut	Put <i>a</i>	} s.
an		But	Gut <i>a</i>	Nut	Slut	
the						

N. B. There are no Common Names with the remaining single Consonants; neither where any preceding Omission has appeared.

Having fully draughted the modern *British* Common Names of one Syllable ending with a single Consonant, I have obtained thereby the best Opportunity of exhibiting the true Notion, Intention, and Common Use of *e final*, following a single Consonant, with a Vowel foregoing.

Note 1. Remember it has been before said that each Vowel has two distinct Sounds: Now these two Sounds are given in Reality, from one and the same Combination of Letters in a Syllable (whether that Syllable be absolutely a Name, Quality, Affirmation or Particle) and by the Ear's Discovery of these two distinct Sounds, there are raised (in the four various Classes of Word) very different Ideas, with different Perceptions, Judgments, and Reasonings of the same Letters.

Note 2. By this Variation of the Sound of a Vowel, one Name is reduced to another; sometimes a Name is rendered thereby a Quality, Affirmation, or Particle, and thus reciprocally one to another, which will soon appear upon slender Observation.

Note 3. For the Sake of Certainty, when we are to sound *short* and when *long*, there are sufficient Badges given for this, as for any one Distinction whatsoever: And for the present Case the Letter *e*, termed *e final*, or *e servile*, closing the Syllable, is the certain Badge or Sign for toning the foregoing Vowel long, and consequently its Absence is the same infallible Badge, or Sign for toning *short*. It also turns *e* into the Sound of *f*, and *g* into the Sound of *j*.

In the Display of this extraordinary Badge, or Sign of Voice, I have first collected and inserted here such Common

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 45

mon Names as make their apparent Difference only in the Class of Words termed Names, by annexing or taking away the Badge *e final*.

T A B L E II.

Containing Regular COMMON NAMES, without and with *e final*.

	Singular.	Plural.
Băb	Dăm	Tön
Băbe	Dăme	Töne
---	Shăm	---
Löb	Sháme	Tün
Löbe	---	Tüne
---	Rım	---
Cüb	Rıme	Căp
Cube	---	Căpe
Tüb	Plüm	Găp
Tube	Plume	Găpe
---	---	Răp
Cöd	Băn	Răpe
Cöde	Bâne	Tăp
Nöd	Căn	Tăpe
Nöde	Câne	---
a } the }	Măn (irr.)	Pıp
Căg	Mâne	Pıpe
Căge	Plăn	Snıp
je	Plâne	Snıpe
Găg	---	Trıp
Găge	Pın	Trıpe
Guage	Pıne	---
Gaje	Tın	Căp
Răg	Tıne	Căpe
Răge	Sın	Hăp
Săg	Sıne	Hăpe
Săge	Chın	Păp
Stăg	Chıne	Păpe
Stăge	---	Slăp
---		Slăpe

	Singular.	Plural.
	Fir	Plät
	Fire	Pläte
	<i>fi-ur</i>	_____
a } the }	Sir	Bit
	Sire	Bite
	_____	Kit
	Cür	Kite
	Cûre	Spit (w. p.)

Note, The Breve and Circumflex are here inserted over the Vowels for the Learner to gain the Use of them on particular Occasions.

The sounding *e* like *f*, and *g* like *j*, is termed the sounding them two Letters *soft*, as is fully shewn before.

Note also, that (*irr.*) denotes irregular in forming the Plural Number; (*w. p.*) Want of Plural.

It is difficult to imagine (after the Rehearsal of the foregoing Collection of Names but two or three Times) how any one should remain ignorant of the *Notion*, *Intention*, and *Common Use* of this Badge, Mark, or Sign of *short* and *long Sounds*.

And any one may prove that the Letter *e final* has no other Influence in the sounding, than directing; for those who are unskilful in the Use of this Letter do frequently make Mistakes both in Sounding and Writing, taking *Bab* for *Babe*, *Cog* for *Cage*, &c.

And now I hope there will need but little to be said for the following Names in *e final*, only that they will not continue Names when deprived of that Sign of a *long Sound*, as the foregoing do.

TABLE

T A B L E III.

A second Collection of Regular COMMON NAMES terminating or ending with a single Consonant, and e servile.

Note, If the Understanding or Use of e final, or e servile be destroyed, then will the Sound or Characters naturally fall under one or other of the Classes of Words, viz. Qualities, Affirmations, or Particles, or into insignificant Articulations, which may be proved at the Teacher's Pleasure.

		Singular.	Plural.
		Glebe	Prude
		Bribe <i>a</i>	Safe
		Tribe	Chafe <i>a</i>
		Robe <i>a</i>	Fife
		Globe	Strife
		Cade	Cake <i>a</i>
		Jade <i>a</i>	Lake
		Blade	Rake <i>a</i>
		Shade <i>a</i>	Sake
		Spade	Brake <i>a</i>
Of, for, to, into, unto, through on, by, upon, &c.	} a an the }	Trade <i>a</i>	Flake <i>a</i>
		Glede	Quake <i>a</i>
			Shake <i>a</i>
			Snake <i>a</i>
		Guide <i>a</i>	Stake <i>a</i>
		Hide <i>a</i>	
		Ride <i>a</i>	Dike <i>a</i>
		Side <i>a</i>	Pike <i>a</i>
		Tide <i>a</i>	Spike <i>a</i>
		Chide <i>a</i>	Strike <i>a</i>
		Slide <i>a</i>	
		Stride <i>a</i>	Joke <i>a</i>
			Poke <i>a</i>
		Ode	Yoke <i>a</i>
			Croke <i>a</i>

Smoke *a*

Puke *a*

Fluke

Bale *a*

Dale

Gale

Male

Pale *a*

Sale

Tale

Vale

Wale

Scale *a*

Ile

File *a*

Mile

Pile *a*

Tile *a*

Wile

Smile *a*

Spile

Stile

Dole

Hole *a*

Mole

		Singular.	Plural.
		Mole	Whine <i>a</i> Snore <i>a</i>
		Pole	Shrine Store <i>a</i>
		Sole <i>a</i>	Whore <i>a</i>
		_____	Bone <i>a</i> _____
		Mule	Cone Ure }
		Rule <i>a</i>	Hone <i>n-ur</i> }
		_____	Tone <i>a</i> Cure <i>a</i>
		Game <i>a</i>	Drone <i>a</i> Lure
		Name <i>a</i>	Stone <i>a</i> _____
		Blame <i>a</i>	Throne Gate
		Frame <i>a</i>	_____ Mate
		_____	Ape Pate
		Scheme <i>a</i> }	Crape Slate <i>a</i>
		<i>skeme</i> }	Grape State <i>a</i>
		Theme	Scrape <i>a</i> _____
		_____	Shape <i>a</i> Mite
		Lime	_____ Rite
		Time <i>a</i>	Wipe <i>a</i> _____
		Chime <i>a</i>	Gripe <i>a</i> Mote <i>a</i>
		Crime	Stripe <i>a</i> Note <i>a</i>
		_____	Vote <i>a</i> }
		Dome }	Rope <i>a</i> _____
		<i>doom</i> }	Trope Lute
		Home	_____ Mute
		_____	Care <i>a</i> Flute
		Fume <i>a</i>	Hare _____
		Plume <i>a</i>	Snare Cave
		_____	Square <i>a</i> Wave
		Cane <i>a</i>	Share <i>a</i> Grave
		Lane	_____ Knave
		Pane	Quire <i>a</i> Shave <i>a</i>
		Vane	Tire Slave <i>a</i>
		Wane	_____ _____
		Crane	Core <i>a</i> Dive <i>a</i>
		_____	Pore <i>a</i> Hive <i>a</i>
		Line <i>a</i>	Sore _____
		Vine	Score <i>a</i> Cove <i>a</i>
		Chine	Shore <i>a</i>

Of, for,
with,
from,
through
into,
unto,
upon,
by, &c.

a
an
the

Singular..

Plural.

Of, to, for, } by, with, }	a } the }	{ Dove } { <i>duv</i> } { Drove } { <i>gluv</i> }	Grove a } Glove } Drove }	Shove a } <i>shuv</i> }	} s.
-------------------------------	--------------	--	---------------------------------	----------------------------	------

The following Words terminate or end with a *Vowel* and *e final*, giving the Appearance of a *Diphthong*; but let not *e final* deceive in this Case, for now it is used for the sake of *closing* the *Word* more agreeable to the *Eye*, it being a Custom, that no *English Word* shall end with a *Vowel* except an *e*.

Due } <i>du</i> }	Hue	Clue	Flue.
----------------------	-----	------	-------

T A B L E IV.

HAVING collected most, if not all the common Names of one Syllable ending with a single Consonant (which is naturally done by fixing the Roots in the natural descending alphabetical Order of the single Consonants) and likewise the SIGN commonly given to denote the long Tone of the Vowel or Syllable whether in a Word of one Syllable, or in a Word of more than one Syllable. I next exhibit the generating, or raising of common Names of one Syllable ending with two Consonants: And this Collection follows according to the Course of the final double Consonants, which are shewn in the Scale of Syllables, and are the very same Roots.

Note, As Words or Syllables ending with a single Consonant, are in the general short Tones; so are those consequently that end with two Consonants (except they be marked or known as before shewn.)

		Singular.		Plural.
Of, to, for, } through } to, the, &c. }	a } an } the }	{ <i>bb</i> } { Ebb a } { <i>chwant-</i> } { ing }	<i>ack</i> Back a Fack Jack	Pack a } Quack a } Rack a } Sack a } } s.
		H		Tack a

Singular.

Plural.

Particles of
State, &c.

Of, to,
for, with,
through,
O, from,
in, unto,
&c.

a
an
the

Tack <i>a</i>	Frock	Ruff
Clack	Kock <i>a</i>	Stuff <i>a</i>
Crack <i>a</i>	Shock <i>a</i>	_____
Knack	Smock	<i>ft</i>
Smack <i>a</i>	Stock <i>a</i>	Haft <i>a</i>
Stack <i>a</i>	_____	Craft <i>a</i>
Track <i>a</i>	<i>uck</i>	Shaft <i>a</i>
Wrack <i>a</i>	} Buck <i>a</i>	_____
Wreck		Duck <i>a</i> <i>eft</i>
	Ruck <i>a</i>	Eft
<i>eck</i>	Suck <i>a</i>	Cleft
Beck <i>a</i>	Tuck <i>a</i>	Theft
Deck <i>a</i>	Chuck <i>a</i>	_____
Neck <i>a</i>	Cluck <i>a</i>	<i>ift</i>
Peck <i>a</i>	Pluck <i>a</i>	Gift
Check <i>a</i>	_____	Lift <i>a</i>
Speck <i>a</i>	<i>et kt</i>	Drift
	Act <i>a</i>	Shift <i>a</i>
<i>ick</i>	Fact	_____
Kick <i>a</i>	Tract	<i>uft</i>
Lick <i>a</i>	_____	Tuft
Nick <i>a</i>	<i>ect</i>	_____
Pick <i>a</i>	Sect	<i>egg</i>
Rick	_____	Egg
Brick <i>a</i>	<i>iff</i>	_____
Crick	Tift	<i>gh</i>
Trick <i>a</i>	Gliff	Sigh <i>a</i>
	Skiff <i>a</i>	_____
<i>ock</i>	Whiff <i>a</i>	<i>ld</i>
Cock <i>a</i>	_____	Scald <i>a</i>
Dock <i>a</i>	<i>off</i>	<i>skauld</i>
Lock <i>a</i>	Scoff <i>a</i>	Fold <i>a</i>
Mock <i>a</i>	_____	Mold
Pock	<i>uff</i>	Scold <i>a</i>
Rock <i>a</i>	Buff <i>a</i>	_____
Sock <i>a</i>	Cuff <i>a</i>	<i>lf irr</i>
Block <i>a</i>	Huff	_____
Clock	Muff	<i>lk</i>
Flock <i>a</i>	Puff <i>a</i>	(<i>a</i>) before

} s.

(*lk*)

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 51

Singular.

Plural.

(lk) sounds	Shell <i>a</i>	_____
like (au)	Smell <i>a</i>	lp
and casts	_____	Scalp <i>a</i> }
away (l)	ill	skaup }
Balk <i>a</i> }	Bill <i>a</i>	_____
bauk }	Hill	Help <i>a</i>
Walk <i>a</i>	Mill <i>a</i>	Yelp <i>a</i>
Stalk }	Pill	Welp <i>a</i>
stauk }	Will	_____
_____	Drill <i>a</i>	Gulp <i>a</i>
Elk	Skill	_____
Belk <i>a</i>	Squill	lt
Yelk <i>a</i> }	_____	Belt
yolk }	oill	Welt
_____	Droll <i>a</i>	_____
Bulk	Rôll <i>a</i>	Hilt
Hulk <i>a</i>	Pôll <i>a</i>	Jilt
Sculk <i>a</i>	Scroll	Milt
_____	_____	Quilt <i>a</i> }
ll	ull	s.
Of, to, for, } through, } from, by, } in, unto, } &c. }	a an the }	(a) before Bull Bôlt <i>a</i>
		(ll) like Hnll Côlt <i>a</i>
		(au) Null Dolt
		Ball } Pull <i>a</i> Jolt <i>a</i>
		baull } Scull <i>a</i> } Pôlt
		Call <i>a</i> skull }
		Gall <i>a</i> Trull mb
		Hall _____ Jamb }
		Pall lm jaumb }
		Wall <i>a</i> Calm <i>a</i> jaum }
		Stall <i>a</i> Palm <i>a</i> Lamb }
		Thrall <i>a</i> Pfalm <i>a</i> } lam }
		falm }
	ell	Qualm Kemb <i>a</i>
	Bell	Wemb
	Cell	Elm
	Fell	Helm
	Well	Limb }
	Yell <i>a</i>	lim }
	Film	

H 2

Comb *a*

Singular.

Plural.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Thank

Singular.

Plural.

Thank <i>a</i>		Wharf
		<i>rb</i>
Link <i>a</i>	Barb	<i>rk</i>
Pink	Garb	Ark
Sink <i>a</i>		Bark <i>a</i>
Wink <i>a</i>	Herb	Lark
Brink	Verb	Mark <i>a</i>
Chink <i>a</i>		Park
Slink	Orb	Clark
Stink <i>a</i>		Spark
	Curb <i>a</i>	
Hunk <i>a</i>		Jerk <i>a</i>
Punk	<i>rd</i>	Yerk <i>a</i>
Trunk	Bard	Clerk
	Card	Querck
	<i>nt</i>	Gard <i>a</i> }
Ant	guard	Shirk <i>a</i> }
Cant <i>a</i>	Ward <i>a</i>	Smirk <i>a</i> }
Grant <i>a</i>	Yard	
Plant <i>a</i>	Chard	Cork <i>a</i> }
	<i>kard</i>	Fork <i>a</i> }
Bent		Work <i>a</i> }
Dent <i>a</i>	Herd	wurk }
Rent <i>a</i>	Sherd	Stork
Tent <i>a</i>		
Vent <i>a</i>	Bird	<i>ri</i>
Scent <i>a</i>		Girl
	Cord <i>a</i>	Twirl <i>a</i>
Dint <i>a</i>	Ford <i>a</i>	Whirl <i>a</i>
Hint <i>a</i>	Sword <i>a</i>	
Flint	Word	Curl <i>a</i> }
	wurd	Churl
Font		
Front	Curd	<i>rm</i>
		Arm <i>a</i>
Runt	<i>rf</i>	Farm <i>a</i>
Brunt	Dwarf	Harm <i>a</i>
Grunt <i>a</i>	Scarf	Charm <i>a</i>

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
&c.

a
an
the

Swarm *a*

Singular.

Plural.

Swarm <i>a</i>	Smart <i>a</i>	Rasp <i>a</i>
Term <i>a</i>	Start <i>a</i>	Wasp
Form <i>a</i>	Girt	Clasp <i>a</i>
Storm <i>a</i>	girth	Grasp <i>a</i>
Worm <i>a</i>	Flirt	Wisp
worm	Shirt	
	Skirt <i>a</i>	Cusp
	Spirit	
<i>rn</i>	Squirt <i>a</i>	<i>ft</i>
Barn	Fort	Cast <i>a</i>
Stern	Port	Fast <i>a</i>
	Sport <i>a</i>	Last
Horn	Mort	Mast
Scorn <i>a</i>	Sort <i>a</i>	Blast
Thorn		Guest
	Hurt <i>a</i>	Jest
Urn		Nest
Burn <i>a</i>	<i>fk</i>	Rest <i>a</i>
Turn <i>a</i>	Cask	Test
Churn <i>a</i>	Mask <i>a</i>	Vest
Spurn <i>a</i>	Task <i>a</i>	Zest
	Flask	Chest
<i>rp</i>		Crest
Harp <i>a</i>	Desk	Quest
Warp <i>a</i>		
	Risk <i>a</i>	Fist <i>a</i>
<i>rt</i>	risque	Lift <i>a</i>
Art	Whisk	Mist
Cart <i>a</i>		Grist
Dart <i>a</i>	Busk	Twist <i>a</i>
Fast <i>a</i>	Husk	Wrist
Hart	Tusk	
Mart		Cost <i>a</i>
Part <i>a</i>	<i>fp</i>	Frost
Quart	Asp	Hoft
Tart	Gasp <i>a</i>	Post
Wart	Hasp <i>a</i>	

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
after at,
with,

a
an
the

} s.

Gust

Singular.


Plural.

Of, to, for, through, from, by, in, unto, after, at, with,	} a an the	} Gust Lust <i>a</i> Crust Trust <i>a</i> Thrust <i>a</i>	} <i>th</i> Lath Math Path Swath	} Pith Sith <i>syth</i> Frith Moth Troth	} s.

Note, In all Places where there appear an Omission in the Course of the Vowels with the final, double, and treble Consonants, be assured that regular Common Names of Monysyllables, are wanting in the Modern *British* Language.

Note, When (*e*) servile follows two or more Consonants, at the End of a Name, whether common or proper, its chief Use is for the Distinction of that Name from another of the same Sound; nay, in any Part of Speech it loses its Property of toning long after two Consonants, but never its Property of toning (*c*) and (*g*) soft. *Lastly,* When the last of the two Consonants is (*f*) a final, closes the Word more agreeably, being of no other Use.

TABLE V.

A Collection of Common Names of one Syllable, with a single Vowel, and terminating or ending according to the Course of the treble final Consonants.  Compare with the Table of Syllables.

Singular.	} s.
<i>dth</i>	
Width	
Breadth	

(*ght*) is always lost after a Vowel, &c. but it is a Sign of a long Syllable.

Fight

		Singular.	Plural.
Of, to, for, through, from, by, in, unto, &c.	a an the	^{ght} Fight <i>a</i>	^{nth} Slight <i>a</i>
		^{fite} fite	^{rch} Spright
		^{ght} Light <i>a</i>	^{rch} rch (ir)
		^{ght} Night	^{lph} Gulph
		^{ght} Right	^{lph} lph
		^{ght} Sight	^{lph} rps
		^{ght} Wight	^{lph} r/sb (ir)
		^{ght} Flight	^{lph} rth
		^{ght} Fright <i>a</i>	^{lph} Birth

Such as end in *ch* and *sb*, see *Irregulars* foregoing.

The following terminate with four Consonants.

^{ngth} Length	^{ghth} Heighth	} } s.
^{ngth} Strength	^{ghth} beith	

Having shewn all the *Common Names* of one Syllable ending with a single Consonant only, and with a single Consonant and *e servile*; also all those *Common Names* of one Syllable ending regularly with the final, double, and treble Consonants (except such only as are obsolete or ob-scene) all which may be easily proved, by coursing the *Initials* in the Table of *Syllables* regularly to each particular *Root*.

The following is a Collection of all the *Common Names* of one Syllable, formed by the *Initials*, *Diphthongs* and *Finals*.

TABLE

T A B L E VI.

Common Names of one Syllable : Containing the proper
Diphthongs *AI* or *AY*; *AU* or *AW*; *OI* or *OR*; *EE*;
OO; *OU* or *OW*.

		Singular.	Plural.
		<i>AI</i>	
		Skain	Sway <i>a</i>
		Aid <i>a</i>	Tray <i>a</i>
		Maid	Stray <i>a</i>
		Train <i>a</i>	
		Fraight <i>a</i> }	Sprain <i>a</i> <i>AU</i>
		freight }	Strain <i>a</i> Baud }
			bawd }
		Bail <i>a</i>	Saint
		Jail <i>a</i>	Taint <i>a</i>
		Mail	Plaint
		Nail <i>a</i>	Laugh <i>a</i> }
		Pail	laff }
		Quail	Air
		Rail <i>a</i>	Hair
		Sail <i>a</i>	Chair
		Tail <i>a</i>	Stair
		Vail <i>a</i>	Haunt <i>a</i> }
		Flail	Taunt <i>a</i> }
		Snail	Vaunt <i>a</i> }
			<i>AY</i>
		Bay	Cause <i>a</i> <i>ir</i> .
		Aim <i>a</i>	Day
		Claim <i>a</i>	Hay
		Jay <i>a</i>	<i>AW</i>
		Gain <i>a</i>	Kay }
		Pain <i>a</i>	key }
		Wain	Lay <i>a</i>
		Brain <i>a</i>	Ray
		Chain <i>a</i>	Way
		Drain <i>a</i>	Dray
		Grain	Fray
		Plain <i>a</i> }	Play <i>a</i>
		plane }	Stay <i>a</i>

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
&c

a
an
the

s.

Singular.

Plural.

Bawd	}	Knee	OO
baud		See a	Hood a
		Tree	Wood a
Awl			Flood }
Cawl	}	Deed	Flud }
caul		Reed	Mood
		Seed	Rood
Fawn a		Weed a	Brood a
Lawn		Steed	
Pawn			Hoof
Brawn		Cheek	Proof
		Creek	}
Ol	Criek	Book a	
Coif			Cook a
		Keel	Hook a
Coil a		Peel a	Look a
Foil a		Reel a	Nook a
Quoil a	}	Wheel	Rook
Coil			Brook
Spoil a		Queen	Crook
		Screen	}
		Skreen	
Loin			Pool
		Deep	Tool
Joint a		Sleep a	School }
Point a			Skool }
		Jeer a	Stool
Joist a		Peer	
		Seer	Boom
Coit a		Sneer a	Loom
		Steer a	Room
OR			Broom
Boy		Leet	Groom a
Foy		Sheet	
Joy a		Sleet	Spoon
Toy a		Street	Swoon a
EE			
		Reeve	Coop a
Bee		Sleeve	Hoop a
Fec a			

Of, to, for, with, at, from, &c. } a an the }

Loop a

Singular.

Plural.

Loop <i>a</i>	Croud <i>a</i>	Count
Poop <i>a</i>	_____	Mount <i>a</i>
Troop	(gh) <i>not</i>	_____
_____	<i>founded</i>	Bout
Bòor	_____	Lout
bore, &c. }	Bough }	Lowt }
Dòor	bou, &c. }	Rout <i>a</i>
Mòor	Plough	Clout <i>a</i>
Flòor	Slough	Doubt <i>a</i> }
_____	_____	dout }
Noose (<i>ir</i>)	Noun	Flout <i>a</i> }
_____	_____	Scout <i>a</i> }
Root	_____	Shout <i>a</i>
Coot	Hound	Snout <i>a</i>
Moot	Mound	Spout <i>a</i>
Root <i>a</i>	Pound <i>a</i>	Trout
_____	Sound <i>a</i>	Sprout <i>a</i>
_____	OU Wound <i>a</i>	_____
Cloud <i>a</i>	Ground	Mouth

Of, for,
to, into,
unto,
through
on, by,
upon,
&c. }

a
an
the }

OU in the following Names is an *improper Diphthong*, and (gh) is like (ff)

Cough	_____	Soul	_____	Sow
Coff	_____	Sole	_____	Vow
Hough	_____	_____	_____	Plow <i>a</i> }
Hoff	_____	Tour <i>a</i> }	_____	plough }
Trough	_____	to-er	_____	_____
Treff	_____	_____	_____	Owl
_____	Gourd	_____	_____	Bowl }
(gh) is si-	gôrd	_____	_____	bow-el }
lent in	_____	_____	_____	Cowl }
_____	Youth	_____	_____	Fowl }
Thought	yúth	_____	_____	Howl }
Thaut, or	_____	_____	_____	_____
Thote	OW	Gown	_____	_____
_____	Bow (<i>made</i>	Town	_____	_____
Joul <i>a</i>	by Body)	Clown	_____	_____
Jole	Cow	Frown	_____	_____

Singular.

Plural.

(OW) in the following Names has something of the Sound of (au) and (û) incorporated, or else rejects (w)

Of, to, for,	} a an the	}	Bow	}	Tow	Stow	} s.
through,			bau-û,		Blow	_____	
O, by, in,			or bô (to		Brow	_____	
with,			shoot with)		Crow	Bowl	
from,			Mow		Show	bau-ule	
			Row		Shew	bole	

TABLE VII.

A Collection of all the British Common Names of one Syllable, that contain the improper Diphthongs, except such as are obsolete, or obscene. The improper Diphthongs, as before shewn, (Page 57) are EA, EI, EO, EU, IE, OA, OE, UA, UI.

		Singular.		Plural.	
Of, to, for, through, O, by, in, with, from,	} a an the	}	EA has 4	Stêak	Têam
			Sounds, as	_____	Drêam a
			per Signs	Dêal a	Glêam
				Mêal	Stêam
			Pêa	Pêal	Scrêam a
			Sêa	Sêal a	Strêam a
			Têa	Têal	_____
			Flêa a	Squêal a	Glêan a
			Plêa	Whêal a	Quêan
			_____	_____	_____
			Hêad a	Rêalm	Hêap a
			Bêad	_____	Lêap a
			_____	Hêalth	Rêap a
			Lêague	Wêalth	_____
			_____	_____	Beâr a
			Bêak	Bêam	Feâr a
			Lêak a	Rêam	Eâr
			Pêak	Sêam a	Yêar

Speâr

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 61

Singular.

Plural.

Speâr	Reign <i>a</i>	} (IE) mostly like (ee) or (ê)
Peârl	<i>rain</i>	
Heârt	<i>rane</i>	
	Vein	} Fîef Briêf Chiêf
Deâρθ	<i>vain</i>	
Heâρθ	<i>vane</i>	
Bêaft	Feint	} Shriek <i>a</i>
Fêaft <i>a</i>	<i>faint</i>	
Brêaft	<i>fânt</i>	
		} Field Shield <i>a</i>
Swêat <i>a</i>	Heir <i>a</i>	
Threat <i>a</i>	<i>are</i>	
		} Priêft
Hêat <i>a</i>	Key	
Seat <i>a</i>	<i>EE</i>	
Teat	<i>kee</i>	} Fîend Friênd
Bleat <i>a</i>		
Cheât <i>a</i>		
	(EO) is no	} s.
	Diphthong	
Deâθ	in Words of	
Brêath	one Syllable	} Goad Lôad <i>a</i> Rôad <i>a</i>
Shêath	EU	
	Feûd	} Tôad tode
	EI	
Neigh <i>a</i>	Rheûm <i>a</i>	
ni		} Oak
Weigha	EW like u	
wa	Dew	
	Mew	} Côal Fôal Gôal
Height	Pew	
hait	Yew	
Sleight	Clew	} Môan Grôan <i>a</i>
flait	Stew <i>a</i>	
	Screw <i>a</i>	
Weight	Shrew	} Oar Bôar Shôar <i>a</i>
wate		
wait	Newt	

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
&c.

a
an
the

Côast *a*

Singular.

Plural.

Of, to, for,	} a	} Côast a	Coat	Thróat	} s.
through,			Goat		
from, by,			Môat	Grôat	
in, unto,			Flôat a	graut	

(UA) no Diphthong except (g) or (q) before it; then (g) and (q) are hard, and the (a) bears Sound.

(UE) like (ua) very rarely, or not worthy to be termed a Diphthong.

Guëfs (irr) } s.

(UI) Have such various Sounds as the *Circumflex* (˘) and *Breve* (˘) directs.

Sûit	} s.
Brûit	
Frûit	

Let not the Learner be discouraged at the *Abbreviations* annexed to any of the *Parts of Speech*, they being as *Illuminations* to the Work, and *Helps to Memory* in those who may be desirous of sound Judgment in their Expressions: They are not designed for too tender an Age; therefore Discretion must be used by the Teacher, as hath been before hinted; when the Teacher shall judge his Pupil to be sufficiently capacious to undertake in the Acceptations of *Words*; then may the Pupil be obliged to commit to Memory the following *Table of Abbreviations*, and compare them by Steps with a Dictionary.

TABLE

T A B L E of the Abbreviations of this Grammar, which imply the various Parts of Speech, with their Acceptations, and Explications, &c according to their Technical Terms.

A

A, Or *A.* Affirmation
Alg. Algebra
An. Anatomy
Arc. Architecture
Ari. Arithmetic
Ast. Astronomy
Astr. Astrology
Aug. Augury

B

Bea. Beast
Bir. Bird
Bo. A Term in Botany
Bui. Building

C

C. La. Civil Law
Can. La. Canon Law
Carpt. Carpentry
Cant. Canting Tongue
Cog. Cognation
Chy. Chymistry
Chro Chronology
Coll. College
Coll. Off. College Office
Conf. Confectionary
Con. Sec. Conick Sections

D

Diop. Dioptricks
Div. Divinity

E

Ecc. Ecclesiastick
Ecc. Off. Ditto Office, or Officer
Exch. Exchange
Exchr. Exchequer

F

Fac. Faculty
Farr. Farriery
Fis. Fish
For, Ecc. Foreign Ecclesiastical Term
For. Ecc. Off. Foreign Ecclesiastical Office, or Officer
For. Na. Foreign Navigation
For. Coin Foreign Coin
For. Off. Foreign Office, and Officer
Forf. La. Forest Law
Fort. Fortification
For. Tit. Foreign Title
Fow. Fowl

G

Ga. Gardening
Geo. Geometry
Geog. Geography
Gr. Grammar
Gun. Gunnery

Geo.

H

Haw. Hawking
Her. Heraldry
Hif. History
Horf. Horsemanship
Huf. Husbandry

I

Ima. Coin Imaginary Coin
Inf. Insect
Instr. Instrument
Irr. An Irregular in that
 Part of Speech

L

La. Law
La. Off. Law Office
La. Offr. Law Officer
Lo. Logick

M

Ma. Mathematicks
Me. Mechanicks
Mer. Mercantile Affairs
Mil. Military Term
Mil. Off. Military Office
Mil. Offr. Military Officer
Min. Miners Term
Monf. Monster
Mu. Musick.

N

N. denotes that Word to be
 a Name under the Class
 of Names

Na. Navigation
Na. Off. Navy Office, or
 Officer
No. Number

O

Ob. Ecc. Obsolete Ecclesia-
 stical Term
Off. Office, or Officer
Off. 1. Office, or Officer
 of the first Rank
Opt. Opticks
Ora. Oratory

P

P. denotes that Word to be
 a Particle under the Class
 of Particles
Pass. Passion of the Mind
Pai. Painting
Phi. Philosophy
Phy. Physick
Po. Poetry

Q

Q. Denotes that Word to
 be a Quality under the
 Class of Qualities
Refin. Uten. Refiners Uten-
 sils
Rep. Reptile
Rh. Rhetorick
Ro. Ecc. Romish Ecclesia-
 stical Term
Sculp. Sculpture
Sh. Ship
Sh. B. Ship Building
Sh. Fis. Shell Fish

S. T. Sea Term
Su. Surgery

Univ. Universality
Un. Univerfity.

T

W

Tim. Time
Tit. Title

War War
W. S. Want Singular Number
W. P. Want Plural Number

V

V. Vulgar or common Acceptation

Note, When committed to Memory let it be thoroughly inculcated.

U

Ut. } Utenfil
Utn. }

CHAP. IX.

COMMON NAMES of more than one Syllable, duly accented, and digested in alphabetical Order; the preceding Figure denotes the Number of Syllables the following Name contains.

Note 1. **W**HEN a single Consonant, placed between two Vowels, &c. sounds double, it is noted by a double Accent, as { Ac-cliv-vi-ty, } &c. but never violate the first Rule for Division of Syllables.

Note 2. The following Common Names are regular and irregular in forming the plural Number; therefore, the Learner must be thoroughly qualified by the foregoing Exceptions, in Order to manage the following Common Names, in forming the Plural, by annexing the little Accidents from the Right-hand Margin, inserted for that Purpose, as Occurrences offer; and thereby the Judgment will be exercised.

K

Ab-

Singular.

Singular.

A

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
after at,
with,

a
an
the

3 Abacot
2 Abbey *ecc.* }
Abby }
3 Abdómen *an*
2 Abject *q a*
4 Abintéstáte *la*
4 Ablative Case *gr*
3 Abluent *phy*
4 Ablution *phy*
5 Abolition *la*
3 Absentée *v la*
3 Abstérgeant *v ph*
2 Abstract *a*
2 Abuse *a v*
4 Académy *v*
4 Accénsion *v*
2 Accent *a v*
2 Access *v*
4 Accéssion *v*
4 Accéssary *v la* }
Accessory }
3 Accident *v*
5 Acclamátion *v*
4 Acclivity *v*
3 Accómplice *v*
2 Accómp't *a v* }
Account }
2 Accord *a v*
2 Account *v*
4 Accúfative Case
2 Acorn *v he bo*
3 Acróftick *po*
5 Actionary }
4 Actionist } *v*
4 Actuary *off*
2 Adage *v*

2 Adder *v* (Serpt)
2 Addice } *v*
1 Adze }
4 Addita- } *v phy*
ment } *chy*
2 Address *a v*
3 Addúcent *v*
3 Adjective *gr*
2 Adit *min t*
2 Adjúct *v*
3 Adjutant *off*
4 Admeásure- } *la*
ment }
3 Admiral *off*
Vice Admiral
Rear Admiral
5 Admiralty Court
Ditto Office
Advánce *a fort nil*
3 Advántage *v*
3 Advénture *a v*
2 Adverb *gr*
4 Adversary *v*
4 Advérsity *v univ*
3 Advertence *v*
4 Advértency *univ*
2 Advíce *v*
5 Adulátion *v*
4 Adulátor *v*
4 Adultery *v*
3 Advocate *off*
4 Advocate Ship
3 Advowée *ecc* }
Avowee }
3 Advowson *ecc*
2 Affair *v*
3 Affiance *v la*
4 Affidávit *v la*
4 Affinity *rog.*

2 Af-

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 67

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

4 Afflâtion *v*
 2 Afflux *v*
 2 Affray *v*
 2 Affront *v*
 3 Affûsion *v*
 3 After-math *bus.*
 3 Afternoon *tim*
 3 Agency *off*
 2 Agent *off*
 3 Aggregate *a v*
 4 Agnâtion *c law*
 3 Agony *v*
 3 Alamode *v*
 2 Alarm *a* } *v*
 3 Alârûm }
 2 Alây *hu*
 2 Alcâde } *for off*
 3 Alcaïde }
 2 Alcôve *arc*
 3 Ale-conner *off*
 3 Ale-drâper *v*
 2 Ale-house *v*
 3 Alémbek *ut*
 3 Alien *v*
 3 Aliment *v phy*
 4 Alimony *v la*
 4 Aliquânt Part *ari*
 4 Aliquot-part *ari*
 2 Allây *a* } *v*
 2 Allôy }
 4 Allegory *rhe*
 4 Allemânda } *mu*
 2 Almand }
 2 Alley *v*
 Counter-Alley
 Front-Alley
 Alliance *cog*
 4 Allegâtor *v*
 4 Allôdium *c la*

4 Almacanther } *ast*
 Almucanther }
 3 Almanak
 4 Almonary *off.*
 3 Almoner } *offr*
 2 Almner }
 3 Almonry } *off*
 2 Almry }
 3 Alms-house
 3 Alphabet *v*
 2 Altar }
 Aultar }
 3 Altitude
 4 Alveary *v an*
 4 Amatory *v*
 2 Ambage *rhe*
 4 Ambidêxter *v la*
 2 Ambit *ma*
 3 Amblygon *ma*
 4 Ambrosia
 5 Ambulâtion
 2 Ambush
 3 Ambushment
 3 Ambuscâde
 3 Amity
 3 Amneſty }
 Amniſty }
 2 Amouînt *a*
 2 Amour
 5 Amphibology
 5 Amphithéâtre *arc*
 3 Amplitude *v as t*
 5 Ampulâtion *fu gar*
 3 Amulet
 3 Anagram
 5 Anagrâmmatist
 4 Anâlogy *v ma*
 4 Anâthema
 3 Ancêstor *v*
 K 2

} s
 es
 ies
 's

2 An-

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
&c.

an
the

2 Anchor <i>a</i> } <i>v sh</i> <i>Anker</i>	2 Anthem <i>div</i>
3 Anchoret <i>ecc</i> }	2 Antick
Anchorite }	3 Antidote <i>phy</i>
3 Anchovy <i>fif</i>	5 Antiló- } <i>ar nu</i> garithm
3 Ancient } <i>sh la</i>	3 Antilope <i>bea</i>
Antient }	4 Antiloquist
2 Ancle	4 Antiquary
5 Anemómeter <i>phi</i>	2 Antitype
4 Anémony <i>fo bo</i>	2 Anvil <i>ma</i>
4 Anemoscope <i>phi</i>	3 Apártment <i>arc</i>
2 Angel } <i>jel</i>	3 Apaume <i>be</i>
2 Angle	4 Apér- tion } <i>v arc ma</i>
3 Animal	3 Apér- ture }
3 Annalist <i>bis</i>	2 Apex
5 Annivérfary	Aphélion } <i>ast</i>
5 Annotátion	4 Aphélium }
4 Annúity	4 Apiary <i>v</i>
3 Amulet <i>be arc</i>	4 Apoplefy
3 Anodine <i>a phy</i>	Apólogist }
4 Anómaly <i>gr ast</i>	4 Apóloger }
2 Answer <i>a</i>	3 Apologue
4 Antágonist <i>v an</i>	4 Apology
3 Anteaft <i>ast</i>	4 Apóstacy <i>div</i>
7 Anteambulátion	3 Apóstate
4 Antecedence	3 Apóstle
5 Antecedéntia <i>ast</i>	4 Apóstleshíp
4 Antecedent <i>v gr</i>	4 Apóstrophe
4 Antechamber	3 Apótome <i>ma mu</i>
Antichamber <i>arc</i>	5 Apparítion <i>v ast</i>
6 Antedilúvian <i>bis</i>	4 Appàritor <i>ecc off</i>
6 Antemerídan <i>ti</i>	2 Appeál <i>a la</i>
3 Antepast	3 Appéllant <i>la t</i>
6 Antepenúltimagr	5 Appellátion <i>v</i>
4 Anterior	4 Appéllative <i>gr t</i>
4 Antéstature <i>fort</i>	3 Appellée <i>la</i>
3 Anthélix <i>an</i>	

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

Appénage }
 3 Appánage }
 3 Appéndage
 3 Appéndant
 3 Appéndix
 3 Appetite
 2 Appláuse
 5 Apposition
 3 Appréntice
 4 Apprénticeship
 5 Approbátion
 6 Approximátion *ari*
 2 Appúlse *ast t*
 4 Appúrtenance *v la*
 2 Apron } *v gun, &c.*
 Aporn }
 3 Aptitude
 3 Aquaduct
 3 Arbiter
 4 Arbitrátor
 2 Arbor *me*
 3 Arborist
 2 Arbour }
 Arbur }
 1 Arch *arc ma*
 3 Arch-angle *i*
 3 Arch-bishop *ecc off*
 4 Arch-bishoprick
 3 Arch-butler *for off*
 4 Arch-chamberlain } *for off*
 4 Arch-chancellor *for off*
 3 Arch-deacon *ecc off*
 4 Arch-deaconry
 3 Architrave *arc*
 3 Area *v ma*
 5 Areómeter *instr*
 2 Argent *he*

3 Aria *ma*
 1 Arm *v phi*
 3 Armilla
 3 Armistice
 3 Armorer }
 Armourer }
 3 Arquebuse } *gun*
 Harquebuss }
 2 Arrést *a la*
 2 Arrét *for la*
 3 Arrival
 2 Arrow
 2 Arsenal *gov*
 1 Art
 3 Artery *an*
 3 Arthroída *an*
 3 Article
 6 Articulation *an gr*
 3 Artifice
 4 Artificer *me*
 3 Arúspice *aug*
 Ascendant *astr*
 2 Ascént *v lo*
 Ascétick
 Ash-fire }
 2 Sand-fire } *chy*
 5 Asmatógrapher *po*
 1 Asp }
 2 Aspick } *Script v*
 2 Aspect
 3 Assailant
 2 Assart *la*
 3 Assassin
 2 Assent *a*
 6 Asséverátion
 2 Assise } *la*
 Assize }
 4 Assóciate *a*

} s
 } es
 } ies
 } s

3 Assúmpsit

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
&c.

a
an
the

3 Affumpfit
Asterisk } *gr ast*
3 Asterism }
3 Astragal *arc gun*
4 Astrolabe *inst ast*
3 Asylum
2 Atom
2 Attack *a*
2 Attaint *a la*
2 Attétempt *a*
2 Attire *v be*
3 Attitude *sculp*
Attorney } *la*
3 Attúrney }
3 Attórnment *la*
3 Attribute *v div*
4 Attrition *v div*
3 Average *univ*
2 Auction
4 Auctioneer
3 Audience
2 Audit *off*
3 Auditor *off*
4 Auditory *off*
3 Avenor *off*
3 Avenue *v gar*
Aúgar } *inst*
2 Aúger }
4 Aviary
Avowée } *ecc*
3 Advowée }
3 Avówry *la*
3 Auricle
5 Auscultation
2 Author
4 Authority
5 Auxiliary
2 Award *la*
2 Awning *na*

3 Axiom *ma*
2 Ayry *haw*
3 Azimuth *ast*
2 Azure *be*

B

2 Baboon *bea*
3 Bachelor } *uni*
3 Bâtchelor }
2 Back-board
3 Back-slider
2 Back-stay *na sh*
2 Bádger *bea*
2 Bággage
2 Bágpípe
Baíliff } *la off*
2 Báily }
3 Bailiwick *la*
2 Balance } *ma*
2 Bállance } *me*
3 Balcóny *arc*
2 Bállad
2 Bállast
Ballíster } *arc*
3 Ballúster }
3 Bállustrate *arc*
2 Bándage
3 Bándalet *arc*
2 Bándog *bea*
2 Bándy *a*
2 Bánker
2 Bánkrúpt
3 Bánkrúptcy
2 Báñner *mil*
3 Báñneret *tit*
2 Bánquet *a*
2 Banter
4 Baptístery
3 Bárretry *la*

3 Bar-

Singular.		Singular.	Plural.
3 Bárbacan } <i>arc</i>		2 Báston } <i>arc</i>	
3 Bárbican } <i>arc</i>		2 Báttoon } <i>arc</i>	
4 Barbarian		4 Battálion	
3 Bárbarism <i>v gr</i>		2 Batten <i>carp</i>	
4 Barbáritý		3 Báttery <i>la mil</i>	
2 Barfee <i>la</i>		2 Báttle	
3 Bark-gálling <i>gar</i>		2 Báttoon <i>inst off</i>	
3 Bárnacle		2 Bávin	
2 Báron		3 Báyonet <i>inst mil</i>	
3 Bároness		2 Beácon	
3 Báron & feme <i>he</i>		2 Beádle <i>off</i>	
3 Báronet <i>tis</i>		2 Beágle	
3 Bárony		2 Beáker <i>ut</i>	
3 Bároscope <i>inst phi</i>		2 Beárer <i>v he arc</i>	
2 Bárrack <i>mil</i>		2 Beáring <i>na geog</i>	
3 Bárretry <i>mer la</i>		4 Bátitude	
2 Bárrél <i>mea</i>		2 Beauty	
3 Bárretor }		2 Bédlam }	
3 Bárrator }		3 Béthlehem }	
3 Bárrister <i>la off</i>		3 Bedlamite }	
3 Bárrow-hog }		4 Bethlehemite }	
3 ——— pig }		2 Beétle <i>inf.</i>	} <i>s</i> } <i>ics</i> } <i>'s</i>
3 Barrulét <i>he</i>		2 Béggár	
2 Bárry <i>he</i>		3 Béglérbeg <i>for off</i>	
2 Bár-wig		2 Being	
2 Báse court <i>la</i>		2 Belfry	
2 Báse-fee <i>la</i>		2 Bély <i>an</i>	
2 Báfil }		3 Bély God	
2 Bazzel }		3 Bellswágger	
3 Báfilick <i>arc an ast</i>		2 Béncher <i>la off</i>	
3 Báfilisk <i>bea</i>		1 Bend <i>he</i>	
2 Báskét		2 Béndless <i>he</i>	
2 Báson <i>uten an</i>		5 Bénédiction	
2 Bássá }		4 Benefáctor	
2 Bássaw }		4 Benefáctress	
2 Bássoon <i>inst mu</i>		4 Benefácture }	
2 Bástard		5 Benefáction }	
4 Bástinádo <i>fo pun</i>		3 Bénefice	
3 Bástion }		6 Benefíciary	
3 Bástion }			

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to,
for, with,
through,
O, from,
in, unto,
&c.

a
an
the

3 Bénéfit	2 Blúbber <i>a</i>
2 Béquest	2 Boátswain <i>na off</i>
2 Bérin	2 Bóbbin
2 Bérny	2 Bób-tail
2 Bésom	2 Bódkin
2 Bével <i>inst arc he</i>	2 Bódice
2 Béver <i>bea</i>	2 Bódy <i>phy phi ma</i>
1 Bey <i>for off</i>	2 Bólster
2 Bézel	2 Bole-ster
2 Bézil	2 Bólter <i>cant</i>
2 Bibber	2 Bólt-sprit <i>sh cant</i>
2 Biggen	3 Bombardiér <i>m off</i>
2 Bigot	2 Bónfire
3 Bilánder	2 Bóngrace
2 Billel	2 Bónnet <i>fort na</i>
2 Billow	2 Boóby
3 Bínocle <i>inst ast</i>	2 Book-worm <i>inf</i>
4 Binomial <i>alg</i>	2 Boóty
4 Biógrapher	2 Bóder <i>be</i>
5 Bipartition	3 Bóderer
2 Bird-call	2 { Borough
3 Biféction <i>ma</i>	2 { Burrow
3 Bifégment <i>ma</i>	2 { Burro
2 Bishóp <i>ecc off</i>	2 Bósom
3 Bishopríck <i>ecc</i>	2 Bócher
2 { Bísket	2 Bótle
2 { Biscuit	2 Bóttom
2 { Bisquet	3 Bóttony <i>be</i>
2 Bittern <i>bir</i>	2 Bouncer
2 Blackród	3 Bóundary
2 Bládder	2 Bówer
2 Blánet	2 Bo-ur
3 Blind-excuse	2 Brácelet
3 Blind-harper <i>cant</i>	2 Brácket
2 Blínkard	2 Bréast-plate <i>mil</i>
2 Blister	2 Bréast-work <i>arc</i>
2 Blóckade	4 Bréviary <i>for ecc</i>
2 Blóckhead	3 Bréviate <i>la</i>
2 Blóffom <i>bo</i>	2 Bríck-bat
	2 Brick-kiln

Singular.

2 Brick-kiln
 2 Bridegroom
 2 Bridle *a*
 2 Brigade
 2 Brigantine
 2 Brimmer
 2 Brisket
 2 Brittle *a*
 2 Broadside *f t*
 2 Brooming *f t*
 2 Brothel
 2 Brother *cog*
 3 Brow-antler *bu*
 2 Brushwood
 2 Bubble
 2 Bucket
 2 Buckle
 2 Buckler *mil*
 2 Budget
 Buffet }
 2 Bufet } *utn*
 2 Buffoon *bea*
 2 Bugbear
 2 Bugle
 3 Bullbeggar
 2 Bullet *war*
 2 Bullock
 2 Bully
 2 Bulwark *fort*
 2 Bumble
 2 Bumpkin
 2 Bundle
 2 Bunter
 Burden }
 2 Burthen }
 2 Burgess *off*
 3 Burgmaster }
 4 Burgomaster } *for off*
 3 Burgmote *off*

Singular.

3 Burial
 2 Burning-Glass
 2 Buskin
 Bust }
 2 Bust } *sculp*
 Busten }
 2 Button }
 3 Buttery *arc*
 2 Buttock
 2 Buttrés *arc*
 2 Buzzard *bir*
 2 By-blow
 3 Bylander
 2 By-law

Plural.

C

2 Cabbín *sb*
 3 Cábínét *utn arc*
 2 Cáble *sb*
 2 Cád-worm *in?*
 Cádét }
 2 Cadeé } *for off*
 2 Cádi *for off*
 2 Caítiff
 4 Calámitý
 2 Calash *utn*
 5 Calefacción
 2 Cáliph *for off*
 2 Cáltrop *in? mil*
 2 Cámel *bea*
 4 Cámelion *bea*
 3 Camifáde *mil*
 Campaign }
 2 Campain } *mil*
 2 Canál
 4 Canáry-bird
 3 Cándidate *off*
 5 Candizátion

}
 s
 ies
 es

L

2 Cándle

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
&c.

a
an
the

2 Candle	2 Cásement <i>arc</i>
3 Candlestick <i>inst</i>	3 Cashiér } <i>off</i>
3 Cánibal	2 Casheér }
3 Caníster	2 Cásket <i>v na</i>
2 Cánnon <i>mil</i>	4 Cassátion <i>c la</i>
3 Cannoneér <i>off mil</i>	2 Cáslock <i>ecc</i>
2 Cánon <i>ecc la</i>	2 Cástle <i>fort</i>
3 Cánonist <i>ecc off</i>	2 Cástor <i>bea</i>
3 Cánon-law	Catalogue }
3 Cánopy	3 Catá-log }
4 Cánopy-bed	3 Cátamite
2 Cáper	3 Cataplasim <i>su</i>
3 Cápital <i>arc</i>	3 Cátaract <i>v occul</i>
5 Cápital-city	4 Catástrophe
5 Capital-letter	4 Cátegorý <i>rh</i>
2 Capon	4 Cáterpillar <i>rep</i>
2 Cápstan } <i>f t na</i>	3 Cathédral <i>v arc</i>
2 Cápstern }	3 Cathéter <i>inst ju</i>
2 Cáptain <i>mil off</i>	3 Cathétus <i>ma</i>
2 Cápitive	Cavaliér } <i>mil</i>
2 Cápture	3 Cavaleér } <i>off</i>
2 Carbíne } <i>inst</i>	2 Caúdle
3 Cárabine } <i>mil</i>	3 Cáveat <i>ecc la</i>
4 Carabineér <i>for mil</i>	2 Cávern
2 Cárat <i>refiners wt</i>	3 Cávity
3 Caraván	2 Cauldron
2 Cárcas }	2 Causey }
2 Cárcase }	2 Causeway }
3 Cárđinal <i>for ecc off</i>	3 Caútion
4 Cárđinalship <i>for</i>	2 Cállar <i>arc</i>
2 Cátol	2 Cénser <i>utn for ecc</i>
2 Cárpet	2 Cénfor <i>off</i>
2 Carroón	2 Cénsure <i>a</i>
2 Cartel	Cénter } <i>avma</i>
2 Cartóuch <i>arc</i>	2 Céntré }
2 Cartóuch } <i>gun</i>	3 Céntinel <i>mil</i>
2 Cártridge }	2 Céntry <i>mil</i>
2 Cascáde	3 Céntry-box <i>mil</i>
2 Case-mate <i>fort</i>	4 Centurion <i>mil</i>

3 Cen-

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 75

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

- 3 Century *chro mil*
- 2 Cere-cloth *su*
- 4 Céremony *ecc*
- 3 Cértainty
- 4 Certíficate
- 4 Cessátion *mil*
- 2 Chállenge *a*
- 2 Chámber *v arc*
- 3 Chámberlain *off*
- 3 Chamber-maid
- 3 Chámpion
- 2 Cháncel *ecc*
- 3 Cháncellor *off*
- 2 Chánnel
- 2 Chánter *mu*
- 3 Chanticleér *bir*
- 2 Chántry *ecc*
- 2 Chápel *arc*
- 3 Chápiter *arc*
- Cháplain } *ecc*
- 2 Chap-lín } *off*
- 2 Cháplet *for ecc*
- 2 Chápter *ecc civ*
- 2 Charger
- Cháriot }
- 3 Charrít }
- Charioteér }
- 4 Charrít-teer }
- 2 Chárter
- 4 Charter-party
- 2 Chécker
- 2 Chémise *fort na*
- 2 Chévron }
- 3 Cheveren }
- 3 Chevronél *be*
- 2 Chieftain
- 2 Chímney *arc*

- 2 Chífel }
- 2 Chízzel } *inst*
- 2 Ciéling
- Címetar } *inst*
- 3 Címeter } *mil*
- 2 Cíncture *v arc*
- 2 Cínder
- 2 Cíon *gar*
- 2 Cípher *v ma*
- 2 Circle *ma*
- Círcuit
- 2 Cír-kit
- 4 Círcúmference *ma*
- 5 Círcúmferentor
- 3 Círcumstance
- 2 Cístern
- 3 Cítadel *fort*
- 3 Cítizen
- 2 Cítý
- Cívil-day
- Cívil-law
- 3 Cívil-war
- Cívil-year
- 4 Cívilian }
- yan }
- 2 Claímant *la t*
- 2 Clámour
- 2 Clápper
- 3 Clárlon *be*
- 2 Cleáver *utn*
- 2 Clíent *la*
- 2 Clímate }
- 1 Clime } *geog*
- 2 Cloíster *ecc*
- 2 Clóset *arc be*
- 2 Clúster
- 2 Clyster *phi*
- 4 Coádjutor *off*

} ^s
es
ies
's

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
&c.

an
the

2 Cóbweb	4 Comédian
3 Cóckatrice <i>serp</i>	2 Cómét <i>ast</i>
2 Cócket	3 Comméndam <i>ecc</i>
2 Cóckle <i>fish arc</i>	3 Comamíllure
2 Cock-ney	4 Commódi
2 Cóck-pit	3 Commódore <i>off</i>
2 Cóckrel	2 Cómmon
2 Cócks-comb	3 Common-weálth
2 Cócquet	4 Commótion
3 Códicil	4 Community
4 Coexístent	2 Compáct <i>la</i>
2 Cóffer <i>v arc fort</i>	5 Compéllation
3 Cófferer <i>off</i>	4 Compendium
2 Cóffin <i>v farr</i>	4 Compétitor
4 Cognátion <i>civil</i>	2 Compláint <i>la</i>
3 Cógñifance <i>v la</i>	3 Cómplement <i>ma</i>
Cognífor } <i>la</i>	3 Compléxion } <i>yon</i>
3 Cógñúfor }	
4 Cognition	2 Cómplíce
Cognízee } <i>la</i>	3 Compúnctiõ <i>di v</i>
3 Cógñífee }	2 Comrade
2 Có-heir <i>la</i>	4 Concavity
3 Co-héirefs <i>la</i>	2 Conclave <i>ecc</i>
2 Cóhort <i>fort mil</i>	3 Concóctiõ <i>phy</i>
2 Cólet	3 Concórdance
2 Collar <i>a he arc</i>	2 Cõncourfe
2 Cólleágue <i>off</i>	4 Concúffion
2 Cóllege <i>arc</i>	4 Condítion <i>v la</i>
4 Collégian	Cõnduit }
2 Cóllopp	2 Kun-dit }
3 Cólloquy	2 Cóney <i>bea</i>
Cólonel } <i>mil off</i>	6 Configurátion <i>v</i>
3 Cur-nel }	5 Conflagrátion
3 Cólony	2 Cóngee
Cólour } <i>a opt</i>	4 Congéniture
2 Cul-lur } <i>phi</i>	2 Conger <i>fish</i>
2 Cólumn <i>arc</i>	4 Conjúnctiõ
2 Cómbat <i>a mil</i>	3 Conjúncture
3 Cómbatant <i>mil</i>	2 Conoid <i>ma an</i>

3 Con-

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

- 2 Conquest
 3 Conscience }
Con-sense
 3 Consequence v
 3 Consequent ma
 4 Conservator off
 5 Conservatory gar
 2 Conserve a phy
 4 Consistory ecc off
 3 Consonance v gr
 3 Consonant gr
 2 Comfort a v mu
 3 Constable off
 5 Constellation ast
 5 Consternation
 4 Constituent
 2 Consul off
 2 Contact v ma
 5 Contemporany }
 5 Cotemporary }
 2 Contempt
 2 Content a
 2 Context
 3 Contéxture
 3 Continent geog
 3 Contingence }
 4 Contingency }
 4 Contingent-use la
 5 Continual-claim la
 4 Contra-mure fort
 6 Contra-position rh
 2 Contrast pai
 6 Contravallation fort
 4 Contrition
 3 Contróller off
 4 Conclusión v chy su
 4 Convénience } v arc
 5 Convéniency }
 2 Cónvent for ecc

- 4 Conventicle ecc la
 3 Convergent } ray phi
 3 Converging }
 2 Cónvict } la
 3 Conúndrum
 3 Co-partner mer
 2 Cópber utn
 2 Cóppece wood
 2 Copple } utn
 2 Cupple }
 5 Copulation
 3 Copy-hold la
 2 Cóquet
 2 Córbel fort arc
 3 Córmorant bir
 2 Córner v ma
 2 Córnet inst mu off
 4 Córnice } arc
 4 Córnish }
 2 Cornúte a
 4 Córollary ma
 5 Coronation
 3 Coroner la off
 3 Córonet
 3 Córporal mil off
 5 Corporación v la
 2 Córiair for na
 2 Córielet } mil
 2 Córslet }
 2 Córtin } fort
 2 Curtin }
 3 Co-sécant ma
 2 Co-sine ma
 3 Co-tángent ma
 5 Co-témporary
 2 Cot-queán
 2 Cóttagé
 3 Cóttagér

} s
es
ies

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
&c.

a
an
the

3	Cóvenant <i>a v la</i>	3	Cushion	} <i>arc</i>
4	Cóvenanter <i>la</i>		<i>Kush-in</i>	
2	Convent <i>ecc</i>	2	Coúvert <i>be</i>	
	Cóverlet	2	Cóvy	
3	Cóverlid	2	Cóward <i>v be</i>	
2	Cóvert	2	Cow-herd	
3	Cóverture	2	Cowring <i>haw</i>	
2	Covin <i>la</i>	2	Cox-comb	
2	Coúlder	2	Crádle <i>v su</i>	
2	Coúncil	2	Cránný	
	Privy-council	2	Cráter	
	Æcumenical ditto	2	Crávat	
	National ditto	2	Cráyon <i>paint</i>	
	Provincial dito	2	Créature	}
	Council of War	2	Créa-tur	
	Common-council	2	Créeper <i>gar</i>	
3	Coúntenance	2	Créscet <i>v be far</i>	
2	Counter <i>v</i>	2	Crévice	
3	Counter-plea <i>la</i>	2	Créwet <i>utn</i>	
	Counter-part <i>v la</i>	2	Cricket <i>inst gam</i>	
	Counter-point <i>v</i>	2	Crier <i>off</i>	
	Counter-ténor <i>mu</i>	3	Críminal	
	Counter-plot	2	Cripple	
	Counter-roll <i>la</i>	4	Critérion	
	Counter-guard <i>fort</i>	3	Crócodile <i>inst rh</i>	
	Counter-march <i>w</i>	2	Cróny	
	Counter-scarp <i>war</i>	2	Crósllet <i>be</i>	
3	Counterfórt <i>arc</i>	2	Crótchet <i>mu</i>	
3	Counting-house	2	Crouper	}
2	Cóuntry <i>geog</i>		<i>Kroopper</i>	
2	Cóúnty <i>geog</i>	1	Crown	
2	Coúplet <i>mu</i>		Military Crown	
2	Couránt <i>mu</i>		Oval ditto	
3	Courtesan		Naval ditto	
2	Courtin <i>fort</i>		Rostrál ditto	
2	Cóúrtship		Obsidional ditto	
2	Coúsin		Mural ditto	
	<i>Kux-zen</i>		Triumphal ditto	

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

Coronet
 3 Crúible *refn ut*
 2 Crúpper
 2 Crúet *utn*
 2 Cryſtal
 2 Cubit
 3 Cucking-ftool
 2 Cúckold
 3 Cucúrbite *inſt chy*
 2 Cúddy *na*
 3 Cúllendar *utn*
 2 Cúlprit
 3 Cúlverin
 2 Cup-board
 2 Cupping *fu*
 3 Cupping-glaſs
 3 Curator *off la*
 2 Cúrlew *fowl*
 4 Curmudgeon }
 jon }
 2 Cúrent
 3 Cúrfitor *ecc off*
 2 Cúrfor
 2 Cúrtain
 3 Cúrvature
 3 Cúrvity *ma*
 3 Cúſhion }
 Cuſh-on }
 2 Cúſtard
 3 Cúſtody
 2 Cúſtom
 3 Cúſtomer
 2 Cutlaſs *utn mil*
 2 Cut-throat
 2 Cycle *aſt*
 2 Cycloid *ma*
 4 Cycloidal ſpace *ma*
 2 Cygnet *fowl*
 3 Cylinder *ma*

Cylinder charged }
 Concave ditto }
 Vacant ditto }
 3 Cylindroid *ma*
 4 Cymátium *arc*
 2 Cymbal *inſt mil*
 2 Cyon *gar*
 2 Cypher *v ma*
 3 Cythara *inſt mu*

D

2 Dado *arc*
 2 Dagger *mil*
 2 Daíry
 3 Dalliance *univ*
 2 Dámage
 2 Dámſel
 3 Dáncette *he*
 2 Danger
 2 Dark-tent *phi*
 2 Darling
 2 Dáſtard
 2 Daúghter }
 Dau-ter } *cog*
 2 Dawning *tim*
 2 Deácon *ecc off*
 3 Deáconefs ditto
 1 Dean *ecc off*
 Rural Dean }
 Urban Dean } *off*
 2 Deánry *ecc*
 2 Deanſhip *off*
 3 Debauchee
 4 Debaúchery *univ*
 3 Debénture *mer*
 2 Débtor }
 Det-tor }
 3 Décagon *ma*

}
 s
 ies
 's

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
after at,
with,

a
the

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 3 Decánte | 2 Demi |
| 3 Decástyle <i>arc</i> | Demi-bastion <i>fort</i> |
| 2 Deceit <i>univ</i> | Demi-cannon <i>gun</i> |
| 1 Deck <i>a</i> | Demi-god |
| Rope Deck | Demigorge <i>fort</i> |
| Half Deck | 2 Demise <i>a</i> |
| Quarter Deck | 4 Demoniac |
| 3 Declénfion <i>gr phy</i> | 3 Denial |
| 5 Declinátion <i>ast</i> | 3 Denier <i>for coin</i> |
| 4 Declinátor <i>inst</i> | Dénifon |
| 4 Declivity | 3 Dénizen |
| 3 Decórum <i>arc</i> | 3 Dented-verge <i>bo</i> |
| 3 Decóuple <i>be</i> | 4 Dentiloquist |
| 3 Décrement <i>be</i> | 4 Dentition |
| 2 Default <i>v la</i> | 2 Deodand <i>la</i> |
| Defeafance | 3 Deponent <i>v la gr</i> |
| 3 Defeifance | 5 Deportátion <i>la</i> |
| 2 Defeát <i>a v mil</i> | 3 Depórtment <i>univ</i> |
| 2 Deféct | 3 Depófit |
| 4 Deféction <i>ecc civ</i> | 5 Deposítary |
| 3 Deféndant <i>la</i> | 2 Désart |
| 4 Defénfitive | 4 Defcension <i>ast ch</i> |
| 3 Déference | Defcentional |
| 5 Deficiency | Difference |
| 4 Definitor <i>off ecc</i> | 2 Defcent <i>cog be</i> |
| 5 Deflagrátion <i>chy</i> | 2 Defert |
| 4 Defléction | 5 Defolátion |
| 3 Defléxure | 2 Détail |
| 4 Deflúxion <i>v phy</i> | 2 Détent <i>me</i> |
| 3 Defórcement <i>la</i> | 4 Deténtion |
| 4 Defórmity | 3 Détriment |
| 2 Degree <i>v ma phi</i> | 2 Devíce |
| 4 Délicacy | 2 Dew-lap |
| 2 Delíght <i>a</i> | 4 Dextérity |
| 3 Delínquent | 3 Diadem |
| Demain | 4 Diágonal <i>ma</i> |
| 2 Demefn | 3 Diagram <i>ma mu</i> |
| 3 Demembreé <i>be</i> | 2 Díal |
| 3 Demérit <i>univ</i> | 3 Díalect |

3 DIALOGUE

British Grammar *and* Vocabulary. 81

Singular.	Singular.	Plural.
3 DIALOGUE <i>v mu</i>	3 Discontént	
4 DIÁMETER <i>ma me</i>	2 Discord	
4 DIANÍCUM <i>phar</i>	3 Discrédit <i>univ</i>	
4 DIAPÁSON <i>mu</i>	5 Disdiapáson <i>mu</i>	
3 DIAPHRAGM <i>v an</i>	2 Diseáse <i>univ</i>	
3 DIARY <i>v arc</i>	4 Dishérisón }	} <i>la</i>
3 DIASTYLE <i>arc</i>	4 Dishéritór }	
5 DIATESSARON <i>phy mu</i>	3 Disórder <i>a</i>	
2 DICKER <i>me no</i>	2 Dispárt <i>gun</i>	
5 DICTIONARY	3 Dispauper <i>la</i>	
2 DIET <i>v phy for off</i>	3 Dispérison	
3 DIFFERENCE <i>v ma he</i>	Point of }	} <i>diap</i>
Ascensional }	Dispérison }	
Difference }	4 Displóison	
Difference of }	5 Dispropórtion	
Longitude }	5 Disquisition <i>v la</i>	
4 DIFFICULTY	5 Dissértátion	
3 DIGESTER <i>phy</i>	5 Dissimilitude	
2 DIGIT }	6 Dissimulátion	
jit }	2 Distáff	} <i>s</i> } <i>es</i> } <i>ies</i>
4 DIGNITARY <i>con la</i>	2 Distance <i>v geog</i>	
4 DIMÉNSION <i>ma</i>	2 Distich <i>po</i>	
2 DÍMPLE	4 Distínction	
2 DÍNNER	2 Distress <i>univ</i>	
4 DIOCESAN <i>ecc off</i>	2 Distríct	
3 DIOCESES <i>ecc</i>	2 Distrúst <i>univ</i>	
2 DÍPHTHONG <i>gr</i>	4 Dissyllable	
2 DIRECT VISION <i>opt</i>	3 Dítone <i>mu</i>	
4 DIRÉCTION <i>astr</i>	2 Dítty	
3 DIRÉCTOR	2 Divál <i>he</i>	
4 DIRÉCTORY <i>ecc</i>	2 Dívan <i>for off</i>	
(Dis) is a Proposition, and must be spelt by it- self	3 Dívidend	
4 DISADVÁNTAGE	4 Dívidual <i>ari</i>	
3 DISÁSTER	2 Dívine <i>ecc off</i>	
3 DISCIPLINE }	3 Díurnal	
Disciple }	2 Dízzard	
	2 Docket	
	2 Dóctor <i>ecc off</i>	

M

3 Dóctorate

Singular.

Singular.

Of, for,
to, into,
unto,
through
on, by,
upon,
&c.

a
an
the

3	Dóctorate	} off	2	Doxy	
3	Dóctorship		2	Dózeling	pai
2	Dóctrine		2	Dozen	}
3	Dóccument	uni	2	Dofen	
4	Dodécagon	geog	2	Drabler	sh
5	Dodecahedron		2	Drágon	bea
2	Dodo		2	Dragoon	mil
2	Dogate	for off	2	Draw-back	mer
2	Dógger	na	2	Draw-boy	
2	Doggrel	po	2	Draw-bridge	
1	Doit	for coin	2	Drawing	pai
2	Dollar	for coin	2	Drawing-Table	
2	Dolphin	fif	2	Dredger	}
2	Dólour		2	Dredging-box	}
2	Domain	la	2	Dredger	}
4	Domínion	}	2	Drudger	}
	Domin-yon		2	Dresser	
4	Donátion		2	Driblet	
3	Dónative		2	Drift-sail	sh
2	Doneé	la	2	Drift-way	na
2	Dónjon	fort	3	Drívellér	
2	Donor	v la	4	Drómedary	bea
2	Doreé	fif	1	Drum	utn arc
2	Dórman	}		Kettle drum	mil
2	Dórmer	} arc		Drum of the Ear	
2	Dormant	Lionbe		Drum-major	mil
	Dórmant-tree	arc	2	Drunkard	
2	Dorfer		3	Ducatoón	for coin
2	Dótard		2	Dúel	
2	Dótkin	for coin	3	Dúeller	}
3	Dótterel	bir	3	Dúellist	}
2	Doúblet		2	Dúet	mu
2	Dóubling	he hu	1	Duke	tit
2	Doúbloon	for coin		Duke-duke	for tit
2	Dove-tail	carpt	2	Dukedom	
3	Dowáger		3	Dulcimer	inst mu
2	Dowdy		3	Dungeon	}
2	Dower	}		Dun-jon	}
2	Dowry	} la	3	Duplicate	

5 Dupli-

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

- 5 Duplicácion *v rh*
 4 Duplicátur *an*
 4 Durácion *v phy*
 2 Dúty
 2 Dutchy-court *off*
 2 Dúty *v uni*

E

- 2 Eagle *bir v arc*
 2 Eaglet
 1 Earl *tit*
 1 Earl Marshal *off*
 2 Éarldom
 2 Éárnest *q*
 2 Ear-ring
 2 Earthing *gar*
 2 Éarthquake
 2 Ear-wig *inst*
 2 Easel
 2 Eccho } *v mu po*
 2 Echo }
 5 Ecclesiástick *ecc off*
 4 Echómeter *mu*
 2 Eclipse *v ast*
 Duration of an Eclipse
 Eclipse of the Sun
 Eclipse of the Moon
 2 Eclogue *po*
 3 Ecstasy
 2 Ectype
 3 Ecusson *be*
 2 Eddish *bus*
 2 Eddy
 2 Edict *la*
 3 Edifice
 4 Edición }
 3 Editor }
 1 Eel *fif*

- 2 Effect *a uni*
 4 Effic ent
 2 Effort *uni*
 4 Effútion
 2 Effúx
 2 Egres
 4 Egression } *v la*
 6 Ejaculácion
 6 Elaborácion
 2 Elbow *b b*
 2 Elder
 3 Eldership *off*
 2 Elect *a*
 3 Elector
 4 Electorate } *off*
 4 Electorefs }
 5 Eléctuary *phy*
 2 Elegy *po*
 3 Elephant *bea*
 5 Elevácion *ast arc*
 5 Elevation of a Star
 Elevation of the Equator
 Angle of Elevácion *me*
 Elevácion of a Piece } *gun*
 of Ordnance }
 4 Elevátor
 4 Elíson
 3 Elíxir *phar*
 5 Elocúcion *v rh*
 3 Elogy *rh*
 2 Emblem
 3 Embolism *chro*
 5 Embrocácion *v phar*
 3 Emerald *be*
 4 Emissary *off*
 2 Emmet *inst*
 4 Emólument *v la*
 3 Empásting *pai*
 3 Emperor *off*

} s
 } es
 } ies

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to,
for, with,
through,
O, from,
in, unto,
&c.

a
an
the

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 2 Empire | 2 Equal-circle <i>geo</i> |
| 4 Empórium | 2 Equal-figure |
| 2 Empress } <i>off</i> | 2 Equal-solid |
| 3 Emperess } <i>off</i> | 4 Equation <i>v alg</i> |
| 3 Emúnctory <i>phy</i> | 3 Equery <i>off</i> |
| 3 Enállage <i>gr</i> | 2 Ermine <i>ani be</i> |
| 4 Enalúron <i>be</i> | 2 Errand |
| 4 Endécagon <i>geo</i> | 2 Escape |
| 2 Endórse | 2 Eschar } <i>be</i> |
| 3 Enema <i>phar</i> | 2 Escar } <i>be</i> |
| 3 Enemy | 3 Eschéat <i>la</i> |
| 3 Energy | 4 Escheator <i>off la</i> |
| 3 Enfilade <i>mil off</i> | 2 Escort <i>a mil war</i> |
| 2 Engine <i>inst me</i> | 3 Escritóir } <i>utn</i> |
| 3 Engyscope <i>inst</i> | 2 Escrutóir } <i>utn</i> |
| 3 Ensámple <i>uni</i> | 2 Scról <i>be</i> |
| 2 Ensign <i>off be</i> | 4 Escútcheon } <i>be</i> |
| 4 Entáblature <i>arc</i> | Es/kut-chin } <i>be</i> |
| 3 Entercourse | 2 Esquire <i>tit</i> |
| 3 Enterprize <i>a</i> | 2 Essay <i>a v bu</i> |
| 2 Entrance | 2 Essence <i>v chy</i> |
| 2 Entry <i>v la</i> | 2 Esloín <i>la</i> |
| 2 Envoy <i>off</i> | 2 Estáte <i>la</i> |
| 2 Epact <i>chro</i> | 3 Esterling <i>bird</i> |
| 2 Ephod | 2 Estray <i>la</i> |
| 3 Epigram <i>po</i> | 3 Esteát <i>la</i> |
| 3 Epilogue | 2 Even } <i>tim</i> |
| 3 Epiptoon <i>an</i> | 3 Evening } <i>tim</i> |
| 5 Episcopacy <i>off</i> | 2 Évént |
| 4 Episcopate <i>off</i> | 3 Eventide <i>tim</i> |
| 3 Episode <i>po</i> | 3 Evidence <i>v la</i> |
| 3 Epistle | 2 Evil <i>univ</i> |
| 3 Epitaph | 2 Eúnuch } <i>for off</i> |
| 3 Epithet | Eu-nuk } <i>for off</i> |
| 4 Epitome | 2 Ewry <i>off</i> |
| 4 Epitrópe <i>rb</i> | 3 Exámple |
| 2 Equal | 2 Excéls <i>ari geo</i> |
| 2 Equal-angle <i>geo</i> | 2 Exchange <i>a mer</i> |
| 2 Equal ratio <i>ari</i> | 4 Excision <i>fu</i> |

3 Ex-

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 85

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

- 3 Excrément
- 4 Excrétion
- 4 Excursion *war*
- 3 Exémpplar
- 2 Exéempt *mil off*
- 3 Exigent *v la*
- 4 Exigenter *la off*
- 2 Exile *q pun*
- 4 Expédient
- 2 Expéce
- 4 Expérience *a*
- 2 Exploit
- 3 Expóment *alg*
- 4 Expulsion
- 3 Extacy
- 2 Extént
- 4 Extórsion
- 2 Eye-brow *b b*
- 2 Eye-sore *uni*

F

- 2 Fábile
- 2 Fábrick *v arc*
- 3 Fáction *v*
- 3 Fáctory
- 3 Fáculity *v la phy*
- 2 Fággot
- 2 Failure
- 2 Faíry
- 3 Falchion } *inst*
- 3 Faul-chon }
- 2 Falcon *bir haw gun*
- 4 Familiar }
- 4 Famil-yar }
- 3 Fámily
- 2 Fámíne
- 2 Fántasm }
- 2 Phántom }

- 2 Fárdel
- 3 Fárdingale
- 3 Fáfion } *a*
- 3 Fash-shon }
- 2 Fáther *a v cog*
- 2 Farther
- 2 Fatigue }
- 2 Fa-teeg }
- 2 Faucet
- 3 Favourite
- 3 Feály *la*
- 2 Fěáther *a*
- 2 Feátüre
- 2 Fellow } *v*
- 3 Fellowship } *off*
- 2 Félon
- 3 Féloný *uni*
- 2 Female
- 2 Fender *uten*
- 2 Féril }
- 2 Ferrel }
- 2 Férmént
- 2 Férrét *a bea*
- 3 Ferula *inst*
- 3 Féstival
- 2 Festoon *v arc*
- 1 Feud
- 2 Feudal tenure *la*
- 4 Feúdatory
- 2 Feúdist
- 3 Fíction
- 1 Field *v he pai war*
- Field-colour
- Field-officer
- Field-piece
- Field-itaff
- Field-work
- 2 Figment
- 2 Figure *a pai sculp, &c.*

} s
es
ies

3 Filáser

The Royal Universal

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for,
through,
upon, into,
with, by,
from, &c.

a
an
the

3 Filáser } <i>off la</i>	2 Foreign-plea <i>la</i>
3 Filázer } <i>off la</i>	2 Foreign Service
2 Fíillet <i>v arc he</i>	2 Fore-knight <i>sh</i>
2 Fíilly	2 Fore-land <i>na fort</i>
Final Cause	2 Fore-mast <i>sh</i>
Final Letter	2 Fore-noon <i>tim</i>
2 Finger <i>a h b an</i>	2 Fore-part
3 Finitor <i>inst ma</i>	2 Fore-runner
2 Fírst ling	2 Fore-sail <i>sh</i>
2 Físsure <i>v su</i>	2 Fore-sight
2 Fítchee <i>he</i>	2 Fore-skin
3 Flágellet <i>inst</i>	2 Fórest
2 Flággon <i>utu</i>	2 Fóre-staff } <i>irr</i>
2 Flambeau } <i>Flam-bô</i>	Cross-staff } <i>na</i>
1 Flanch <i>he</i>	2 Fóre-thought
3 Flanconade <i>fenc</i>	2 Fore-taste
2 Flásket	2 Fóre-top <i>sh</i>
2 Flóren } <i>for coi</i>	4 Fórfeit <i>v la</i>
2 Florin } <i>for coi</i>	3 Fórfeiture
3 Flórentine	2 Fórtress
2 Flounder <i>fif</i>	2 Fóssil <i>min</i>
Flying Bridge	2 Foundling
Flying Camp <i>mil</i>	2 Fountain
Flying Pinion	3 Fráction <i>v ari</i>
2 Fócus <i>geo ma</i>	Proper Fraction
1 Foot <i>irr</i>	Simple Fraction
Foot-boy	Improper ditto <i>ari</i>
Foot-hook } <i>sh</i>	Compound ditto
2 Fútock } <i>sh</i>	2 Frácture <i>v an</i>
2 Footing	2 Frágment
2 Foot-pace <i>v arc</i>	2 Franchíse <i>la</i>
2 Foot-pad	3 Fráncolin <i>bir</i>
2 Foot-step	2 Frank-fee <i>la</i>
2 Fore-course <i>sh</i>	2 Frank-form <i>la</i>
2 Fóre-door <i>arc</i>	2 Frank-fold <i>la</i>
3 Fore-finger	2 Frank-law <i>la</i>
2 Fóre-front	2 Frank-pledge <i>la</i>
2 Forehead <i>au</i>	3 Frátricide <i>uni</i>
	1 Free <i>q a</i>

3 Free-

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

3 Free-booter *mil*
 Free-bord *la*
 Free-chapel *ecc*
 Free-warren *la*
 2 Free-dom *v uni la*
 2 Freehold *v la*
 3 Freeholder *v la*
 4 Frequentative *gr*
 2 Fréscade *gar*
Fresh q
 Fresh Disseisin *la*
 Fresh-fine *la*
 Fresh-force *la*
 Fresh-gale *na*
 Fresh-shot *mil*
 Fresh-spell *na*
 Fresh-suit *la*
 Friar *for ecc*
 3 Friery *for ecc*
 2 Frigate *na*
 2 Frontal *arc phy*
 3 Frontispiece
 2 Fronton *arc*
 2 Frústum *ma*
 3 Fúgitive
 3 Fúlciment *me*
 5 Fulguración *v chy*
 3 Fúnción
 3 Fúndament
 3 Fúneral
 2 Fúngus *su*
 2 Fúnnel *inst arc*
 3 Furbeloe
 2 Fúrlough
 2 Fúrnace
 2 Furrow
 2 Fúfil *be*

G

4 Gabionáde *fort*
 3 Gabion *fort*
 3 Gáble-end *carpt*
 2 Gad-fly *inst*
 Galleon }
 3 Gallion } *spara*
Ga-lzon
 2 Gallant
 3 Gállery *arc fort*
 2 Gálley *for na*
 2 Galliot *for na*
 3 Gállóway
 2 Gammon
 2 Gánder *fowl*
 2 Gángrene *a su*
 1 Gaol }
Jail }
 Gaol-delivery
 2 Gárboil
 1 Gard }
 Guard } *mil la*
 Life-guard
 Safe-guard *univ*
 2 Garden *a*
 3 Gargillon *bu*
 3 Gárlson *a no mil*
 2 Gárland *v na*
 2 Gárment
 2 Gárner
 2 Gárnet *na*
 3 Garniture
 2 Gárret *arc*
 2 Gárter *a v be*
 2 Gáscoin *hor*
 2 Gávelock *inst*
 2 Gávot *mu*

} s
 } es
 } ies

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
&c

a
an
the

2 Gelly } <i>cook</i>	Goddefs
<i>Jelly</i> }	God-father
3 Gemmary <i>uten</i>	God-mother
2 Gender <i>gr</i>	God-son
3 Général <i>v mil</i>	3 Gold-finder
6 Generalísimo	Guinea-dropper
2 Génét } <i>ani</i>	2 Gólding <i>fif</i>
2 Génnet }	1 Gorge <i>a an kaw</i>
4 Geniculum	Gorge of a Bastion
3 Génitive Case <i>gr</i>	Gorge of a Half
3 Génius <i>att</i>	Moon
2 Gérfalcon } <i>bir</i>	Gorge of the Out-
3 Gyrfalcon }	work
2 German <i>g</i>	2 Górgét <i>v mil</i>
Brother German	2 Góthawk <i>bir</i>
Cousin German	2 Gósslin <i>fowl</i>
2 Gérund <i>gr</i>	2 Góssip <i>a v ecc</i>
2 Gésture	1 Guft }
2 Giant }	2 Gústó }
<i>Fi-ant</i> }	<i>app</i>
2 Gibbet }	4 Gradation
<i>Fib-bet</i> }	3 Gradual
2 Gincrack }	3 Gráduate <i>a col</i>
Gimcrack }	2 Grámpus <i>fif</i>
<i>Fim-crack</i> }	3 Granadiér <i>mil</i>
2 Glácis <i>fort arc</i>	3 Granádo <i>mil</i>
Glistter }	3 Gránary
2 Glyster }	2 Grandée
<i>phy</i>	3 Gránd-father <i>cog</i>
3 Glossary	Gránd-mother <i>cog</i>
2 Glow-worm <i>inf</i>	2 Gránd-fire <i>cog</i>
2 Glutton	1 Grant <i>v la</i>
2 Gnátho	2 Granteé <i>v la</i>
2 Gnóman <i>inf v</i>	2 Gránter <i>v la</i>
1 Goat <i>bea</i>	4 Graphometer <i>ma</i>
2 Goat-herd <i>no</i>	2 Grapnel }
2 Gobbet }	Anchor }
2 Goblet <i>uten</i>	Grasiér }
1 God <i>pr N</i>	2 Graziér }
God-daughter	<i>bus</i>
	1 Grass <i>uni v</i>

1 Grass

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

Grafs-plot *gar*
 3 Grafs-hopper *inf*
 1 Grate *a inst uten*
 Fire-grate
 5 Grátulátion
 3 Gravédo *phy*
 3 Grávity
 Absolute }
 Relative } Gravity
 Specifick }
 Apparent }
 1 Gray } *q col*
 1 Grey }
 1 Gray } *bound ani*
 1 Grey }
 2 Grenáde *cook*
 2 Grid-iron *inst uten*
 2 Grievance *univ*
 2 Griffin } *bir he*
 2 Griffon }
 2 Grímace
 2 Gristle *an*
 1 Grit *fif*
 1 Groin *an*
 1 Groom *v*
 Ditto of the Stole *off*
 Ditto of the Almonry *off*
 Ditto of the Compt- }
 ing-house }
 Ditto of the Privy } *off*
 Chamber }
 Groom-porter *off*
 1 Grott }
 2 Grótto }
 2 Grotésque- } *pai*
 work } *scut*
 3 Gróveling *v bu*
 2 Groundsel *arc*
 3 Guarantee *v la*

3 Guáranty *univ la*
 1 Guard *a v mil*
 Main ditto }
 Grand ditto } *mil*
 Advance ditto }
 3 Guárdian *v la off*
 4 Guárdianship *off*
 3 Gudgeon *fif*
 Gudgeon } *v na*
 3 Gud-jon }
 2 Guilder *for coin*
 2 Guinea *coin*
 1 Gull *fowl*
 2 Gullet *an*
 3 Gully-hole
 2 Gúnnel } *fb*
 2 Gunwale }
 2 Gunter *inst na* } *s*
 2 Gunter's Line *ma* } *es*
 2 Gunter's Qua- } *ma* } *ies*
 drant } *s*
 2 Gúffet
 2 Gutter *a v arc*

H

5 Hábeas-Corpus *la*
 3 Haberdíne *fif*
 4 Hábergeon
 4 Hábiliment *v mil*
 2 Hábit *v incl*
 5 Habitátion
 2 Háckney
 2 Haddock *fif*
 Halbard } *inst mil*
 2 Halberd }
 2 Half Moon *fort*
 2 Half-seal *inst la*
 3 Half-tongue } *la*
 tung }

N

3 Ha-

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
&c.

a
an
the

3	Hálibut <i>fif</i>	2	Hárslet
4	Hallelújah	2	Hárvest <i>tim</i>
3	Hállier	2	Hástock
	<i>Hal-yer</i>	2	Hátchet <i>inst</i>
	Halloo	2	Hátchment <i>he</i>
2	<i>Hul-loo</i>	2	Háven <i>v na</i>
2	Halo <i>v ast phy</i>	2	Hávock
2	Hálter <i>a</i>	2	Haútboy
2	Hámlet	2	Hóboy } <i>inst</i>
2	Hámmer <i>a inst</i>	2	Hawker
2	Hammock <i>fb</i>	2	Hawser <i>fb</i>
2	Hámper <i>a</i>	3	Heádborough <i>off</i>
1	Hand <i>an haw me</i>	2	Heád-land
2	Hándsul	2	Heád-piece <i>v mil</i>
3	Hándicraft	2	Heád-sea
3	Hándkerchief	2	Heifer
2	Handle <i>a</i>	1	Heir <i>v la</i>
2	Hándmaid		Heir apparent <i>la</i>
	Handspeck		Heir presumptive
2	Handspike	2	Heirefs
3	Hándy-work	3	Heliscope <i>inst ast</i>
2	Hang-Dog	2	Helmet <i>mil he</i>
2	Hanger	3	Héptagon <i>geo</i>
2	Hánsel	2	Herald <i>off</i>
1	Hap	3	Héritage <i>v la</i>
3	Hap-házard	2	Hérmít
2	Hárange <i>a rh</i>	3	Hérmítage
3	Hárbinger <i>off</i>	3	Hérmítory
2	Hárbour <i>a v na</i>	2	Hero
2	Hardship		Heroick Poem <i>po</i>
	Hariot	3	Heroin
3	Heriot	2	Héron <i>fowl</i>
3	Hárlequin	2	Herring <i>fif</i>
2	Harlot	4	Heteroclite <i>gr</i>
2	Harnes <i>a no v</i>	3	Héxagon <i>geo</i>
3	Hárpisicord <i>inst</i>	3	Hexástlick <i>po</i>
3	Hárbuebus <i>gun</i>	3	Hiátus <i>po</i>
3	Harridán	2	Hillock
3	Harrier <i>ani</i>	2	Hindrance

2 Hircus

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

- 2 Hircus *an ast*
 1 Hoarfrost
 2 Hobby *bea*
 3 Hobgoblin
 2 Hóbit *gun*
 3 Holocaust
 4 Hologrammon } *la*
 3 Holograph }
 2 Homage } *v la uni*
 2 Hommage }
 3 Homicide
 3 Hómily *ecc*
 3 Honey-comb
 3 Honey-moon
 3 Hóney-dew
 2 Hoóper *bir*
 2 Hópper
 3 Horizon *ast*
 2 Hórnet *fly inst*
 2 Hornwork *fort*
 3 Hóroscope *astr*
 2 Hórror }
 2 Horrour }
 3 Hóspital *v arc*
 4 Hospitaller *v tit*
 2 Hostage *mil*
 2 Hostels
 2 Hóftler
 2 Hot-bed *gar*
 2 Hóvel *arc*
 1 Hour
 2 Hour-circle *ast*
 1 House *a v arc*
 House of Call *irr*
 House-breaker
 House-taylor
 House-holder
 Housing *v*
 3 Huckle-bone *na*

- 2 Húlling *na*
 2 Húllock *na*
 3 Húmerus *an*
 2 Húmmur
 2 Húrdle *bus*
 2 Húrl-bone *an*
 2 Húsband
 2 Hústar
 3 Hyæna *ani*
 4 Hydrometer
 5 Hydrostátical Ba- }
 lance }
 4 Hygrometer } *inst*
 3 Hygroscope } *phi*
 4 Hyperbaton *gr rh*
 4 Hypérbola *ma*
 3 Hypérbole
 2 Hyphen *gr*
 5 Hypomóclion }
 clec-yon } *me*
 4 Hypothénuse *gea*

I and J

- 1 Jack *fif me*
 2 Jáckal *ani*
 2 Jácket
 5 Jaculátion
 2 Jail-bird
 3 Javaris *ani*
 3 Jávelin *inst*
 3 Idea
 3 Ideot
 3 Idiom
 2 Idol
 2 Jelly
 3 Jéssamin *be*
 1 Jet }
 2 Jetty }

N 2

2 Jéwel

} s
 } ics
 } 's

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
&c.

a
an
the

2	Jewel	2	Indraught	} <i>na</i>
4	Ignoramus <i>v la</i>		<i>Indraft</i>	
3	ilet-hole	} <i>v</i>	2	Infant
3	Oylet-hole		4	Inferior
2	Image		3	Infidel
3	Imbargo		4	Infráction <i>v la</i>
2	Import <i>na</i>		2	Ingot <i>refin</i>
2	Impost <i>la arc</i>		2	Ingráte
3	Impóstor		4	Ingrédient <i>phy</i>
6	Impostumátion		2	Ingress <i>v ast</i>
3	Impósture		4	Inhábitant
6	Impropriátion <i>ecc</i>		2	nland
5	Impropriátor			Inland Bill
2	Impúlse			Inland Town
4	Impunity <i>uni</i>		2	Inlet
5	Incartátion <i>chy</i>		2	Inmate
4	Incénfory <i>inst</i>		3	Innocent <i>q</i>
3	Incénitive		2	Inquest <i>v la</i>
3	Incéptive <i>v gr</i>		5	Inquisition <i>v la</i>
3	Incéptor <i>v uni</i>		4	Inquísitor <i>v la</i>
3	Incidence		2	Inroad
3	Incident <i>v la</i>		2	Insect
	Incísure	} <i>su</i>	4	Insectátor
3	<i>Insif-shur</i>		5	Instaurátion
2	Income		2	Instance
5	Inconvenience		2	Instep
5	Incubátion	}	2	Instinct
4	Incúbiture		3	Instrument <i>v la</i>
3	Incumbent <i>q ecc</i>		3	Insúrance
3	Incumbrance		5	Insurrection
4	Incúrion <i>mil</i>		2	Intail <i>v la</i>
5	Incurvátion	} <i>v</i>	3	Integer <i>ari</i>
4	Incúrvature		4	Intégument <i>su</i>
5	Indigátion		3	Intélect <i>fac</i>
3	Indénture		3	Intercourse
5	Indignátion		3	Interdict
4	Indignity		5	Interdiction
5	Indivídual		3	Interest
			5	Interfécion

Singular.		Singular.		Plural.
4 Interfeñtor		3 Ificle		
5 Interjeñtion <i>v gr</i>		1 Ifle	} <i>geog</i>	
6 Interlocution <i>v la</i>		Ile		
3 Interlude <i>v mu</i>		2 Ifland	} <i>geog</i>	
5 Interlunium <i>tim</i>		I-land		
5 Intermédia		2 Iflue <i>a la</i>		
4 Intermewing <i>fal</i>		2 Iflue <i>phy</i>		
4 Inter-múral	} <i>arc</i>	2 Ifthmus	} <i>geog</i>	
Space		Ift-mus		
3 Internal		2 Item		
3 Internal Angle <i>geo</i>		5 Itinerary		
4 Interregnum <i>tim</i>		3 Jubilee <i>tim</i>		
3 Interfoil <i>buf</i>		4 Judicature		
4 Intertexture		2 Júlap	} <i>phar</i>	
3 Interval <i>mu</i>		Júlep		
3 Interview		2 Júncture		
3 Inteftine <i>q</i>		2 Junket		
2 Inteftine War <i>mil</i>		5 Jurifdiction <i>la</i>		
5 Introfpéñtion		2 Júror	} <i>s</i> <i>es</i> <i>ies</i>	
2 Intrigue	}	2 Jury-maft <i>fb</i>		
Intreég		2 Juftice <i>v virt</i>		
5 Intuition		Juftice of Peace		
3 Invalid <i>q mil</i>		Juftice of Quorum		
3 Invéctive		Juftice of Oyer and	}	
4 Invéntory		Terminer		
2 Inverfe	} <i>ari</i>	Juftice of Gaol-De-	}	
3 Inverfe-rule		livery		
5 Inundation		Juftice of Nifi Prius		
2 Invoyce		Juftice of Affize		
2 Joint-heir <i>v la</i>		Chief-Juftice of the	}	
2 Jointure <i>a</i>		King's-Bench		
2 Journée		Juftice of the Com-	}	
2 Joynder	} <i>la</i>	mon-Pleas		
Joinder		Lord-Juftice		
2 Joyning of Iflue <i>la</i>		Jufticiary <i>of la</i>		
Joynt-tenant <i>la</i>		1 Jut		
3 Irony <i>rh</i>		2 Jútty		
4 Irruption <i>v mil</i>				

Singular.

Singular.

K

L

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
after at,
with,

a
the

3 Káalendar
2 Kédger *na*
1 Keel *sb*
2 Keelage
Keel-háling } *na*
Keel-raking }
Keel-rope *na*
Keelson *na*
2 Keffal *bea*
2 Kénnel
2 Kérchief }
Cover-cloth }
2 Kérnel
2 Kettle
1 Kid *bea*
3 Kídnapper
2 Kidney
1 King *sup off*
2 Kingdom *v phi*
2 Kitchen *arc*
2 Kídling }
2 Kitten }
2 Klícker
2 Knap-sack
1 Knave
Knave-line *sb*
3 Knávery *univ*
1 Knight *tit*
Knight's Service
3 Knight of the
Post
3 Knight-errant
2 Kystus *phy*

2 Lábel *ma la be*
5 Láborary *chy*
5 Lábyrinth
5 Lácérna *for*
3 Lachrymátion
5 Lachrymatory
2 Lackey
3 Láconism
2 Ladder *inf*
2 Ladle *inf*
2 Lady *tit*
3 Lady-bird *inf*
2 Lambkin
2 Lambpye *cook*
3 Lámina
4 Lámpadary *for*
2 Lampoón *a*
2 Lampray } *fif*
2 Lamprey }
3 Lanary
2 Landfall *na*
2 Landgrave *for*
3 Landlady
2 Landlord
2 Landmark *v na*
2 Lándrefs
2 Lándry *arc*
2 Lándscape }
2 Lándskip }
2 Lángrel *gun na*
2 Lánguage }
Lan-gage }
2 Lanthorn }
2 Lantern }
2 Lap-dog
2 Láppet

2 Lap-

Singular.	Singular.	Plural.
2 Lap-wing <i>bir</i>	2 Left-hand	
2 Larboard	3 Légacy	
3 Larboard-watch <i>na</i>	4 Légatary	}
2 Larder	3 Légateé	
2 Lárgeís	2 Légate <i>offr</i>	
2 Lárynx <i>an</i>	4 Legation	} <i>off</i>
2 Lásking <i>na</i>	3 Legate-ship	
3 Láttitude	2 Légend	
2 Láttice	2 Leisure	
4 Lavátion <i>v min</i>	2 Lemma <i>ma</i>	
4 Lávatory	2 Léopard	} <i>bea</i>
2 Láver	2 <i>Leppard</i>	
5 Laureátion	2 Libbard	
1 Law	2 Léper	
Law of Nature	2 Lésson	
Law of Nations	2 Lessor <i>la</i>	
Law of Merchants	2 Létter	
Law of Mark, or Mart	Letter-founder	
Law Day	4 Levátory <i>inst su</i>	} <i>s</i> <i>ies</i> <i>es</i>
2 Layér <i>gar</i>	2 Leveé	
2 Lazar	2 Lével <i>a inst</i>	
4 Lazarétto <i>arc</i>	3 Level-range <i>gun</i>	
1 Leach <i>inf</i>	3 Léveret <i>bea</i>	
2 Leácher	2 Lévet <i>mu</i>	
2 Létcher	4 Leviathan <i>monst</i>	
2 Leach-trough	3 Liberty <i>v la</i>	
<i>Leach-troffe</i>	3 Libertine <i>v la</i>	
2 Leáííeé	4 Libídiniíí	
2 Léííeé	4 Librárian	
2 Leáííor	3 Líbrary	
2 Léííor	4 Líbrátion <i>v aít</i>	
2 Leisure	2 Lícence	
2 Leáver	4 Licénciate	} <i>v</i>
2 Lécure <i>div phi</i>	<i>Licen-shate</i>	
2 Lédger	4 Lieuténcancy	} <i>miloff</i>
2 Leííger	Lieuténcantship	
3 Leáward-ship <i>na</i>	Lieutenant	
3 Leáward-tide <i>na</i>	<i>Leef-ten-nant</i>	
3 Leáward-way <i>na</i>	Lieutenant-General	

Lieu-

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for, }
 through, }
 from, by, } an
 in, unto, } the
 &c. }

Lieutenant-Ge- neral of the Ord- nance <i>mil</i>	Lord by Birth or Creation
Lieutenant-Colo- nel of the Foot	Lord by Office
2 Life-guard <i>mil</i>	Lord Privy-Seal
2 Lighter <i>na</i>	Lord Steward of the King's House- hold <i>off</i>
2 Limbeck <i>inf chy</i>	Lord High Admi- ral <i>off</i>
2 Límer <i>bea</i>	Lord-lieutenant of a County <i>off</i>
2 Límit <i>a</i>	Lord of a Manor
3 Línament <i>fu</i>	Lord Paramount
2 Lírch-pin }	Lord Mesn <i>la</i>
2 Lírch-pin }	Lord Chief - Ju- stice
2 Lírch-stock <i>gun</i>	Lord-Mayor
2 Líntel <i>arc</i>	Lordship <i>tit</i>
2 Líon <i>bea</i>	3 Lótíon <i>v fu</i>
2 Líquor <i>v chy</i>	4 Lóttery
2 Líver <i>an</i>	2 Lózenge <i>conf be</i>
3 Lívery <i>v la</i>	2 Lúbber
Livery of Seisin <i>la</i>	6 Lubrificátion
Livery-Stable }	4 Lúcid-body
2 Lívor <i>fu</i>	4 Luctátion
2 Lóbster <i>sh fis</i>	2 Lúggage <i>univ</i>
2 Lob-worm <i>inf</i>	4 Lúminary
2 Lócket	3 Lúnatick <i>g</i>
2 Lócuff <i>inf fly</i>	4 Lúnation
4 Locútion	1 Lune }
4 Lócutory	3 Lúnula } <i>geog</i>
1 Log	2 Lúrcher
2 Log-board <i>na</i>	2 Luster }
3 Logger-head	2 Lustre }
2 Log-line <i>na</i>	2 Lúcher }
2 Lóhock <i>phar</i>	2 Lúther or }
2 Lómbar }	Dórmer } <i>arc</i>
2 Lómbar }	4 Lycánthropist
2 Long-beat <i>na</i>	1 Lynx <i>bea</i>
3 Longitude <i>ma</i>	
2 Loóby	
1 Lord <i>tit</i>	

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

3 Macaroón *cook*
 2 Machine } *me*
Masheen
 2 Machinist }
Masheenist
 3 Mackarel *fish*
 4 Macrology *rh*
 2 Madam *tit*
 3 Madrier *mil*
 3 Madrigal *po*
 3 Magazine }
Magazeen
 2 Maggot *inf*
 4 Magistery *chy*
 4 Magistracy *off*
 3 Magistrate *off*
 3 Magnitude *v ma*
 2 Maiden
 3 Majesty *tit*
 1 Mail
 Coat of Mail *mil*
 1 Main
 Main Body of an Ar-
 my
 Main-guard *mil*
 Main-mast *sh*
 3 Main-pérnor *la*
 2 Mainprize *la*
 Main-top-gallant-mast
 Main-top-mast *sh*
 Main-yard *sh*
 2 Major *v e off*
 2 Major *mil*
 Main-major *mil*
 Major of a Brigade *mil*
 Major of a fortified
 Town
 Major-domo *offr*
 Major-general *mil*

Major-concord *mu*
 Majorality } *off*
 5 Mayorality }
 3 Málady *univ*
 1 Male *q*
 Male-administratíon
 5 Maledíctíon
 2 Mállard *fowl*
 2 Mállet *inst*
 2 Mánchet
 3 Manciple *col off*
 2 Mándate } *la*
 3 Mandámus }
 3 Mánderil
 3 Mándible *an*
 2 Mándil
 2 Manger
 4 Manífésto
 3 Mániple *ro ecc*
 2 Mánner *v arts*
 4 Manómeter }
 3 Mánoscope }
 2 Mánor }
 2 Mánour }
 3 Mánfíon }
shon
 3 Manslaughter
 3 Manslayer
 3 Mántelet *v mil*
 3 Mantle-tree *arc*
 3 Mántua
 4 Mánualist
 5 Manudúctíon
 4 Manudúctor *ecc*
 4 Manufacture } *a*
 5 Manufáctory }
 3 Mánuscript
 3 Marcáñan *he*
 2 Márcgrave *for tit*

} s
 } es
 } ies

O

2 Márgín

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
&c

a
the

2 Márgin	2 Measure
2 Márket	2 Medal
3 Mármoset <i>bea</i>	4 Medállion
3 Márquetry } <i>off</i>	4 Médicament
3 Marquifate } <i>off</i>	4 Médicáster
3 Márrriage } <i>Mar-ridge</i>	3 Médicine
2 Márrhal <i>off tit</i>	3 Médium <i>v phi</i>
2 Márten } <i>bea</i>	2 Médler
2 Martern } <i>bea</i>	2 Mela <i>inst su</i>
2 Mártin } <i>bir</i>	2 Melter <i>utn</i>
3 Mártinet } <i>bir</i>	2 Member <i>v an</i>
3 Mártinal <i>hors</i>	2 Mémbrane <i>an</i>
3 Masqueráde	3 Membréto
3 Máflacre } <i>a</i>	4 Memorándum
3 <i>Massa-kur</i> } <i>a</i>	4 Memórial
2 Máfter } <i>Mar-fter</i>	3 Mémemory
3 Máftership <i>off</i>	3 Menífcus <i>oft</i>
2 Máftiff <i>bea</i>	3 Menífcus } <i>phi</i>
2 Mátrafs <i>inst chy</i>	3 Glafs }
3 Mátricide	3 Meniver } <i>crea</i>
2 Mátron	3 Ménever }
2 Mátrofs <i>mil</i>	3 Ménstruum <i>chy</i>
2 Máttter <i>v su</i>	4 Meridian <i>oft</i>
2 Mátttock <i>inst hus</i>	Meridian Altitude
2 Máttrefs	Merídonal Diffe-
2 Máülkin	rence
2 Máül-ftick <i>pai</i>	2 Mérit <i>a</i>
4 Máufóleum <i>tomb</i>	2 Mérlon <i>fort</i>
1 Maw	2 Mérrmaid <i>monft</i>
2 Maw-worm	3 Mérriment <i>univ</i>
3 Maxilla <i>an</i>	4 Méfentery
2 Maxim <i>v ma</i>	3 Mefolábe <i>inst</i>
2 Mázy <i>min</i>	5 Mefolábium <i>ma</i>
2 Mayor <i>off</i>	2 Méflage
5 Mayorality <i>off</i>	3 Meflenger <i>v</i>
2 May-pole	2 Mefs-mate
2 Meadow <i>hus</i>	3 Mefluage } <i>la</i>
	3 <i>Mef-fage</i> }
	3 Métaphor

3 Mé-

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

3 Méteor }
Me-tur }

2 Méthod

3 Méthodist

5 Metropólitán off

1 Mew bir

4 Micrómeter inst

3 Microphone inst

Microscope } inst

3 Engyscope } inst

3 Microústick inst

2 Middle

2 Midriff } an

3 Diáphram } an

3 Midship-beam

4 Migrátion

4 Military Execution

4 Militia uni

2 Milrea } for co
ree }

2 Mimick

3 Minéral

2 Mínim mu

3 Mínion }

Min-yan }

3 Ministère a off

4 Ministry } off

3 Ministry } off

3 Minnekin

2 Minor v la la

4 Minóvery la

2 Míster ecc

3 Minuet mu

2 Minute a geog aſt arc

3 Miparty be

3 Miracle

2 Mírrour }

2 Mírror }

(Mis) is an inseperable
Particle of Defect, or
Imperfection

(Mis) in most Words is
a Proposition insepa-
rable.

6 Misacceptátion

5 Misaccéption

3 Misadvice

2 Mischánce

2 Mischief irr

2 Míser

3 Mífery uni

3 Misfortune

2 Mishap

4 Mispríſion la

2 Miſſen } s

2 Mizzen } es

Miſſen-maſt } s

Miſſen-fail } s

3 Miſſion v

5 Miſſionary ecc

2 Miſtake

2 Miſthought

2 Miſtreſs

2 Miſtruſt a univ

2 Mitre } ecc

Mi-tur } ecc

3 Míttimus la

2 Mixture

2 Módel a arc

4 Modíllion arc

4 Modiólus inst ſu

2 Module

2 Moidore for coin

2 Móment

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to,
for, with,
through,
O, from,
in, unto,
&c.

a
an
the

4	Mónastery	<i>off ecc</i>	3	Mortgager	<i>v</i>
2	Móngrel	<i>crea</i>	3	Morgager	<i>v</i>
4	Mónition	<i>c la</i>	3	Mórtuary	
3	Mónitor		3	Mofchétto	<i>inf</i>
2	Mónkey	<i>crea</i>	3	Moskitto	<i>inf</i>
4	Monóceros	<i>crea</i>	1	Mosk	
3	Mónochord	<i>Mono-kord</i>	1	Mosque	
4	Monóchroma	<i>Mono-kro-ma</i>	2	Móther	
3	Ménody			Mother Church	<i>ecc</i>
3	Mónogram			Mother-tongue	
4	Monólogist		3	Mótion	<i>phi la</i>
3	Mónologue	<i>po</i>	2	Mótive	
2	Mónops	<i>bea</i>	2	Mótto	
5	Mónosyllable		3	Móulinet	<i>me</i>
2	Mónster		2	Mountain	
2	Montrófs	<i>mil</i>	3	Mountaineér	
3	Mónument		3	Mountebank	
1	Moose	<i>bea</i>	2	Múck-hill	
1	Moot	<i>la</i>	2	Múck-worm	<i>inf</i>
2	Mooting	<i>la</i>	3	Mulátto	
2	Moral		1	Múlt	
2	Morals			Múllar	
2	Mormo		2	Múller	
1	Morn		2	Múllet	<i>fish be mu</i>
2	Morning	<i>tim</i>	4	Multiplicánd	<i>ari</i>
4	Morólogy		4	Multiplicátorari	
1	Morse	<i>ant ani</i>	2	Múmmér	
2	Mórfel		3	Múmmery	
2	Mórtaise	<i>carp</i>	2	Múmmý	<i>bis phy</i>
	Mórtife		2	Múmpér	
2	Mortar	<i>uten</i>		Mumper's-hall	
1	Morter			Múniment	<i>fort</i>
2	Mórtar		4	Munition	<i>war</i>
3	Mórtar-piece		2	Mural	<i>q</i>
2	Mortgage	<i>v la</i>		Mural Arch	
	Mortgagee			Mural Crown	
3	Morgagee			Múrdér	<i>a v</i>
				Murthér	
				Murdering Piece	

Mur-

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 101

Singular.	Singular.	Plural.
Murdering Shot <i>gun</i>	3 Nátion	
2 Múrrey <i>be</i>	2 Native <i>v astr</i>	
3 Múrrión <i>mil</i>	4 Nativity <i>v astr</i>	
2 Muscfe } <i>an</i>	3 Náatural <i>q</i>	
Musf-kel }	4 Náaturalist	
2 Muscfe } <i>sb fis</i>	2 Nável	
2 Mus-fel }	Nautical Chart <i>na</i>	
3 Muscular Membrane	Nautical Compass <i>na</i>	
Muscular Motion	3 Naútilus	
3 Muséum	2 Návy <i>no sb na</i>	
1 Musk <i>bea</i>	2 Neap-tide	
2 Músket <i>mil</i>	2 Neat-herd	
Musket-basket <i>mil</i>	2 Neck-verse	
3 Musketiér <i>mil off</i>	2 Needle <i>inst</i>	
3 Musketoón <i>gun</i>	4 Negátion	
2 Múster <i>mil</i>	3 Negátive <i>v alg</i>	
Muster-master <i>mil</i>	2 Neighbour }	
Ditto general <i>mil</i>	Na-bur }	
3 Muster-roll <i>mil</i>	3 Neighbourhood	} s es ies
4 Mutátion	2 Nephew <i>cog</i>	
1 Mute <i>a gr la ast</i>	2 Nest-egg	
3 Mutineér	3 Néstling	
3 Mutiny	Newél }	
4 Múttón-monger	2 Núel } <i>arc</i>	
2 Múzzle	3 Nícety	
3 Múzzle ring <i>gun</i>	1 Nicke <i>arc</i>	
3 Mystery	2 Nick-name	
N	2 Niggard	
	2 Nigging	
2 Nádir <i>ast</i>	3 Nightingale <i>bir</i>	
1 Name <i>a</i>	Night-magistrate <i>off</i>	
Proper Name	Night-rail	
Appellative Name	Night-raven <i>bir</i>	
Common Name	Night-walker	
Personal Name	2 Ninny	
2 Nápkín	3 Nípperkin	
3 Narrátive <i>bis na</i>	2 Nípple	
3 Narrátor <i>bis la</i>	4 Noctilúca	
		3 Noctúrnal

Singular.

Singular.

Of, for, }
to, into, }
unto, }
through }
on, by, }
upon, }
&c. }

a
an
the

Noctúrnál	}	3 Nursery	
3 Noctúrlábe	}	2 Núsance <i>v la</i>	
4 Noctúrnál-arch		2 Nympha	}
2 Nóggin		1 Nymph	}
3 Nombriil-point		O	
4 Nomenclátor			
4 Nomina-	}		
tive-Case	} ^{gr}	1 Oath <i>v ecc</i>	
3 Nónagon <i>geo</i>		Legal Oath	
Non-appearance		Corporeal Oath	
Non-claim <i>la</i>		3 Obelisk <i>arc</i>	
Non-conformist		2 Object	
2 Non-suit <i>a la</i>		3 Object-glass <i>asi</i>	
2 Nooning <i>tim</i>		4 Oblation <i>v ro</i>	
2 Normal <i>ma</i>		5 Obligation <i>v la</i>	
2 Normal-line <i>ma</i>		Civil ditto	
2 Nórthing <i>na</i>		Moral ditto	
2 Nose-gay		Natural ditto	
2 Nósel	}	Perpetual ditto	
2 Nozzel	}	4 Obliquity	
3 Nótary		3 Obloquy	
4 Notation <i>c la</i>		2 Oblong <i>geo</i>	
2 Nóvel <i>q</i>		6 Camera-obscura	
Do, Assignment <i>la</i>		5 Obsécration <i>v</i>	
Ditto Disseisin		5 Observatory <i>arc</i>	
3 Novelist		4 Obsession <i>mil phy</i>	
3 Nóvelty		3 Obstacle	
2 Nóvice		5 Obtestation	
2 Número <i>a</i>		5 Obtrectation	
5 Numeral-letter		5 Obumbration	
5 Numeration <i>ari</i>		4 Occasion	
4 Numerator <i>v ari</i>		2 Occult <i>q</i>	
Nunchion	}	Ditto Line <i>v ma</i>	
Nun- <i>chon</i>	}	Ditto Quality	
4 Nunciature <i>off</i>		Ditto Science	
2 Nuncio	}	5 Occultation <i>v ast</i>	
Nun- <i>sbo</i>	} ^{off}	3 Occupant	}
3 Nunnery		4 Occupier	} ^v
1 Nurse			

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 103

Singular.		Singular.	Plural.
4 Octaédron }	} geo	2 Orchard	
5 Octahedron }		3 Ordinal	
3 Octagon geo		3 Ordinance v la	
2 Octant inst ma ast		4 Ordinary off	
2 Octave mu		3 Ordinate ma	
3 Octavo pri		Semi ditto ma	
3 Octostyle arc		2 Organ mu inst an	
3 Odéum mu		3 Organist	
3 Odium		3 Orifice	
2 Odour }	}	3 Origin	
O-dur }		4 Original	
2 Offence		Orillon Epaulment fort	
4 Offertory ecc off		2 Orlet }	} arc
2 Office off		2 Orlo }	
3 Officer off		2 Orlop sb	
2 Offing na		3 Ornament v arc	
Ogee }	} joiners arc	2 Orphan	
2 Ogive }		3 Orrery phi ma	
Oillet-hole }	}	4 Oscitancy	} s es ies
3 Ilet-hole }		5 Oscitation	
2 Omen		2 Osprey }	
3 Oméntum an su		3 Ossifrage }	
2 Onset		4 Ossuary	
3 Opera		5 Ostentation	
6 Opinionater }	}	2 Ostler }	}
5 Opinionist }		2 Hostler }	
4 Opinion }	}	2 Ostrich bir	
Opin-yon }		2 Otter am crea	
3 Opponent		2 Oval v ma	
5 Opportunity		3 Ovalo arc	
5 Opposition v ast geo		2 Oven	
4 Opprobrium		3 Oversight	
3 Option v la		3 Over-act la	
3 Oracle		3 Overture v mu	
2 Orange		3 Over-weight	
4 Orangery		2 Out-cast	
4 Orátion rb		2 Out-cry	
4 Oratory arc		2 Out-law la	
2 Orbit ast		3 Out-lawry la	

Singular.

Singular.

2 Outlet
 2 Outrage
 2 Outfide
 2 Owner
 3 Oxygon *geo*
 Ozier
 Oz-*yer*
 Osh-

}

3 Párabie
 4 Parábola *geo*
 2 Páráde *v mil*
 3 Páradox
 3 Páradrome *arc*
 3 Páragon *v*
 3 Páragraph
 3 Parallax *v ast*
 3 Parallel
 5 Parallélogram
 5 Párallel-ruler *inst*

P

5 Pabulátion *bus*
 3 Pábulum *phy*
 2 Pácket
 2 Páddlock *v*
 2 Padlock
 3 Pagean
 4 Pageantry
 2 Págod
 2 Pálace *arc*
 3 Paladin *tit*
 3 Palánquin
 2 Pálsfrey *crea*
 4 Palifádoe
 2 Pallet *uten pai*
 2 Pámphlet
 5 Pamphleteér
 2 Pan-cake
 2 Pánder
 4 Panégyrick *po*
 4 Panégyrist *po*
 2 Panick
 Ditto Fear
 2 Pannel *v la*
 3 Pannier *v*
 2 Pánther *bea*
 4 Pantómetor *inst*
 2 Pántry
 2 Páper

Of, to, for,
 through,
 upon, into,
 with, by,
 from, &c.

a
 an
 the

}

4 Paralítick
 4 Parámeter *ma*
 3 Páramour
 3 Párapet *fort*
 2 Páraph
 3 Párasite
 3 Párbuncle *sb*
 2 Parchment
 2 Párent
 2 Párisht
 5 Párishtioner
 Párisht-on-ner
 2 Párley *v war*
 2 Párlour *arc*
 2 Párol
 3 Párricide
 2 Párrrot *bir*
 2 Párfon *ecc off*
 3 Párfonage *ecc*
 1 Part
 Aliquant ditto *ari*
 Aliquot ditto *ari*
 Essential ditto
 3 Párticle *v gr*
 4 Párticular *v la*
 3 Pártisan
 2 Pártner *be*
 3 Pártnership *mer*
 2 Partridge

Singular.		Singular.		Plural.
2 Partridge <i>bir</i>		4 Pederéro	} na	
2 Párty <i>v la war bi</i>		4 Petteréro	} na	
2 Passade <i>fencing</i>		3 Pedéstal <i>arc</i>		
2 Passage <i>v</i>		3 Pédigree		
Bird of ditto		4 Pedómeter <i>inst ma</i>		
Fish of ditto		1 Peer <i>tit</i>		
3 Pásson <i>fac</i>		2 Peérage		
3 Pássover		2 Peérefs		
2 Passport <i>na</i>		3 Pélican <i>bir</i>		
2 Pástern <i>v</i>		2 Péllet		
2 Pástil <i>pbi pai</i>		3 Pénalty <i>la</i>		
2 Pastime		2 Péncil <i>inst v</i>		
2 Pastor <i>v</i>		2 Péndant <i>sh</i>		
3 Pástoral <i>po</i>		3 Péndulum		
2 Pásture <i>bus</i>		4 Península <i>geog</i>		
2 Pásty <i>cook</i>		3 Pénitent		
2 Pátent		2 Pénnon <i>sh rh</i>		
3 Patentée		3 Pénfion		} s ies 's
3 Pátriarch <i>off</i>		4 Pénfioner		
4 Pátrimony		3 Péntachord	} inst	
3 Pátriot		Penta-chord	} mu	
2 Patrol <i>war</i>		3 Péntagon <i>ges ast</i>		
2 Pátron <i>v</i>		3 Péntagraph		
3 Patroness		4 Pentámeter <i>po</i>		
3 Patronship		2 Pént-house <i>arc bui</i>		
Pattee	}	4 Penúltima <i>gr</i>		
2 Patty	}	3 Penúmbra <i>ast</i>		
Patten	}	4 Percússion		
2 Pattin	}	5 Pericárdium <i>an</i>		
4 Pavillion	}	5 Pericránum <i>an</i>		
Pavil-yon	}	2 Péril		
2 Pauper <i>la</i>		4 Perímeter <i>geo</i>		
2 Peacock <i>fowl</i>		3 Périod <i>gr arc pby chra</i>		
2 Peásant		5 Perioftium <i>an</i>		
2 Peáscod		4 Périphery <i>geo</i>		
4 Peccadillo		3 Périshyle <i>arc</i>		
4 Peculiar	}	5 Peritróchium <i>me</i>		
Pecúl-yar	}	3 Périwig	}	
2 Pédant		2 Peruke	}	

Singular.		Singular.	Plural.
3 Plánisphere <i>ast</i>		2 Pole-cat <i>crea</i>	
1 Plank		3 Policy <i>in trade</i>	
2 Planking		2 Póllard <i>fif</i>	
2 Pláshing <i>hus</i>		2 Pollard <i>mu</i>	
1 Plat <i>v sb</i>		Polyédron	} <i>geo</i>
2 Plat-band		4 Polyhédon	
2 Plátform <i>arc gar</i>		4 Polygamist	
2 Plátoón <i>mil</i>		3 Polygon <i>geo fort</i>	
2 Plátter		3 Pólygram <i>geo</i>	
1 Plea <i>v la</i>		5 Polynómial <i>v alg</i>	
Foreign ditto <i>la</i>		3 Polyscope <i>opt</i>	
2 Pleásure	} <i>a v</i>	5 Polyfyllable <i>gr</i>	
Plex-shur		3 Pománder	
Pleish-ur		2 Pómmel	}
1 Pledge	} <i>v</i>	2 Púmmel	
Pledje		2 Póntiff <i>ecc off</i>	
Pledch		6 Pontificália	} <i>s</i>
2 Pledget	}	<i>cál-ya</i>	
Pled-jet		5 Pontificiate <i>off</i>	} <i>es</i> <i>ies</i> <i>s</i>
2 Pléget	}	2 Ponton <i>mil</i>	
Plej-jet		1 Pope <i>for ecc off</i>	
3 Plenipo	} <i>off</i>	2 Pópedom <i>off</i>	
7 Plenipotentiary		3 Pópinjay <i>bir</i>	
2 Plover <i>bir</i>		3 Pórcupine <i>crea</i>	
1 Plough	} <i>inst hus</i>	2 Pórket	} <i>bea</i>
Plow		2 Pórker	
2 Plúmage <i>univ</i>		2 Pórpoise	} <i>fif</i>
2 Plumbet	} <i>inst</i>	2 Pórpus	
2 Plummet		3 Pórringer <i>uten</i>	
2 Plúmb-line		1 Port <i>a v na</i>	
3 Plúming <i>haw</i>		2 Pórtage <i>univ</i>	
3 Plúralist <i>la</i>		2 Pórtal <i>arc</i>	
2 Póket		3 Portcúllis <i>fort</i>	
2 Poem		2 Porter <i>v</i>	
2 Poinard		3 Pórtérage <i>univ</i>	
2 Poison <i>phy</i>		2 Port-hole <i>v</i>	
2 Póker <i>inst v</i>		3 Pórtico <i>arc</i>	
2 Pole-ax <i>inst</i>		3 Pórtion <i>a v</i>	

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
after at,
with,

a
the

Portmanteau	1 Pawn <i>sb</i> <i>fi</i>
3 Portman-tee	(Pre) in most
Portmantle	Words is a Prepo-
2 Portrait <i>pai</i>	sition, and signifies
2 Port-reeve <i>off</i>	(before)
2 Portsale	
2 Posé <i>be</i>	
2 Pósslet	2 Preácher <i>ecc</i> <i>off</i>
1 Post <i>a v mil</i> <i>off</i>	2 Preáchment
2 Póstage <i>univ</i>	3 Préamble
2 Póstern <i>arc fort</i>	2 Preband } <i>ecc</i>
2 Póstill	Prebend }
4 Postillion	4 Prebendary <i>ecc</i>
Postil-yon	3 Précédent
3 Post-office <i>off</i>	3 Precétor <i>mu</i>
2 Postscript	2 Précept <i>v la</i>
3 Póstulate <i>ma</i>	3 Precéptor
2 Pósture	2 Précinct
Post-tur	3 Précipice
2 Pósy	4 Precipitant <i>chy</i>
3 Pótentate	4 Precipitate <i>chy</i>
1 Pot-gun	5 Precognition <i>uni</i>
2 Pot-herb	4 Predecessor <i>off</i>
3 Potion	4 Pre-émption
2 Pot-sherd	3 Prélacy
2 Poundage <i>univ</i>	2 Prélate <i>off</i>
2 Pounder <i>gun</i>	2 Prólude <i>a mu</i>
24, 36 ditto	3 Prémium
4 Póursuivant <i>off</i>	5 Preposition <i>v gr</i>
3 Pourveyance	3 Présbyter
Purveyance	2 Préscrip
3 Pourveyor	2 Présence
Purveyer } <i>off</i>	3 Presenté
2 Powder <i>a</i>	3 Présentment <i>la</i>
3 Powder-chest	4 Présidency <i>off</i>
3 Powder-room <i>sb</i>	3 Président <i>off la</i>
2 Power <i>uni</i>	4 Présidentship <i>off</i>
5 Practitioner	2 Pretence
2 Práncer	2 Prétext

2 Pre-

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 109

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

2 Prétor *for off*
 4 Prétorium *for off*
 2 Pricket *v*
 2 Priest-hood *off*
 3 Primacy *ecc off*
 2 Primate *off*
 3 Primateship *off*
 2 Primer *v gun*
 3 Priming-horn *gun*
 3 Primitive *v gr*
 5 Primogéniture *v la*
 1 Prince *tis off*
 Prince's Coronet
 2 Princess *tis*
 3 Principal *v*
 5 Principality *v div*
 3 Principle *v*
 2 Prior *for ecc*
 3 Priores *off*
 3 Priorship
 3 Priory
 2 Prison }
 Priz-zon }
 3 Prisoner
 3 Privacy
 3 Privateer *na*
 4 Privateering *na*
 4 Privation
 3 Privilege
 2 Privy
 2 Probate *v la*
 4 Probation *v*
 5 Probationer
 3 Probator *la*
 2 Problém *ma alg*
 3 Procédure *v la*
 2 Procés *v la fu*
 4 Procésion *v*
 4 Proclivity

2 Prôctor *ecc off*
 3 Proctorship *ecc*
 Procuracy }
 4 Procurator }
 3 Pródigy
 2 Produce }
 2 Product } *a*
 2 Pró-em
 4 Proficient
 2 Prófile *pai arc*
 4 Profusion
 4 Progénitor
 3 Prógeny
 3 Prognósticks *v phy*
 2 Prógress *v*
 4 Progréssion *v an*
 2 Próject
 3 Projéctile
 4 Prolate-spheriod *ma*
 2 Prolôgue *rb*
 4 Promóntory *geo*
 4 Promptuary
 2 Pronoun *gr*
 3 Próperty *v la*
 3 Próphesy
 2 Próphet *off*
 3 Próphetels *off*
 6 Propitiátion
 4 Propórtion *a v*
 3 Propósal }
 5 Propositíon }
 4 Propriétor
 5 Proprietary
 3 Profelyte
 2 Próspect
 2 Próstyle *arc*
 5 Prothónotary *la*
 Protráctor }
 3 Protrácter } *inst su*

}
s
es
ies

3 Pro-

Singular.

Singular.

3 Provider
 2 Próverb
 2 Province *v gov*
 4 Provincial *for off*
 3 Próviso
 2 Próvoft *offr*
 3 Provoftship *off*
 1 Psalm
 saim }
 salm }
 2 Psalmist
 3 Pfallery *inst*
 3 Públican
 2 Púdding *cook*
 2 Púddock
 2 Púgil *phy*
 2 Púppet *fowl*
 2 Púlle *ma pow*
 3 Púlmonick
 2 Púlpit
 4 Púlfation
 1 Púlse *an phy*
 4 Púncílio }
 Púncil-yo }
 2 Púncíture *v fu*
 2 Púpil *an fu*
 2 Púppet
 2 Púppy
 4 Púrgation *v phy*
 3 Puritan
 2 Púrlin *bui*
 2 Púrler *nav off*
 2 Púrfuit
 3 Púrtenance
 3 Púrveyor *off*
 2 Púrvieu *la*
 2 Púffle
 2 Pútoff
 2 Púttock *bir*

Of, to, for,
 through,
 from, by,
 in, unto,
 &c.

a
 the

2 Puttock *sh*
 2 Pigmy
 3 Pyramid *geo*
 2 Py-tho

Q

3 Quádrangle *geo*
 2 Quádrant *v geo*
 2 Quádrat *geo*
 7 Quadratick-
 equation *alg* }
 3 Quádratrix *geo*
 3 Quadrature
 2 Quádrin *coin*
 5 Quadrisyllable *gr*
 3 Quádrupede
 2 Quágmire
 1 Quail *bir*
 3 Quáality
 1 Quálm *v*
 3 Quándary
 2 Quárry *v haw*
 2 Quárter *a v sh*
 3 Quárterage
 3 Quárter-day *tim*
 3 Quárter-deck *sh*
 3 Quártering *gun*
 4 Quárter-master
 2 Quártern *v*
 3 Quárter-round
 3 Quárter-wind *na*
 2 Quártile *astr*
 2 Quarto
 2 Quérent }
 2 Quérift }
 2 Quérri
 2 Quéry
 1 Quést *v la*

2 Quick.

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 111

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

- 2 Quick-set
- 2 Quincunx *ast*
- 4 Quindécagon *geo*
- 2 Quintile *astr*
- 2 Quit-rent *v la*
- 2 Quiver
- 2 Quota
- 3 Quotient } *ari*
- Ko-sbent*

R

- 2 Rabbet *ani*
- 2 Rabbet *carp sb*
- Rabbi } *for ecc*
- 2 Rabbin }
- Rábinet } *gun*
- 3 Rábanet }
- 2 Racket *v*
- 5 Radiátion
- 3 Rádus *v geo ast an*
- 2 Ráfter
- 4 Ragamuffin
- 3 Raillery
- 2 Ráiment
- 2 Rainbow
- 2 Rain-deer *crea*
- 2 Raifer *carps*
- 3 Rállery
- 2 Rámmer *inst*
- 2 Rámpart } *fort*
- 2 Rámpier }
- 2 Ráncour }
- 1 Range *v gun*
- 2 Ránger *off*
- 2 Rápier *inst*
- 2 Rápine
- 2 Rápper *v*
- 3 Rápody

- 2 Rápture
- 3 Rárity
- 2 Ráscál
- 2 Ráshor
- 2 Rásor
- 2 Rásure
- 3 Rátio } *ma*
- Ra-sbo*
- 3 Rátion *mil*
- 5 Rátionalist
- 3 Ravelin *fort*

(Re) in most Words is a Proposition, and signifies Repetition.

- 4 Re-action *phi*
- 5 Re-admission
- 1 Réalm
- 2 Réáson *d v ma*
- 2 Rebáte *a arc*
- 3 Rebáttement *trad*
- 2 Rebus *v be*
- 2 Receipt } *Re-sect*
- 4 Receptacle
- 2 Recess } *v ast*
- 4 Reccession }
- 2 Rechänge *trad*
- 2 Rechárgé
- 3 Recítal }
- 5 Recitátion }
- 5 Recónditory
- 5 Recóvery *v la*
- 2 Recoúrse *v la*
- 3 Récrement *v phy chy*
- 2 Recruit *v mil*
- 3 Réctangle *geo*

} s
ies
es

2 Réctor

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
&c.

a
the

2 Réctor <i>ecc off</i>	2 Remove	
3 Rétory <i>off</i>	3 Removal	}
4 Redeémable <i>v la</i>	Réndevous	}
2 Redoubt <i>fact</i>	3 Rendezvous	}
4 Réduction <i>v ari</i>	3 Renegade	}
4 Redundancy }	4 Renegado	}
3 Redundance }	3 Repartée	
1 Ree <i>for coin</i>	5 Repartition	
1 Reeve <i>off</i>	2 Répast	
Coal ditto	Replévin	} a
3 Re-extént	3 Replévy	} la
3 Referee	5 Replicación <i>v la</i>	
4 Reformádo	2 Repórt <i>a v la</i>	
4 Réfraction <i>ast</i>	5 Repósitory	
2 Réfuge	5 Représentative	
3 Refugeeé	3 Reprimand	
2 Régent <i>q</i>	Reprisal	}
3 Régicide	3 Reprízal	}
3 Regiment }	3 Reprobate	
Ridge-ment }	2 Reproof	
3 Region	2 Réptile <i>v bo</i>	
3 Register <i>a v off</i>	4 Republican	
3 Registry <i>off</i>	3 Republick	
4 Regulátor <i>me</i>	5 Reputation	
3 Rejoinder <i>v la</i>	2 Repute <i>a</i>	
2 Relápte }	3 Requítal	
3 Relápling }	2 Réscript	
3 Relátor <i>hu</i>	3 Réservoir	
Relick }	3 Resignment <i>v la</i>	
2 Relique }	3 Relignée	
2 Relict	3 Resigner	
2 Relief	3 Résolvend <i>ari</i>	
4 Religion	2 Ressource	
5 Religionist	3 Respóndent <i>v</i>	
4 Reliquary	3 Respónsal }	v
3 Remainder	2 Respónse }	la
4 Remémbrancer	1 Rest <i>a v mu</i>	
2 Rénnant	2 Restrained	
3 Remónstrance	2 Résult	

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

2 Retornel *mu*
 2 Retórt *chy*
 5 Retribútion
 3 Revenue
 3 Rhápfody
 4 Rhinóceros *bea*
 3 Rhomboides *geo*
 2 Rhómbus *geo su*
 1 Rhyme *po*
 Rhumb }
 1 Rumb } *na*
 Romb }
 2 Ríal *for coin*
 Ríbband }
 2 Ribbon }
 3 Rígadoon
 1 Ring
 2 Ring-dove
 3 Ring-leader
 1 Rite *ecc*
 4 Ritúalist
 2 Ríval
 2 Ríver
 3 Rívulet
 Rix-Dollar *for coin*
 1 Roach *fif*
 2 Rócket
 5 Rodomóntado
 1 Roe *bea*
 4 Rogátion
 1 Rogue }
 3 Roguery }
 1 Roll *a*
 3 Rolling-prefs *inst*
 2 Románce *a*
 1 Rook *bir a*
 3 Roókery
 4 Rotátion
 2 Round-head

2 Round-house
 2 Round-top *sh*
 2 Rówel
 3 Royalist
 3 Róyalty
 2 Rúbber *v inst*
 2 Rudder *sh*
 3 Rúdiment
 3 Rúffian }
 Rúf-fan }
 5 Ruinátion
 2 Rúmmer
 3 Runagate }
 3 Runaway }
 2 Rundle *be*
 2 Rúndlet
 2 Rupee *for coin*
 2 Rúpture *v*

S

} *s*
 } *es*
 } *ies*

2 Sabbath
 2 Sáble *v be*
 2 Sábre }
 Sábur }
 2 Sackbut *inst mu*
 3 Sacrament *div*
 2 Saker *bir gun*
 Sálad }
 2 Sallet }
 4 Salamánder *cra*
 3 Sálary
 2 Sálly }
 3 Sállying } *a war*
 3 Sálly-port
 2 Sálmon }
 Sam-mun } *fif*
 2 Sálloon *arc*
 2 Sálver *uten*

Q

2 Sálvo

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for,
through,
from, by,
in, unto,
&c

a
the

2 Sálvo
2 Sámplar v
2 Sámple
3 Sánction
4 Sánctuary
2 Sándal
2 Sapping v war
3 Sáraband mu
2 Sárcafm
2 Sátchel
2 Sátyr po
3 Sátyrist
2 Sávage
1 Sauce
2 Sauce-box
2 Saúcer
2 Save-all
2 Sávour
2 Saúfflage
2 Scábbard
2 Scáffold a
2 Scálade war
2 Sealenum geo
2 Scándal
2 Scántling bui
3 Scaramouéh
3 Searcity univ
2 Scarf-skin an
1 Scarp fort
3 Scávenger off
2 Scéptre
Sép-tur
2 Schedule
Shed-dúle
1 Schífm
Sífm
3 Schísmatick
2 Scholar
3 Scholarship

3 Schôliast
Skol-ye-ast
3 Scholium } ma
Skól-yum
3 Scholion } ma
Skól-yon
1 School } a
Skool
Reading ditto
Writing ditto
3 Scíolift
2 Scíon gar
2 Scíffure
3 Scollop-shell v
4 Scolopendra
1 Sconce arc mi
3 Scórpion
2 Scóvel
2 Scóundrel
1 Scróll v arc
2 Scrótum an
3 Scrutineér
3 Scrútiny
Scrútoir
2 Scrútore
3 Scúllery
3 Scullion
Scul-jeon
2 Sculo
1 Scut hu
3 Scutcheon } be
Scut-chen } arc
4 Escutcheon
Eskut-chin
3 Scymitar
1 Scythe inst
2 Sea-chart
kart
2 Sea-port

2 Seáson

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 115

Singular.		Singular.		Plural.
2 Season <i>a</i>		2 Séntence <i>a</i>		
2 Sécant <i>trig ma</i>		3 Séntiment		
4 Sécondary <i>off ast</i>		3 Séntinel <i>mil</i>		
3 Sécrecy <i>univ</i>		3 Septangle <i>geo</i>		
2 Sécret		3 Sepulchre	}	
4 Sécretary	}	Sepul-kur		
Sek-ka-tary		3 Sepulture		
4 Séctarian		2 Séquel		
3 Séctary		2 Sequence		
3 Séction <i>v ma</i>		4 Séráglio	}	
2 Séctor <i>inst ma geo</i>		Se-ral-yo		
4 Sécurité		2 Séraph <i>coin</i>		
2 Sédan		3 Sergeant	}	<i>v off</i>
3 Sédiment <i>univ</i>		2 Sergent		
4 Sedition		2 Sérmon <i>ora rb</i>		
2 Ségment <i>v geo</i>		2 Séron		
3 Seigneur	}	2 Sérpent <i>rep</i>		
Seen-yor		3 Sérpentine <i>chy</i>		
2 Seignior <i>off</i>		2 Sérvant <i>v</i>	}	s es ies
2 Seisin	}	2 Sérvise <i>v</i>		
Seex-in		Sérvitor		
2 Sélvage		3 Servitour		
2 Sémbulance		3 Sérvitude		
3 Semibrief		3 Séssion <i>v la</i>		
4 Semi-circle		4 Severity		
4 Semi-cólon <i>gr</i>		2 Sextant <i>inst ma</i>		
6 Semi-diámeter <i>geo</i>		2 Sextile <i>astr</i>		
4 Séminary <i>gar</i>		2 Sexton <i>ecc off</i>		
4 Semi-quáver <i>mu</i>		2 Sháddow <i>a</i>		
3 Sémi-tone <i>mu</i>		2 Shállop <i>na</i>		
4 Semi-vowel		1 Shamade	}	<i>war</i>
2 Sénate <i>no</i>		Chamade		
3 Sénator		Parley		
3 Senior	}	3 Sheát-anchor		
Seen-yor		3 Sheát-cable		
5 Seniority <i>v</i>		1 Sheep <i>s or p</i>		
4 Sensation		2 Sheep-cote	}	
1 Sense <i>fac</i>		2 Sheep-fold		
5 Sensuality		2 Shékel <i>for coin</i>		

Singular.

Singular.

Of, for,
to, into,
unto,
through
on, by,
upon,
&c.

a
the

2 Shépherd	2 Slóven
3 Shepherdefs	1 Slug <i>rept v</i>
2 Sheriff <i>off</i>	2 Slúggard
4 Sheriffalty } <i>off</i>	1 Smelt <i>fif</i>
3 Sheriffwick } <i>off</i>	2 Snatch-block <i>sh</i>
2 Shipwreck	1 Snipe <i>bir</i>
1 Shot	2 Snuff-box
Round ditto	2 Snuff-dish
Chain ditto	2 Sócage <i>tenure</i>
Bar ditto	3 Sócager } <i>la</i>
Cafe ditto	2 Sókeman }
2 Shútter	4 Society
2 Shuttle <i>inst</i>	2 Socket
2 Sickle <i>inst</i>	3 Sódomite
2 Signal <i>v war na</i>	3 Sódomy
3 Signature	2 Soffa <i>for</i>
2 Signet	2 Soffit <i>arc</i>
3 Símile <i>rb</i>	2 Softa <i>for ecc</i>
4 Similitude	3 Sólecism
3 Simpleton } <i>Sim-pel-ton</i>	4 Solemnity
4 Simplicity	3 Sole-tenant <i>la</i>
1 Sine <i>geo</i>	4 Solicitude
3 <i>Versed</i> ditto	2 Solíd <i>q v</i>
4 Sine <i>complément</i>	Ditto Angle <i>geo</i>
2 Sinnet <i>sh</i>	Ditto Number <i>ari</i>
2 Syphon	Ditto Problem <i>geo</i>
2 Siren <i>mon</i>	Ditto Body <i>geo</i>
2 Sírname	4 Solidity
2 Sister <i>cog</i>	4 Soliloquy
2 Sistrum <i>inst</i>	3 Solitude
2 Sizer <i>col</i>	2 Sólo <i>v mu</i>
3 Skeleton	2 Solstice <i>ast</i>
2 Skellet } <i>Skillet</i>	2 Solvent <i>chy</i>
2 Skillet } <i>Skewer</i>	3 Spónata <i>mu</i>
2 Skewer } <i>Scu-er</i>	1 Song <i>poe mu</i>
2 Scu-er } <i>Slavery</i>	2 Songster <i>mu</i>
3 Slavery } <i>Slink</i>	2 Sónnet <i>po</i>
1 Slink	2 Sónship <i>cog</i>
	2 Sophi <i>for tit</i>

2 Sore-

Singular.		Singular.	Plural.
2 Sore-hawk		2 Spínét	
2 Sorel	} <i>v hu</i>	2 Spínnet	} <i>inst mu</i>
2 Sorrel		2 Spínster	
2 Sóring	<i>hu</i>	<i>Spiral q</i>	} <i>arc geo</i>
2 Soudan	} <i>for tit</i>	Spiral-line	
2 Soldan		1 Spire	<i>arc</i>
3 Sovereign	} <i>tit</i>	2 Spirit	
Sove-rain		2 Spitter	<i>hu</i>
3 Spániel	<i>bea</i>	2 Spittle	<i>no plu</i>
2 Spár-hawk	<i>bir</i>	Ditto house	
2 Spárraw	<i>bir</i>	2 Splinter	
3 Spátula	<i>inst su</i>	2 Spondee	<i>poe</i>
4 Spécialty	}	2 Spónfor	
Spe-shaltee		2 Spoufal	
3 Specifick	<i>q</i>	1 Spouse	}
Ditto Gráavity		Spouze	
3 Spécimen		1 Sprat	<i>fif</i>
3 Spéctacle	<i>v</i>	Ditto arbour	<i>me</i>
3 Spéctátor		Ditto box	<i>me</i>
2 Spéctre	}	Ditto tide	} <i>s</i> <i>es</i> <i>ies</i>
Spec-tur		2 Spúrket	<i>inst</i>
3 Spéculum	<i>v aft</i>	2 Squádroh	
2 Spénd-thrift		1 Square	<i>inst</i>
1 Sphere	}	3 Ditto Number	
Sfere		2 Ditto Root	<i>ari</i>
2 Spheroid	} <i>geo</i>	2 Stáble	
Sfe-roid		3 Staccáto	<i>mu</i>
Oblong ditto		3 Stadholder	} <i>for off</i>
Prolate ditto		Stadt	
2 Sphincter	} <i>an</i>	3 Stalking-horse	
Sfink-tur		3 Stallion	
1 Sphinx	} <i>mon</i>	Stal-yon	}
Sfinx		3 Stanchion	
1 Spice		Stanchon	} <i>sb bui</i>
3 Spícery		2 Stándard	
2 Spíder	<i>inst</i>	2 Standish	<i>uten</i>
2 Spíggot		2 Stánza	<i>po</i>
2 Spindle	<i>inst</i>	2 Stáple	

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for,
through,
upon, in,
into, with,
by, from,
&c.

a
the

- 1 Stare *a* } *bir*
 2 Starling }
 1 Star *ast*
 3 Fixed ditto
 4 Wandering ditto
 3 Falling ditto
 3 Shooting ditto
 1 State *a v*
 3 Státion *v*
 2 Státue
 Achillean ditto
 Equestrian ditto
 Greek ditto
 Hydraulick ditto
 2 Státure
 2 Státute
 1 Steed
 2 Steéple
 1 Steer *bea*
 Stentonophorick-
 tube *na mil inst*
 3 Step-father
 3 Ditto Mother
 Sterling } *bir*
 2 Starling }
 2 Steward *off*
 3 Stewardship *off*
 2 Stigma
 3 Stilletto
 2 Stipend
 5 Stipendiary
 2 Stiver *dutch coin*
 Stoáker }
 2 Stóker }
 2 Stopper *sh*
 Tobacco ditto
 1 Stopple
 1 Stork *bir*
 2 Stóry

- 1 Straight } *geoz*
 1 Strait }
 2 Stránger
 3 Strapádo *mil*
 3 Stratágem
 3 Streamer
 2 Stripling
 2 Strúcture *bui arc*
 2 Strúmpet
 2 Stúdent
 4 Stylobáta *arc*
 (Sub) is a Propo-
 sition used in
 Apposition denot-
 ing Inferiority,
 &c.
 4 Sub-action
 3 Subátern *off*
 4 Subcónsequence
 2 Sub-dean *ecc off*
 4 Subdélégate *la*
 3 Sub-divine
 3 Sub-duple *ari*
 4 Sub-lieutenant
 4 Submúltiple *ari*
 3 Subnórmal *ma*
 3 Sub-pœna } *la*
 Sub-pee-na }
 3 Sub-reader *la*
 4 Subréption
 5 Subsidiary
 3 Súbsidy
 2 Súbstance *v*
 3 Súbstantive *gr*
 3 Súbstítute
 5 Substilar-line
 2 Súbtense *geo*
 3 Súbterfuge
 3 Súbtily

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 179

Singular.		Singular.	Plural.
3 Súbtily	}	2 Surmise a	
Sút-tíl-tee		2 Surplice	
Sút-tíl-ty		2 Surplus	}
3 Súbtrahend ari		3 Surplufage	}
2 Succéfs		3 Surprifal	} la
3 Suffragan ecc		2 Surprize	
4 Suffufion		Surrender	} v
2 Súgar	}	3 Surrendry	
Soo-gur		3 Súrogate ecc off	
3 Súicide		3 Surfolid	
1 Suit v la		4 Sufpénfory fu	
2 Suitor v la		2 Súttler	
2 Sultan for off		3 Suttle-weight trade	
Sultana	} na queen	2 Súture v fu an	
Sultanefs		2 Swabber	}
3 Súmmary		Swaub-ber	}
2 Súmmer tim		Swáling	}
Ditto arc bui		2 Sweáling	}
Ditto houfe		2 Swállow a bir	} s
Ditto tree bui		1 Swáth	
2 Súmmit		2 Swáthmgband	} es
2 Súmmons la		2 Sweeping v na	
3 Súmpter-horfe		2 Sweetheart	
4 Super-cárgo off		2 Sweétner	
5 Super-eminence		2 Swíne-herd	
4 Superior g		2 Swing-wheel clo	
6 Superiórity		2 Swivel	
6 Supernumerary off		3 Sycophant	
6 Superpurgation phy		3 Sylláble a an	
3 Súpplement		2 Symbol	
3 Súppliant		3 Symmetry	
5 Supplicátion		3 Sympathy	
3 Suppófal		3 Symphony mu	
3 Súncingle		2 Symptom	
3 Súre-tílhip		3 Synagogue	}
2 Súrety		Synagog	
2 Súrface v geo		5 Syncopátion mu	
2 Súrfeit	} a	3 Syncope rh gr phy	
Súr-fit		2 Syndick	

Singular.

Singular.

3 Synecdoche *rh*
 2 Synod *ecc*
 Synodical Month
 3 Syntagma
 2 Syringe *inst su*
 2 System
 2 Systole *rh gr an*
 4 Syzygia *v ast*

2 Témpest
 2 Témplar
 2 Témplar *la*
 2 Ténant *v*
 3 Téndency
 2 Téndon *an*
 2 Téndril *gar*
 3 Ténement
 2 Tenet *v*

T

2 Tennet *be*
 2 Ténon

2 Táber }
 2 Tábour } *mu*
 4 Tábernacle
 3 Táblature
 2 Táble }
 Tabel } *v*

2 Ténor *mu*
 1 Tense *gr t*
 3 Ténsion
 2 Ténure *v la*
 3 Térmagant *q*
 3 Térrier *crea*
 4 Territory *off*

Of, to, for,
 through,
 upon, into,
 with, by,
 from, &c.

a
the

Ditto Diamond

2 Tábler
 2 Tádpole
 2 Tálbot
 3 Tale-bearer
 2 Tálon
 2 Tángent *geo*
 2 Tánkard
 2 Táper *q*
 4 Tarántula *inst*
 2 Tárget
 2 Táriff
 3 Tarpawling *v*
 Tárrace }
 2 Tárrafs } *gar*
 2 Tártane
 2 Táffel *bir*
 2 Tattó
 2 Távern
 4 Tautology
 3 Tégument *an*
 3 Tèlescope *inst*

2 Tèrror }
 2 Tèrrour }
 3 Tèstament
 Testátor }
 3 Testátrix }
 2 Tèstèr
 2 Tèther
 3 Tétrachord *inst*
 3 Tetragon *geo*
 4 Tetrahédon *geo*
 2 Tetrarch *gov*
 Tétrarchate }
 Tétrarchy } *off*
 Tétrastick *po*
 1 Text
 4 Tèxtuary
 2 Tèxture
 3 Théatre }
 Thea-tur }
 4 Théodolite *inst*
 3 Theórba *inst mu*

3 Théorema

Singular.		Singular.	Plural.
3 Théorem <i>ma</i>		2 Ditto hole <i>gun</i>	
4 Thermómeter }		Ditto stone	
3 Thérmoscope }		1 Tour }	
2 Thicket		<i>Tou-ur</i> }	
2 Thimble		3 Tournament }	
2 Thörn-back <i>ff</i>		<i>Tur-nament</i> }	
3 Thórough-fare		2 Towel	
2 Thraldom }		2 Tower }	<i>a</i>
<i>Traul-dom</i> }		<i>Tow-ur</i> }	
4 Threnoida <i>po</i>		2 Township	
2 Thréshold		2 Tráctate	
2 Ticket <i>a</i>		1 Trade	
2 Tiger }		2 Trader	
2 Tyger }	<i>ani.</i>	2 Trade-wind	
1 Tierce }		4 Tradition	
<i>Tcerse</i> }	<i>be</i>	6 Tradítionalist	
2 Tilt-boat		3 Tráditor	
2 Tincture <i>v pai</i>		4 Trájectory <i>ast</i>	
2 Tippet		Traitor }	
2 Tip-staff <i>off</i>		2 Traytor }	
2 Tip-toe		2 Trámmel <i>inst</i>	
1 Tire <i>sh</i>		2 Tránsit <i>astr</i>	
2 Title <i>v</i>		4 Tránsition <i>v mu</i>	
2 Toilet		2 Transom <i>carp sh</i>	
2 Token		2 Tránsport <i>v</i>	
2 Tónsure		4 Trapezia	
2 Toóthing <i>arc bui</i>		3 Trávado	
3 Tóparchy		2 Treáson <i>v la</i>	
2 Tópick		High ditto	
2 Tórus <i>arc</i>		Petty ditto	
3 Tornádo		2 Treatise	
3 Tórpido <i>ff</i>		2 Treáty	
5 Torrefáction		2 Tréble	
2 Tórrént		2 Trémor	
2 Tórtoise <i>amp</i>		2 Tréncher	
2 Tóry		2 Trépan <i>a inst su</i>	
2 Total		5 Trepidátion	
2 Touch }		2 Tréspás <i>a</i>	
<i>Tuch</i> }	<i>a</i>	2 Tressel	

} s
es
ies
s

Singular.

Singular.

2 Trevet }
 2 Trivet } *uten*

2 Trial *v la*3 Triángle *geo*

5 Tribulátion

3 Tribúnal

3 Tribuneship

2 Tribúte

2 Trídent

2 Trífing

2 Trigger

2 Triglyph *arc*2 Trigon *geo*2 Trimmer *v bui*

2 Trínket

4 Tripartient }
Triparshé-ent }

5 Tripartítion

3 Trípery

2 Triphthong

4 Tríplícitý

4 Tríféctíon

4 Trísyllable

2 Tróllop

1 Troop *v mil*

Independent ditto

2 Troóper

2 Tróphy

2 Trowel

Trúand }

2 Trúant }

Tront }

2 Trúmpet *a*

Speaking ditto

3 Trúmpery

3 Truncheon }

Trunbon }

2 Trústée

2 Túcker

4 Túition *univ*

3 Túlipant

2 Túmbrel

2 Túmult

2 Túnic *v an*2 Túnnel *inst*

2 Túrbant

2 Túrkey *fowl*

3 Túrkey-pout

2 Turn-coat

2 Turn-pike

2 Túrret *arc*

2 Turtle }

2 Turtur } *bir*

Túrtle }

2 Sea-tortoise }

2 Tútor *off*

3 Tutorefs

1 Type

3 Tyranny

2 Tyrant

2 Tyro

V and U

3 Vácancy

4 Vacúity }

3 Vácuum }

3 Vágabond *v la*

3 Vagáry }

Fagary }

Fegary }

2 Vágrant *q v la*

2 Válley

2 Válet

7 Valetudinárian

6 Valetúdináry

2 Valve *me an*

I Van

Of, to, for, }
 through, }
 from, by, } a
 in, unto, } the
 &c. }

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 123

Singular.

Singular.

Plural.

- 1 Van }
 2 Vánuard } *mil*
 4 Váporary *v*
 3 Várianee
 4 Variety
 2 Várlet *v*
 1 Vafe *arc*
 2 Váffal
 3 Vehícle *v phi*
 4 Velócity *univ*
 2 Véndee *la*
 2 Vendor }
 2 Vender } *la*
 2 Vénom *univ*
 1 Vent }
 2 Vent-hole } *v gun*
 3 Véntricle
 4 Ventriloquist
 3 Vérderer
 2 Vérdict }
 Ver-dit } *la*
 1 Verge }
 Verj } *la gar*
 2 Vénger *off la*
 Vérrel }
 2 Vérril }
 Férril }
 1 Verfe *po*
 3 Versicle
 3 Vérñion
 2 Vértex *v an ast*
 Vertuófo }
 4 Virtuófo }
 2 Véffel *v*
 2 Véstry *ecc*
 3 Véftible *arc*
 4 Vestigia
 2 Véftment
 3 Véstry-clerk

- 2 Véfture
 3 Véteran
 2 Vial }
 2 Phial }
 2 VÍcar *ecc off*
 3 VÍcarage *ecc*
 1 Vice *v inst*
 4 Vice-admiral *off*
 Ditto &c.
 3 Vice-gérent *off*
 Vice-roy *for off*
 4 Vicíffitude
 2 Vicount }
 2 VÍscount } *tit*
 2 VÍcountefs }
 2 VÍscountefs }
 2 VÍctim
 2 VÍctor
 3 VÍctory
 2 VÍgil *ecc*
 2 VÍllage
 3 VÍllager
 2 VÍllain
 3 VÍllainy
 1 VÍne
 2 VÍne-yard
 2 VÍntage
 3 VÍntager
 2 VÍol *inst mu*
 3 VÍolín *inst mu*
 3 VÍolíst
 5 VÍolincéllo *inst mu*
 2 VÍper
 3 VÍrágo
 2 VÍrgín
 2 VÍrtue
 2 VÍfage
 2 VÍfard

}
 s
 es
 ies

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for,
through,
before, af-
ter, behind
beside, be-
sides, high
to,

a
an
the

2	Vifier	} <i>turk</i>	3	Voluntier	}
2	Vizier	} <i>off</i>	3	Volunteér	}
3	Vision	}	5	Volúptuary	
	<i>Vish-on</i>	}	2	Volúte arc	
5	Visionary	}	3	Vótary	
4	Visionist	}	2	Vowel	
2	Vísit	}	2	Voyage	
	<i>Viz-zit</i>	} <i>a</i>	1	Up	
	Vísta	}	2	Upland	
2	Visto	}	2	Upright arc bui	
2	Vizard		3	Uprising	
2	Ullage		2	Up-roar	
4	Ultramarine		2	Upside	
2	Umbrage		3	Upsitting	
	Umbrello	}	2	Up-start	
2	Umbrella	}	2	Urchin	
3	Umpirage		3	Ureter an	
2	Umpire	}	3	Urethra	}
	<i>Um-peer</i>	}		Fistula	} <i>an</i>
3	Uncia alg phar		3	Urinal	
2	Uncle	}	6	Urocriterium	
	<i>Un-kel</i>	} <i>cog</i>	2	Usage	
3	Unction v		2	Usher	
4	Undécagon geo		3	Ustion	}
3	Underling			<i>Uf-chen</i>	} <i>su far</i>
4	Understanding		3	Usury v	
3	Underwood		3	Utenfil	
3	Unicorn			Outlawry	}
2	Unit				} <i>la</i>
5	University		2	Utter q	
5	Vocabulary			Ditto Barrister la	
4	Vocátion v div		2	Vulture	
6	Vociferátion		3	Uvula an	
2	Voidance				
3	Volcano				
4	Volition				
2	Volley				
2	Volume				
4	Voluntary mu				

W

2 Wáffer
2 Wággon
2 Wágtail

1 Waivo

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 125

Singular.		Singular.	Plural.
1 Waive <i>la</i>		3 Weáther-board <i>ra</i>	
2 Wallet	}	3 Weáther-cock	
<i>Waul-let</i>		3 Weather-gage <i>na</i>	
2 Wáll-eye		3 Weáther-glais	
2 Wálling		2 Weéfel	} <i>crea</i>
2 Wáll-op		2 Weáfel	
2 Wámbing		2 Weévil <i>worm</i>	
3 Wápentake		1 Well <i>q v mil</i>	
1 War	}	2 Well-hole <i>bui</i>	
<i>Waur</i>		2 Wencher	
1 Ward <i>a</i>		1 Whale <i>fif</i>	
2 Wárden <i>off</i>		1 Wharf	
3 Wárdenship <i>off</i>		2 Whárfage	
2 Wárder <i>off</i>		3 Whárfinger	
2 Wárdmote		1 Wheel <i>inst v</i>	
2 Wárdrobe		Ditto Barrow	
2 Wárd-staff		2 Wherry <i>na</i>	
2 Wárfare		1 Whig <i>v</i>	
2 Wárrant <i>la</i>		1 Whim	} <i>s</i> ies es
3 Wárrantry <i>la</i>		2 Whimsey	
2 Wárrén		2 Whim-wham	
3 Wárréner		3 Whiniard	
Wárrior	}	<i>Whin-yard</i>	}
3 Wárrier		2 Whirl-bone	
2 Wáffel		2 Whirl-pool	
3 Wáffeler		3 Whirl-wind	
2 Wáter	} <i>uni</i>	3 Whirly-gig	
<i>Wau-tur</i>		1 White <i>col</i>	
3 Wáterage		2 White-heat	
4 Wáter-measure		2 Whiting <i>fif</i>	
3 Wáter-polse <i>inst</i>		2 Whizzing	
1 Wave <i>a la</i>		1 Whore <i>a</i>	
3 Way-wiser <i>me</i>		2 Whoredom	
2 Wáywod <i>scr off</i>		3 Whore-master	
2 Weakling		3 Whore-monger	
2 Weápon		1 Wick	
2 Weáland <i>on</i>		2 Wicker	
2 Weáther <i>a v be</i>		2 Wicket	

Singular.

Singular.

Of, to, for,
through,
above, be-
low, be-
neath, over
beyond,
&c.

a
an
the

3 Widgeon	}	Original ditto
<i>Wid-jon</i>		Judicial ditto
<i>Wid-jin</i>		Majesterial ditto
2 Widow		2 Wydraught
3 Widower		<i>Wy-draft</i>
3 Widowhood		2 Wyver <i>v</i> be
3 Wilderness		
2 Wild-fire gun		X
1 Will <i>fac</i>		
3 Ditto Parole		2 Xyster
5 Noncupative		<i>Zyf-tur</i>
2 Wimble		2 Xyfto
1 Wind		
2 Windfall		Y
2 Windlafs	}	
2 Windless		1 Yard
2 Window		1 Yard-arm <i>sh</i>
2 Winter <i>a</i>		Yáwling
2 Wiseacre		1 Year <i>tim</i>
1 Witch		Jubilee ditto
2 Witchcraft		Lunar ditto
2 Witness <i>a v</i> la		Platonick ditto
2 Wizard		Sabbátick ditto
2 Wonder <i>a</i>		2 Yearling
1 Work <i>v</i>		2 Yélling
2 Working <i>v</i>		2 Yeóman
3 Workmanship		<i>Yem-man</i>
1 World		Ditto of the Guard
2 Worldling		2 Yérker <i>ex off</i>
1 Worm <i>inf</i>		1 Yoke
2 Wórship <i>v</i> tit		Ditto Fellow
2 Wrapper	}	Yónker
<i>Rap-per</i>		2 Youngster
1 Wren		
2 Wriggling		Z
2 Wrinkle		
1 Wrist		3 Zámorin <i>for</i> tit
2 Wrist-band		2 Zány
1 Writ		2 Zeálot

2 Zenith

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 127

Singular.		Singular.		Plural.
2 Zenith <i>ast</i>		Zócco	}	} s es ies
2 Zénfus	} <i>ob alg</i>	2 Zócle		
2 Zenzus		Sócle		
3 Zetétick	} <i>ma alg</i>	1 Zone		
Method		3 Zynóma		
2 Zeúgma <i>gr</i>				

A Collection of difficult Words drawn up on Account of their ending in, or with (sm) or (fis) not regarding so much their Formation of Number, and Application of Particles, having sufficiently declared those two grand Points: But it may be noted, when a Word ends in (sm) and admits the Plural Number, it is regular; and when a Word ends in (fis) and admits the Plural Number, then the Plural is formed by ('s) as Experience and Time will shew.

<i>sm</i>		7 Machiavilianism
Anátocism <i>v ari</i>		3 Macrócosm
Anglicism		3 Magnetism
Anomalism <i>chro</i>		3 Mangonism
Aphorism <i>v</i>		3 Mechanism
7 Aristotelianism	} phi	4 Metáchronism
tel-yan-nis-sim		3 Microcosm
2 Baptism	} ecc	3 Mónarchism
ti-sim		3 Nepotism
3 Bigótism		3 Onanism
3 Cátechism	} ecc	3 Orphanism
kism		3 Ostracism
4 Cathéterism <i>su</i>		4 Paédobaptism
4 Cathólicism <i>ecc</i>		4 Pédobaptism
3 Eúphemism <i>rh</i>		3 Páganism
3 Gallicism		4 Párallelism
2 Grecism		4 Páralogism
3 Iconism		3 Pároxism <i>phy</i>
3 Kyphonism		4 Pátriotism
3 Látinism		4 Plágiarism
		3 Plátonism <i>phi</i>
		3 Pléonasm <i>rh</i>

Singular.

Singular.

3 Próchronism *chro*
 3 Putanism
 3 Solecism
 2 Sophism *phi*
 3 Syllogism *log*
 3 Synchronism *chro*

sis

4 Catachrésis *rb*
 4 Catastasis *play*
 3 Cenosis *phy*
 2 Crisis
 4 Diagnósis
 4 Dícresis *su*
 3 Díesis *mu*
 4 Diurésis *su an*
 4 Ecthesis *ecc*
 4 Emphasis *gr rb*
 5 Epanórhosis *rb*
 4 Epicrásis *phy*

4 Epidesis *su*
 4 Hypostasis *di phy*
 4 Hypóthesis
 4 Metalepsis *v ora*
 5 Metamórphosis
 Metáphrasis }
 4 Metáphraſt }
 4 Metaptosis *phy*
 4 Metastasis *phy*
 4 Metémptosis *chro*
 3 Mímesis *v rb*
 4 Paralipsis *rb*
 4 Parathesis *gr ri*
 4 Paráemptosis
 4 Períphrasis
 2 Praxis
 3 Próthesis
 3 Synchrony
 3 Synopsis
 3 Synthesis
 2 Thesis

Of, to, for,
 through,
 from, by,
 in, unto,
 after at,
 with,

a
 an
 the

*The Common Names of Money, Weights,
 Measures, and Time.*

Of MONEY.

Farthing
 Half-penny } *irr*
 Penny
 Shilling
 Pound
 Guinea

Penny-weight
 Ounce
 Pound

Of Apothecaries.

Grain
 Scruple
 Dram
 Ounce
 Pound

WEIGHTS.

Of TROY.

Grain

Of Averdupoise.

Dram
 Ounce

Pound

Singular.	Singular.	Singular.	Plural.
Pound	Degree	Tiërce	
Stone		Hogshead	
Quarter of an } Hundred }	Cloth Measure.	Puncheon	}
	Nail	Punchion	
Kintal	Quarter	<i>Pun-chen</i>	}
Hundred	Yard	Pipe, or	
Fodder	Ell { <i>English</i> <i>Flemish</i>	Butt	
Fother	Auln	Tun	
Tun }		Land Measures.	
Ton }		<i>Being superficial</i>	
Load	Dry Measure.	<i>Squares.</i>	
Of Wool.	Of Capacity.		
Pound	Pint	Link	
Clove	Quart	Perch	
Stone	Pottle	Chain	
Todd	Gallon	Rood	
Wey	Peck	Acre	}
Sack	Bushel	<i>A-kur</i>	
Last	Strike	TIME, or the Measures of Motion.	} s
Pack	Coomb		
MEASURES;	Quarter		
Of Long-Mea-	Last		
sures.	Chalder	Third	
	Tun or Wey	Second	
Barley-corn		Minute	
Inch	Liquid Measures.	Hour	
Palm		Day	
Poot <i>irr</i>	Of Capacity.	Week	
Yard	Quarter or Jill	Month	
Ell { <i>English</i> <i>Flemish</i>	Gill	Year	
Pace	Half pint	Note, On these Eleven Heads of Terms, or Names of Quantity, turn all the Propositions of Value and Quantity in the Mathematicks.	
Fathom	Pint		
Perch	Quart		
Furlong	Pottle		
Mile	Gallon		
League	Firkin		
<i>Leeg</i>	Kilderkin		
	Barrel		

The Names of Fruits, whether of the Pulp or Mast Kind, and their respective productive Trees or Shrubs, which I leave the Learner to form at Pleasure, inserting the Name of the Fruit in the first Column, and Tree in the Second.

Production.

Productive.

Singular.

Plural.

2 A'lmond *phy*2 A'lœe *phy*

2 A'pple

3 A'pricock

Barberry

Bilberry

Blackberry

Cacao

Cocoa

Cherry

Chefnut

Citron

Cinnamon

Codlin

Quodlin

Coffee

Crab

Currant

Dactyl

Damsin

Damson

Date

Fig

Filbert

Gall

3 { Genneting, or
Jenneting

4 Golding-Apple

3 Gooseberry

2 { Hælle

Hælle

Haw

Hep

Hip

Jungin

}

}

}

}

}

}

}

}

}

}

}

tree

s

of,
for,
to,
&c.an
the

Lime

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 131

Singular.		Singular.	Plural.
Lime		Pear	
Médlar		Pearmain	
Mulberry		Pippin	
Myrtle		Plum	
Nectarin		Pomegranate	
Nomparéil	}	Prune	} tree } s
Nonparéil		Quince	
Nut		Rennet	
Nutgall		Rúffetin	
Nutmeg <i>spice</i>		Sloe	
Orange		Walnut	
Palm		Warden-pear	
Peach			

The Names of Trees and Shrubs whose Fruits are expressed by Words terminating the Name of the Tree or Shrub; but you may eject or retain at Pleasure the Syllable tree.

Trees and Shrubs.	Fruits.
Bay-trees	berry
Beech-tree	nut
Bramble	berry
Brier	{ hep
Eglantine	{ hip
Elder-tree	berry
Fir-tree	apple
Laurel-tree	berry
Oak-tree	{ apple
Pine-tree	{ ball
except	apple
Vine-tree	{ grape } w. sing.
	{ raisin }

The Names of Trees and Shrubs whose Fruit are not accounted of as valuable, &c.

Alder	Birch	Cork	} tree } s
Allar	Bullace	Cypress	
Asp	Cedar	Diana	
	S 2	E'bony	

Singular.	Singular.	Singular.	Plural.
E'bony	Maple	Sállow	} tree }s
Elm	Ofier	Sycamine	
Galangal	Ozier	Sycamore	
Lilack	Ozsh-yur	Tallow	
Lálock	Po ^{ll} plar	Yéw	

The Names of Flowers whose Stems, Branches, and Roots, have no other Term than their own bare terminative Term, as expressed, in either a possessive or relative Sense, to the foregoing Flower.

Of, to, for, through, O! by, with, than, &c.	} a an the	Bears-ear	} root stalk branch flower }s
		Blue-bottle	
		Cáper	
		Cowslip	
		Cucúllate	
		French-marigold	
		Gilliflower	
		Heliotrópe	
		Hy'acinch	
		Jacinch	
	} a an the	Lily	} root stalk branch flower }s
		Máracock	
		Ma ^{ll} rigold	
		Nar-cis-sus	
		Pink	
		Polanthus	
		Primrose	
		Rose	
		Sunflower	
		Túlip	
		Violet	

The Names of Roots.

Artichok of Jerúsalem	Pársnip
3 Cárraway	Potatoe
Carrot	Rádish
Earthnut	Sha'lot
Onion	Turnip

The Names of various Kinds or Sorts of Seed, as so termed from the Stock or Plant from which they are produced, and seldom expressed in the plural Number; yet the Quantity may be small or great (except expressive of the Grains of that Kind) as follows:

A ⁿ nise	Millet
Cárraway	Mu ⁿ stard
Grains of Paradise	Vanílla
Linseed	

Common Names, expressing Number, Quantity, or Multitude, some whereof may be made Plural, others not.

Abúndance	Fleet	Pêóple	}
Ammúnition	Flock	Pee-pel	}
Apparátus	Flóta	Piazza	
Appa ⁿ rel	Flótilla	Pillage	
Armáda	Flótsón	Po ⁿ pulace	
A ⁿ rmament	Folk	Posse	
A ⁿ rmour	Fippery	Po ⁿ stérity	
A ⁿ rmý	Fry	Rábble	
Artillery	Jury	Ráiment	
Arreárage	Kin	Rear	
A ⁿ sembly	Kindred	Retínue	
Automátion	Láity	Shipping	
Bággage mil	Leash	Tackle	}
Belly-Timber	Legion	Tackling	}
Búllion	Lumber	Tag-Rag	
-yon }	Main	Throng	
Cómpany	Matrice	Tribe	
Cóngrefs	Mob	Trine	
Council	Multitude	Troop	
Couple	Offspring	Twain	
Drove	Pair	Vérmin uni	
E ⁿ rrata	Parliament	Vúlgar	
Few	-la-ment }	Ware	

A Collection of Common Names, some expressing the Effect, and shewing the Derivative (the Effector) and others the Act in general, shewing the Derivative, Actor, Effector, or Affected.

Prim. Act or Effect,
rarely Plural.

Actor, Effector, or Affected;
Singular and Plural.

Bigotry		<i>Bigot</i>
Buffoonery		<i>Buffoon</i>
Bawdry	}	<i>Baud</i>
Bawdy		
Dentiloquy		<i>quist</i>
Dotage		<i>Dotard</i>
Encomium		<i>miaſt</i>
Enthufiaſm		<i>aſt</i>
Folly	}	<i>Fool</i>
Foolery		
Foppery		<i>Fop</i>
Form		<i>mulift</i>
Gluttony		<i>Glutton</i>
Heroiſm		<i>Heró</i>
Hypocricy		<i>Hy^opocrite</i>
Intelligence		<i>gencer</i>
Knavery		<i>Knave</i>
Latin		<i>miſt</i>
Leachery		<i>Leacher</i>
Lecture		<i>turer</i>
Legiſlature		<i>ator</i>
Language		<i>Linguiſt</i>
Manage		<i>ager</i>
Martyrdom		<i>Martyr</i>
Miſanthropy		<i>piſt</i>
Miſcreancy		<i>Miſcreant</i>
Miſery		<i>Miſer</i>
Mono ^o poly		<i>liſt</i>
Non-refidence		<i>dent</i>
Novel	}	<i>liſt</i>
Novelty		

Prim.		Deriv.
Orphanage	}	Orphan
Orphanism		
Paraphrase		phrast
Pedantry		Pedant
Peasantry		Peasant
Recusancy		Recusant
Religion		onist
Republick		blican
Royalty		alist
Scripture		turist
Smatch		Smatterer
Theorem		remalist

CHAP. X.

The Appellative Names of the Liberal Arts and Sciences, with their various Branches: Also of such rare Mechanical Arts, &c. derived from them; digested into Alphabetical Order, shewing their Derivative Artist.

N. B. The Art itself admits no Plural, but the Artist both Numbers.

Liberal Arts.	Artist.	Liberal Arts.	Artist.
Prim.	Deriv.	Prim.	Deriv.
Arithmetic	tician	Logic	gician
Astronomy	mist	Musick	fician
Grammar	marian	Rhetoric	rician
Geometry	trician		

Arts rare Mechanical, &c.

Agriculture		tor	
Alchymy	}	mist	} s
Alchymy		mist	
Algebra			
Algorism			

Algorithm

Arts wanting Plural.

Artists both Sing. & Plural.

Algorithm
 Altimetry
 Anthropométrie
 Apocométry
 Apomecométry
 Archery
 Archiecture
 Armory
 Armoury
 Astrology
 Attic-building
 Attic-order
 Augury
 Autography

Archer
 Architect
 Armourer

rist
 phist

B

Binary-Arithmetick
 Ditto Number
 Ditto Measure
 Biography
 Blazon
 Blazonry
 Botany
 Botanology
 Brachygraphy
 Brachylogy
 Bronchotomy
 Brontology

pher

nist

er

mist

C

Calcography
 Calligraphy
 Carpentry
 Celature
 Chirography
 Chirology
 Comedy

ter

pher
 gist
 dian

Come-

Arts wanting Plural.

Artists both Sing. & Plural.

Cometography

pber

Corpúscular Philosophy

Cosmography

pber

Cóffe *ma*

Criticisim

tick, tic

Cryptography

Cryptology

Culture

Cyclometry

D

Dacty'logy

Dactylónomy

Damaskeéning

De'cimal Arithmetick

Diagnóstick

Dialéctica

Díalling

Divinity

divine

E

Embryotomy

mist

Enodátion

Etching

Ethology

gift

Etimology

gift

F

Fable

bler, blist, bulator,

Foundry

Foundery

der

G

Gastrótomý *an*

mist

Genealogy

gift

Geneárch *q*

T

Ge-

Arts wanting Plural.

Artists both Sing. & Plural.

Genethliology

Geniography

Geodesia

Geography

Glossography

Gráphice

Gunnery

*pher**pher**ner*

H

Helicómetry

Heliography

He^raldry*Herald*Herme^tical Philosophy

Hermétical Art or Sci.

Hierógraphy

pher

Hippómacy

Hístory

rian

History-Painting

Horógraphy

grapher

Houséwifery

wife

Husbandry

ndman

Husband

Hydrógraphy

pher

Hyslopíc Art

I

Ichnógraphy

Ichthyólogy

Icono^logy

Icon

Iconism

gist

L

Lepto^logy

Léxicon

Lithógraphy

ist

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 139

Arts wanting Plural.

Artists both Sing. & Plural.

Lithótomý
Logiſtical Arithmetick
Logómachy
Longimetry

miſt
lógiſt
Logógrapher

M

Maſgick
Natural Ditto
Artificial Ditto
Diabolical Ditto

iſcian
magi p

Mateólogy q
Méchanifm

nick

Meſdicine }
Medicáſter }

Deſtor

Meſnagery }
Managery }

Metallúrgy
Meteorólogy

illíſt
Méteor

Métonomy
Métzo } tinto
Mezzo } s

Micrógraphy

Military }
Ditto Art }

Militia no

Ditto Architecture

pher

Mimólogy

Míniature

Minſtrel

Mínſtrelſy

Mónkery q

Monk

Morálicity

Myoſgraphy }
Myoſlogy }

liſt
pher }
giſt }

Mythoſlogy

Myſtagoge

N

Nátur q
Ditto Philoſophy

liſt
T 2

Na-

Arts wanting Plural.

Artists both Sing & Plural.

Navigátion
 Neurógraphy
 Neurólogy
 Nomógraphy
 Númeral, *or*
 Númérica
 Arithmetick
 Algebra

}

}

*gátor**pher*

O

Œcoⁿomy
 Ontoⁿology
 Ophthalmógraphy
 Opiólogy
 O^rratory
 Ornithoⁿology
 Orthodrómica
 Orthódromy
 Orthógraphy
 O^scillancy
 Oscillátion
 Osteólogy

}

}

*mist**gist**gist**tor**gist**phist**pher*

} s

P

Paédagogy
 Pedagogy
 Pathólogy
 Perspéctive
 Pharmacy
 Philoⁿology
 Philoⁿsophy
 Phlebótomy
 Phraseólogy
 Physick
 Physiólogy

}

}

*gogue**gist**Apothecary**gist**pher**mist**stician**gist**ger*

Phy.

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 141

Arts wanting Plural.

Artists both Sing. & Plural.

Phytology
Plain-failing
Planimetry
Planishing

gift

Poetry
Poefy

}

etaster
etefs
et

}

Poly'graphy
Poly'mathy
Poristick Method

thist

Portraiture
Psalmody
Psalmography
Psychology
Pyretology
Pyrotechny

mist

phist

}

gift
nist

R

Rhabdology
Rustick *q*
Ditto Architecture

}

gift

}s

S

Sarcology
Scenography
Sciagraphy
Sciography
Sculpture
Selenography
Solfaing
Sophistry
Spag'rick Art
Spalmology
Specious *q*
Ditto Algebra

}

gift

phist

pher

phist

pher

tor

phist

faer

phist

phister

gyrist

gift

}

}

}

Arts wanting Plural.

Artists both Sing. & Plural.

Steganógraphy
 Stelógraphy
 Stenógraphy
 Stereógraphy
 Stereómetry
 Strataríthmetry

phist

Súrgery

{ *geon*
 { *jon*

T

Táchygraphy
 Techno^ology

Theo^ology*gift*

} *gift*
 } *logue*

Théory

rif

Therapeútice

}

Topo^ography

Tragedy

dian

Trigonometry

meter

Typógraphy

pber

V U

Vencéring

rer

Uranóscopy

pist

Urocritérium

Z

Zoógraphy

{ *pber*{ *phist*

Zoólogy

gift

Zoótomy

mif

The appellative Names of the various Branches of Augury, and its Professors.

Primitive.	Derivative.	Primitive.	Derivative.
Alectry'omancy	} <i>mancer</i>	Necrománcy	} <i>mancer</i>
Anthrópomancy		Nómancy	
Arithimancy		Ony'chomancy	} <i>pist</i>
Cápnomancy		Ophthalmóscopy	
Catóptromancy		Orníthomancy	} <i>cer</i>
Chiromancy		Palmestry	
Cléromancy		Palmistry	} <i>mist</i>
Cryſtállomancy		Phyſiógno-my	
Dactyliómancy		Py'romancy	} <i>mancer</i>
Exorcism		Sciomancy	
Ga'ſtromancy	} <i>mancy</i>	Siderómancy	} <i>fayer</i>
Ga'ſtromanha		Soothſaying	
Géomancy	} <i>pist</i>	Sorcery	} <i>rev</i>
Geoscopy		Theomachy	
Hieróscopy	} <i>mancer</i>	Uromancy	} <i>ancer</i>
Hydromancy		Uroscopy	
Jerómancy	} <i>pist</i>		} <i>pist</i>
Lithómancy			
Metopo'scopy			

The appellative Names of the various Kinds of Governments, rarely Plural; but the Derivative Governor may be expressed at Pleasure in both Numbers.

Aristo'cracy	Gynæcocracy	Strato'cracy
Auto'cracy	Medio'crity	Theo'cracy.
Dem'ocracy	Ochlo'cracy	
Despotism	Ok	
Epi'ſcopy	Optimacy	

The following appellative Names of Government are formed from the appellative Name of the Governor.

Governor,
Singular and Plural.
(ch) like (k)

Government,
rarely Plural.
(ch) natural.

Dinarch
Eirenarch
Ethnarch
Heptarch
Hierarch
Monarch
Nomarch
Oligarch
Polygarch
Tetrarch
Pope
Regent
Republican
Tyrant

}
by
Popacy
Regency
Republic
Tyranny
}

The appellative Names of Trades, Handicrafts, Employments, &c. derived from the Matter where-with the Trade, &c. is concerned, or Thing effected by that Trade, &c.

Matter or Thing.

Brafs
Book-binding
Butchery
Carving
Candle
Cloth
Colliery
Concubinage
Confection
Cookery
Credit
Curacy
Debt

Tradesman, &c.

azier
der
cher
ver
Chandler
thier
llier
Concubine
ner
Cook
tor
Curate
tor

Matter or Thing, Sing. and Plural.		Tradesman, &c. Sing. and Plural.
Discipline		<i>Disciple</i>
Drab	}	<i>per</i>
Drap		<i>Linen ditto</i>
Drapery		<i>Woollen ditto</i>
Drug		<i>gist</i>
Embroidery		<i>ster</i>
Engine		<i>derer</i>
Factorage		<i>neer</i>
Falconry		<i>Fáctor</i>
Farm		<i>ner</i>
Forage		<i>mer</i>
Fruiter		<i>ger</i>
Fruiter	}	<i>terer</i>
Fruiter		
Fruiter		
Fullery		<i>Fuller</i>
Furr		<i>rier</i>
Game		<i>ster</i>
Gazette		<i>teer</i>
Gladiature		<i>á-tor</i>
Goal		<i>ler</i>
Glove		<i>ver</i>
Grocery		<i>Grocer</i>
Haberdashery		<i>dasher</i>
Harp		<i>er</i>
Haft		<i>er</i>
Jewel		<i>ler</i>
Law		<i>yer</i>
Lute		<i>ta-nist</i>
Lyre		<i>Lyrist</i>
Malt		<i>ster</i>
Marine		<i>ner</i>
Masonry		<i>Mason</i>
Mercery		<i>Mércer</i>
Merchandize		<i>Merchant</i>
Metal		<i>list</i>
Mill		<i>ler</i>
Ministry		<i>Minister</i>
Parquet	}	<i>geter</i>
Parqueting		<i>U</i>

Matter or Thing, Sing. and Plural.		Tradesman, &c. Sing. and Plural.
Pástry		trycook
Pewter		rer
Pilotage		Pilot
Pin		{ nner
		{ nmaker
Plumbery		{ Plumber
		{ Plummer
Pot		ter
Poultry		erer
Quire	}	rifter
Choir		Chorister
Salt	}	lter
Sault		
Simple <i>phy</i>		pler
Soldiery	{	Soldier
Sole-je-ry		Sole-jer
Stationary		Stationer
Státue		ary
Tap		pster
Thatch		er
Silk		Throwster
Tin		{ ker
		{ ner
Tobácco		nift
Upholstry		ster
U'sury		er
Wine		Vintner
Web		ster
Wire		drawer

And Officers or Handicrafts ending in (*ship*) denote a general *Sense*, and consequently want Plural; but their Derivatives have both *Numbers*, as *Butlership*, *Butler*, &c.

There are a few Trades or Employments which terminate with the Term (monger), which Term signifies a Dealer in Grofs, or large Quantities ; as

Matter or Thing.	Tradesman.
Cheefe	} monger
Felt	
Fish	
Iron	
Pelt	
Wood	

And by way of Derifion.

Mutton	} monger
Pear	
Ec.	

Also the appellative Term (Smith) being fixed by way of Termination to the Matter or Material of which the Artificer works, or maketh Utenfils, denotes the appellative Name of the Employ, Artist, or Handicraft ; as

Smithery	} Smith, in general
Smithy, in general	
Copper	} smith
Gold	
Silver	

Ex. Blacksmith and Whitesmith.

Also the appellative Term (wright) ; as

Boat	} wright
Mill	
Ship	
Wheel	

The appellative Names of Trades, Callings, and Employments, not regarding their Derivation ; as follows.

Barber	Cooper	Cútlér
Caterer	Cordwainer	Drover
Clicker	Currier	Farrier
	U 2	Fórefter

Fóiefter	Huckfter	Perfumer
Fowler	Knacketarian	Running-ftationer
Fufileer	} Lapidary	Scrivener
Fufilier	} Letter-founder	Skipper <i>na</i>
Harpineer	} Millener	Taylor
Harponeer	} Paviour	
Hégler	} Pawn-broker	
Higler	} Pédlar	

The Refidue or Deficiency of thefe appellative Names of Professions, Trades, Callings, and Handicrafts, are fully fupplied in, or among the affirmative Derivatives; where indeed will be found a Repetition of fome of *theſe*; but I hope ſuch Repetition will only appear as an Ornament to the *Affirmation*, and not in the leaſt eclipse its Glory; neither heighten the Charge of Superfluity.

C H A P. XI.

The Promise made (in Page 35.) of exhibiting the further eſſential Neceſſaries to the full compleating the Britiſh Grammarian, are here neceſſarily inserted after the foregoing Irregularities, and the Liſts of regular common Names; it being ſuppoſed he is very well ſkilled in the foregoing Rules, &c. Then let him

Quere, Whether or no there remains any more grammatical Rules or Obſervations on common Names in the modern Britiſh Language?

Anſw. Yes: Let the Grammarian take for Rule and Obſervation, that Names, which expreſs Things in general, or abſtract Qualities, are rarely to be found in the plural Number; likewise the Names of Virtues, Vices, Habits, Metals, Liquors, unctuous Matter, Grain, (and its Reſuſe) Herbs and Drugs.

And to prevent Miſtake, the following Liſts contain moſt, if not all the common Names dependant on the above Rule, agreeing with its Order and Denominations.

LIST

LIST I.

Common Names, which express Things in general, or abstract Qualities, having no Plural when considered in any one Individual, or abstractedly out of any Individual; but may admit Plural considered collectively.

A			4 Bene ⁿ ficence	5 Contrariety
4 {	Abstrucity	4	Bene ⁿ volence	4 Contumacy
3 {	Abstruseness	4	Biplicity	4 Convexity
4	Absurdity	3 {	Boarishness	5 Corporality
4	Accuracy	3 {	Boorishness	5 Corporeity
4	Acerbity		Bounty	4 Corpulency
4	A'crimony	3	Bravery	6 Corruptibility
4	Activity	3	Bre ⁿ vity	3 Cosenage
5	Affability	4	Capa ⁿ city	3 Costliness
4	Affluency	4	Captivity	4 Covetousness
4	Agility	4	Carno ⁿ sity	3 Courtesy
4	Alacrity		Casuality	4 { Cowardliness
4	Allégiance	4	Cele ⁿ rity	3 { Cowardice
5	Ambiguity	3	Celsitude	3 Courtesy
4	Ambition	5	Cerebrocity	3 Crassitude
6	Amicability	3 {	Certainty	2 Crédence
5	Animo ⁿ sity	3 {	Certitude	5 { Credibility
6	Anteriority	2	Chágrin	4 { Crédibleness
5	Anthronópathy	4	Civility	4 Credulity
	Anti ⁿ pathy	3	Clarity	3 Crudity
4	Anxiety	3	Clémency	{ Cruelty
3	A'pathy	2	Comfort	3 { Cruelness
	Ardency	4 {	Competency	5 { Curiosity
	Ardor	3 {	Competence	4 { Curiousness
4	Aspérité	4	Complacency	3 Cursedness
5	Affidúity	3	Complaisance	
4	Audacity	4	Conca ⁿ vity	D
	Avérſion		Concupiscence	
3	Avowtry	3 {	Congruence	3 Daringness
4	Austerity	4 {	Congru ⁿ ity	4 Debility
4	Autoc ⁿ racy	3	Constancy	3 Decency
	Autonomy	5	Contiguity	5 Degenéracy
		3 {	Cóntinence	Delinquency
		4 {	Continency	3 Dénſity
		4	Contingency	5 Diaphancity
				3 Dif-
B				
4	Barba ⁿ rity			

of to for, by, &c.

3 Diffidence	4 Equálicity	4 Ferócity
3 Diligence	5 Equanímity	4 Fertílicity
5 Difáblity	4 { Equipóllence	4 Festíivity
3 Disbelief	5 { Equipóllentness	2 Féwness
4 Discreción	6 Equipónderancy	4 Fidélity
4 Dishónesty	4 Equiválence	Finery
6 Disingenuíty	4 { Erubéscence	3 Fixedness
4 Disloy'alty	5 { Erubéscency	3 Flágrancy
5 Disobédience	3 { Exáctness	4 Flátulency
4 Disparíty	4 { Exáctitude	5 Flatuócity
4 Diversíty	4 Excélcity	5 Flexibility
6 Divisibility	2 Excés	3 Flímfiness
5 Diuturnity	3 { Excréscence	{ Flúency
5 Docibility	4 { Excreescency	3 { Flúentness
3 Dróllery	3 { E'xigence	4 { Flúidity
3 Drunkenness	4 { Exigency	3 { Flúentness
4 Ductility	Exórbítancy	4 Formálicity
4 Duplicity	Extrávagance	3 Frágrancy
	Extrávagancy	{ Fráilty
E	4 Extrémity	2 { Fráilness
	4 Extuméscence	4 Fraúdulency
	4 Exúberance	Fréquency
4 Ebriety		5 { Friability
5 Efféminacy	F	4 { Friableness
Efficacy		3 Friéndliness
4 { Efféciency	4 { Facílicity	4 Frigidíty
5 { Efficiency	3 { Facileness	3 Fróthiness
4 { Effloréscence	3 Fállacy	4 Frugalíty
5 { Effloréscency	5 Fallibility	3 Fúlgency
3 Effrontry	2 { Fálshood	4 Fumídity
3 Effúlgence	3 { Fálstity	4 Fungócity
5 Elasticity	6 { Familiárity	5 Fusibility
5 Electricity	5 { Familiarness	4 { Futúrity
{ E'legance	Famil-yar	2 { Fúture
3 { Elegancy		
3 { E'loquence	4 Fatálicity	G
4 { E'loquentness	4 Fátherliness	
3 { E'minence	3 Fáultiness	2 { Gáiness
4 { Eminency	4 Feásibleness	3 { Gaiety
2 E'nergy	4 Fecúleney	{ Garrúlicity
4 Enórmity	4 Fecúndity	4 { Garrulousness
5 Equability	4 Felicity	3 Gást-

3 Gástlinefs
 5 Generálinefs
 5 Generósfity
 4 Gentility
 2 Gentry
 4 Globósfity
 3 Gloóminefs
 3 Godlinefs
 2 Goódfnefs
 3 Górgéoufnefs
 2 Grandeur
 4 Grandiloquence
 2 Grávenefs
 3 Grávy
 2 Greennefs
 Guiltinefs

H

3 Hármomy
 3 Háughtinefs
 3 Heádfnefs
 1 Heed
 3 Heédlefsnefs
 Héfitancy
 { Héterodoxy
 { Héterodoxnefs
 { Highnefs
 2 { Hi-nefs
 3 Hólinefs
 6 Homogenéity
 5 Homony'mity
 { Hónefty
 3 { Hóneftnefs
 4 Hóftility
 4 Humánty
 4 Humility

I and J

3 Jauntinefs
 4 Idénty

{ Jeálouffy
 3 { Jealoufnefs
 4 Ignominy
 3 { I'gnorance
 4 { I'gnorantnefs
 5 Illegálfity
 3 I'll-nature
 4 I'magery
 5 Imbecility
 3 { Immánenefs
 4 { Immánity
 7 Immateriality
 4 Immensity
 5 Immobility
 5 Immorality
 5 Immortality
 6 Impartiality
 6 Immutability
 4 Impátience
 4 Impénitence
 5 Imperféction
 4 Impértinence
 6 Impetuósfity
 3 I'mpetus
 4 { Impiety
 4 { Impíoufnefs
 6 Implacability
 3 Impórtance
 5 Importúnty
 6 Impoffibility
 3 { Impótence
 4 { Impótency
 5 Improbability
 5 Impropríety
 4 { Impróvidence
 5 { Impróvidentnefs
 4 { Impúry
 3 { Impúrenefs
 5 Inability
 4 { Ináction
 5 { Inactívy

4 { Inadvertence
 5 { Inadvertency
 4 Inanity *v phy*
 4 Incaléscence
 5 Incapacité
 6 Incarceration
 4 Incertitude
 3 l'ncidence *v ma opt*
 5 { Incivility
 4 { Incivilness
 4 { Inclémency
 4 { Inclementness
 5 Incogitancy
 6 { Incommodiousness
 5 { Incommodity
 5 Inconcinnity
 5 Incongruity
 6 { Inconsiderateness
 7 { Inconsideration
 4 { Inconsistency
 5 { Inconsistency
 5 Inconsónancy
 4 Inconstancy
 5 Incóntinency *v phy*
 4 Incontinence
 5 Inconvénience
 6 Incredibility
 5 Incredúly
 3 l'ncrement *phy, &c.*
 3 Incúmbance
 4 Indécency
 4 Indecórum
 4 Indémnity
 5 Indevótion
 5 Indifferency
 4 { l'ndigency
 4 { Indigentness
 5 { Indigestion
 4 { Indigest-*chem*
 5 Indignation

5 { Indiscrétion
 4 { Indiscreetness
 7 Indivisibility
 4 l'ndolency
 3 { Industry
 5 { Industriousness
 4 Ineptitude
 5 Inequály
 3 Inesse
 3 l'nfamy
 5 Infelicity
 5 { Inferiory
 5 { Inferiorness
 5 Infertility
 5 Infidelity
 4 { Inf' nity
 4 { Inf' niteness
 4 { Inf' nitude
 4 { Inf' rmity
 3 { Inf' rmness
 5 Ingenúity
 4 Ingrátitude
 4 Iniquity
 In-ik-ke-ty
 3 Injústice
 3 { l'nnocence
 4 { l'nnocency
 4 { l'nnocentness
 4 Inobéissance
 4 Inquietude
 6 Insensibility
 2 Infight
 4 Insólvency
 5 Instability
 2 Instant *phi*
 6 Insuffi'cientcy
 3 Insúrance
 4 Intégrity
 4 Intemperance
 5 Intémpérature

Interim

Interim

- 4 Intimacy
- 5 Intrepidity
- 4 Intricacy
- 5 Inveteracy
- 6 Invisibilty
- 5 Jocularity
- 3 Jollity
- 7 Irrationality
- Er-
- 6 Irregularity
- 5 Irreligion
- 4 { Irreverence
- 5 { Irreverentness

L

- 3 { Laxity
- 4 { Laxitiveness
- 4 Legality
- 5 Legibility
- 5 Legitimacy
- 3 Lénity
- 3 Léivity
- 5 Liberality
- 5 Liquability
- 4 Liquidty
- 4 Liqueousness
- 4 { Locality
- 4 { Localness
- 3 { Localness
- 5 Longanimity
- 4 Longevity
- 4 Loquacity
- 3 Loyalty
- 4 Lucidity
- { Luxuriancy
- { Luxuriantness
- 3 { Luxury
- 5 { Luxuriousness

M

- 5 Magnanimity
- 4 Magnificence
- 4 Majority
- 4 Malévolence
- 4 { Malignancy
- 4 { Malignantness
- 4 { Malignity
- 6 { Malleability
- 5 { Malleableness
- 3 Matchlessness
- 6 { Materiality
- 5 { Materialness
- 4 Matúritty
- 3 Mélody
- 4 Mobility
- 3 Modesty
- 4 { Morosity
- 3 { Moroseness
- 4 Mortality
- 4 Moveableness
- 3 Múddiness
- 5 Multiplicity
- 4 { Munificence
- 5 { Munificentness
- 5 Mutability

N

- 4 Necessity
- 1 { Need
- 3 { Neediness
- 4 { Neutrality
- 3 { Neutrality
- 4 { Nobility
- 3 { Nobleness

O

- 4 Obduracy
- 4 { Obédience
- 5 { Obédientness
- { Active
- { Passive
- 4 Obliquity
- 4 { Obscenity
- 3 { Obsceneness
- 4 Obscurity
- 4 Obsolete
- 4 Obstinacy
- 4 Obstruency *phy*
- 3 Occultness
- 4 Omnipotence
- 4 Omnipresence
- 4 { Omniscience
- { Omnish-sense
- 4 { Opacity
- 3 { Opakeness
- { Opulency
- 4 { Opulentness
- 4 O'scitancy

} Ditto

- 2 Pity
- 5 Placability
- 5 Plausibility
- 3 Pleasantry
- 3 Plenitude
- 4 { Plenteousness
- { Plentifulness
- 2 { Plénty
- 4 Plurality
- 5 Ponderosity
- 4 { Porosity
- 3 { Porousness
- 5 Possibility
- 6 Posteriority
- 3 Pravity
- 5 Predominancy
- 4 { Pre-eminence
- { Preheminence
- 3 Pregnancy
- 3 Prescience
- 4 Priority
- 3 Privity *v la*
- 5 Probability
- 5 Prodigality
- 4 Profundity
- 4 Prolixity
- 4 Promptitude
- 4 { Propension
- { Propensity
- 4 Propinquity
- 4 Propriety
- 4 Prosperity
- 4 Proximity
- 4 Pudicity
- 5 Puerility
- 3 { Puissance
- 4 { Puissantness
- 3 { Pulchritude
- { Pul-cri-tude
- 3 Pungency
- 3 Punitiveness

P

- 4 Parfimony
- 5 Partiality
- 6 Particularity
- 3 Paucity
- 6 Penetrability
- 3 Pénury
- 3 Perfidy
- 5 Perpetuity
- 4 Perplexity
- 5 Perspicuity
- 3 Pertinence
- 4 { Petulancy
- 3 { Petulance
- 3 Piety

3 Purity

- 3 Púritý
6 Pufillanímity
3 Pútridnefs

Q

- 2 Quaintnefs
3 Quiddity
2 { Quíet
3 { Quíetnefs

R

- 3 { Rádiance
4 { Rádiancy
5 { Radicálicity
4 { Rádicalnefs
4 Rapacity
4 Rapidity
4 { Rascálicity
4 { Rascálinefs
6 { Rationálicity
5 { Rátionalnefs
4 Reálicity
4 { Recítitude
3 { Réctity
3 { Recúmpence
4 { Recumbency
4 Recúrrency
5 Recurvátion
4 Recúrvity
4 { Redúndancy
4 { Redúndántnefs
3 { Redúndance
6 Reflexibility
6 { Refrangibility
5 { Refrangiblenefs
4 Refúlgency
4 Regálicity
5 Reguláricity

- 4 { Relúctancy
4 { Relúctantnefs
3 Renáfcence
6 Renacibility
4 Replétion
2 { Repófe
5 { Repofit'ion
4 { Repúgnancy
4 { Répúgnantnefs
3 Réverence
5 Rifibility
4 Rotúndity
4 { Rufticity
4 { Rufticalnefs

S

- 2 { Sáfenefs
2 { Safety
4 Sagacity
5 Salvability
4 Salúbrity
1 { Same
2 { Samenefs
4 { Sánctimony
3 { Sánctity
4 Satiety
Sa fhe-tee
3 Scárcity
2 Scarcenefs
5 Scrupulófity
4 Scurrility
5 { Seculáricity
4 { Seculárnefs
4 { Sedúloufnefs
4 { Sedúlicity
5 Senfuálicity
4 Serénity
4 { Servility
3 { Servílenefs

X 2

3 Sic-

- 3 Siccity
 2 Silence
 5 { Similáritý
 4 { Similarne s
 4 { Sincéritý
 3 { Sincérenes
 5 { Singuláritý
 4 { Singularne s
 1 { Skill
 3 { Skilfulness
 3 Slávery
 3 Sleázines
 4 Sobriety
 4 Solícitude
 6 Spirituálisty
 3 { Spiffity
 3 { Spiffitude
 2 Spléndour
 4 Stability
 4 Sterility
 { Sufficiency
 { Suffi/b-entey
 5 Sumptuóusity
 6 Super-excellency
 5 Superfluity
 6 Superiórity
 5 Superlativenes
 4 Supremacy

T

- 5 Taciturnity
 4 Temerity
 4 Témperature
 4 Tenacity
 5 { Tenebrofity
 4 { Tenebrosenes
 4 { Timidity
 3 { Timidness
 4 Tranquility

- 4 { Transpárency
 4 { Transpárentnes
 4 { Trepidity
 3 { Trépidnes
 4 Túrbulency
 3 Túrplitude

V and U

- 3 { Vágrancy
 3 { Vágrantnes
 3 { Vain-glory
 5 { Vain-glóriousnes
 4 { Validity
 3 { Valídnes
 3 Váanity
 6 { Ubiquitarines
 4 { Ubiquity
 3 { Véhemence
 4 { Véhemency
 4 { Véheementnes
 3 Vénery v bu
 4 Veracity
 5 Verecúndity
 6 Verisimilitý
 4 Verticity
 3 { Vínage
 4 { Vínity
 4 Vidúity
 5 Vi^gilancy
 4 Viridity
 4 Virility
 Vi^rulence
 4 Viva^rcity
 5 Uniformity
 6 Universality
 5 Volatilitý
 5 Volubility
 4 Voracity
 4 Urbánity
 4 Utility

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 157.

The appellative Names of the various Branches of the System of Virtue.

2 Candour	3 Fortitude	2 Prudence
3 Cha ^r ity	1 Grace	2 Pro ^w ess
3 Chastity	1 Hope	3 Temperance
Contrition	4 Juris prudence	2 Va ^l our
2 Cou ^r age	2 Justice	3 Verity
3 E ^q uity	2 Knowledge	2 Wisdom
3 Eúpathy	2 Mercy	
1 Faith	3 Patience	

The appellative Names of the various Branches of the System of Vice.

5 Concupi ^s cence	2 E ⁿ vy	O ['] bloquy
Cowardice	1 Fraud	1 Pride
Craft	1 Guile	1 Sloth
4 Deception	1 Hate	Spleen, &c.
Dudgeon	2 Hatred	1 Spite
jon }	Lust	
3 E ⁿ mity	Ma ['] lice	

The appellative Names of the human Appetites, Dispositions, Faculties, and Senses, being expressed in general, having no Plural.

A ['] varice	Pity	Sight
Compassion	Reason	Smelling
Feeling	Reminiscence	Tasting
Fervency	Reminiscency	Thirst
Fervour	Retention	Touching
Hearing	Rigor	Wrath
Hunger	Rigour	Wroth
Philanthropy	Risibility	Zeal

The appellative Names of the various Kinds of Metals, being expressed in general, want Plural.

Brass	1 Gold	1 Lead
2 Copper	1 Iron	Ockamy
		Pew-

Péwter
Quickfilver
Silver

Solder
Sodder
Spélter

} Steel
} Tin
Zink

The appellative Names of Minerals, wanting Plural.

4 A'ntimony	3 Roch A'llum
2 A'rsenick	Sal { Armoniack
2 Bismuth	Ammoniack
1 Bôll	Sal { Petraë
2 Bórax	Petre
2 Brimstone	3 Sándarack
2 Búddle	4 Sínoper
{ Cinnabar	1 Spar
3 { Ci'noper	3 Stibium
3 Coppers	1 Talk a
{ Gémma	3 Vi'triol
2 { Salgem	Blue ditto
{ Jéat	White ditto
1 { Jet	Red ditto
3 Márcasite	Green ditto
2 Múndick	3 Zápbara
1 Ore	Zink
3 O'rpiment	

The Names of Liquids expressed in general, want the Plural, as

Air	3 Cíderkin	3 Laúdanum <i>phy</i>
1 Ale	Cláret	3 Lemonáde
3 A'le-gar	1 Flip	4 Lixi'vium
2 A'rack	2 Fontiniáck	1 Lye
Arrick	3 Genéva	2 Málmsey
1 Beer	1 Gin	1 Méad
1 Belch	2 Grávy	3 Mércury
Blood	Gruel	3 Methéglín
2 Brándy	1 Hock	1 Milk
Broth	2 Hóney	5 Montefiásko
Chóler	3 Hy'dromel <i>phy</i>	3 Múcilage <i>phy</i>
1 Chyle <i>phy</i>	2 Ichor <i>su</i>	2 Múcus <i>an</i>
3 Cicuta	1 Ink	1 Mum
2 Cider	2 Lácker <i>pai</i>	

3 { Múscadel	2 Sherry
1 { Múscadine	1 Shrub
1 Must	3 Sillabub
2 Néctar <i>v phy, &c.</i>	2 Snível
2 Nitre	1 Snot
2 Spirit of ditto	1 { Soop } <i>cook</i>
3 O'pium <i>phy</i>	1 { Soup }
2 Pérry	1 Souce <i>a</i>
1 Phlégm <i>feme</i>	1 Spew <i>a</i>
2 Pickle	2 Spittle <i>a</i>
1 Pifs	1 Stale <i>a q</i>
2 { Porrage } <i>cook</i>	2 Stíngó
2 { Porridge }	1 Stout <i>q</i>
2 { Póttage }	1 Suck
2 Póffet	2 Sy'der
1 Punch	2 Sy'rup
1 Purl	2 Táplash
Quicksilver	1 Tar
radical <i>q</i>	2 Típple
Ditto móisture	2 Tréacle
2 { Ramboófe	2 Várnish
2 { Rumboófe	2 Vérjuice
4 Red-fústian	3 Vinegar
2 Rénnét	2 U'rine
1 Rheum	3 Usquebaúgh
2 Rót-gut	2 { Water
1 Rum	2 { Wau-tur
3 Sáliva	Wine
2 Sérum	Spirit of ditto
2 Sherbét	Wort

It is apparent these admit the Plural (*s*) only in expressing different Sorts in Collection, or Mingling, &c.

The Names of Unctuous Matter, including Gums, &c. as

3 Aspháltos	3 Bergamót
Balm	Bírd-lime
Balsam	3 Bi'tumen
Bdellium	Bútter
3 { Bénjamin	Camphire
3 { Benzóin	Caránna

Cópal

- Cópál
 1 Cream
 Ditto of Tartar *phy*
 5 Diagry'dium
 2 Drá'ant
 3 Drágon's Blood
 3 E'lemy
 1 Fat
 1 Flégm *phy, chy, &c.*
 2 Fránkincense
 Gálbanum
 1 Gome
 1 Grease
 1 Gum *in, gen*
 2 Incense
 2 Máinna
 2 Márrrow
 Mástick
 Myrrh
 2 { Náphtha
 { Náphtha

- Oil *liq*
 4 Olíbanun
 5 Opopálsumum *phy*
 Pitch *a*
 Pounce *a*
 2 { Réfin
 { Ro'fin
 3 Sándarack
 3 { Scámmony
 { Diagredium
 2 { Sew'et
 { Súet
 Sòap
 Sulphur
 Sweat
 Tallow
 Túrpentine
 Common ditto
 Venetian ditto
 Oil of ditto
 Wax

*The common Names of such Matters as are used in Painting,
 whether Minerals, Gums, &c. they also wanting the plural
 Number ; as*

- | | | | |
|---------------|---|----------------|---|
| Bice | | 3 { Ma'sticot | |
| 2 Bitter | | 3 { Ma'sticote | |
| Black-Lead | | 3 Minium | |
| Cérus | | 2 O'ker | |
| Chair-obscure | } | O'rpiment | |
| Chair-obscuro | | Red-Lead | |
| Fúcus | | Smalt | |
| Glaír | | Teint | |
| Falíco | } | Vérdegrease | |
| Indigo | | Vérditer | |
| 2 Lácca | | Vermilion | } |
| 2 Lácker | | <i>gen</i> | |
| Láke | | Ultramarine | |
| Laqblack | | U'mber | |
| 2 Lámpose | | White-Lead | |

The common Names of Grain, wanting Plural ; as

2 Bárley	Whêat	and	Beans
2 Dárnel	Except	Tares	Peas
Rye	Oats	Also	Vêches

The common Names of Spices, wanting the Plural ; as

All-spice	Mace
Cinnamon	4 Mácropiper
2 Gínger	2 Pep ^{er}
Jin-jer	

The common Names of such Herbs, Plants, Shrubs, and Drugs, as rarely form the plural Number ; as

Agrimony	3 Cárduus p	2 Dódder w
3 A'ikanet p	Ditto benedí-	2 Dúcks-meat w
4 Allélújah p	tus p	Dyers-weed w
2 A'll-good p	3 Célandine p	4 Elecampáne b
2 Allseed p	3 Céntory p	2 E'ndiye
A ⁿ emony p	Charlock	3 Epithíne b
Archangel	Chervil	3 Eríngo p
4 Aspa ^r agus p	Chickweed	3 E'sula
5 Afiarabacca p	Cínque-foil	2 Eye-bright b
Bafil	Clary	Fennel b
Baulm	Claver-gray	Feverfew b
Betony	Cliver	Fern p
Bindweed	3 Cochineál d	Flax
2 Bómbast p	2 Cóckle	Foxglove } ^p
Brócoli	2 Cocks-comb p b	2 Fúcus p
Brooklime	2 Comfrey b	Fumitory b
Bryony	4 Contra-yérva d	Furz } ^b
Búglofs p	Córal p	3 Galángal
Búrnet	4 Córiander p	2 Gárlíck
Búrriage p	4 Co st mary b	2 Gázul w
Borage	2 Cotton p	3 Gentian p
Calamint	2 Cranes-bill b	Gorce } ^b
Camomel	2 Crócus	Gorz } ^b
Camomile	Dill	Gors } ^b
3 Carraway p	3 Dítany b	Gofs } ^b

Y

Goud

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Goud } | Mayweed |
| Gaud } <i>p</i> | Meadow-sweet |
| Grass <i>b</i> | Melon |
| Groundfel | 3 Melilot |
| Goose-grass | Mint <i>b</i> |
| Gromil | Misseldine } |
| Gromwel | Misseltoe } <i>p</i> |
| 3 Gua-i-a-cum <i>d</i> | Misletoe } |
| Hawk-weed <i>b</i> | Moss <i>p</i> |
| Heath <i>sb</i> | Moufe-ear |
| Hellebore <i>b</i> | Monks-hood |
| 2 Hemlock <i>p</i> | Mullein |
| Hemp <i>p</i> | 5 Nicotiana <i>p</i> |
| Henbane | 2 Night-shade <i>p</i> |
| Horehound <i>b</i> | 6 { Noli-me } |
| House-leek | tan-ge-re } <i>p</i> |
| Hyacinth } | 4 Oranoco |
| Jacinth } <i>p</i> | Orpine |
| Hy'sop <i>d</i> | Orrache <i>b</i> |
| Jack in the Hedge | 2 { Orris } |
| 2 Jalap <i>d</i> | iris } <i>p</i> |
| 3 Jasmin } | 2 Parsley <i>b</i> |
| Jessamin } <i>sb</i> | Pennroyal <i>b</i> |
| 3 Jesuits-bark <i>d</i> | Pellitory of the Wall |
| { Indico } | 4 Perriwinkle <i>b</i> |
| { Indigo } <i>d</i> | Plantain <i>b</i> |
| anil } <i>p</i> | Poly'pody |
| 3 Juniper <i>sb</i> | Pumpernel |
| 2 Ivy <i>sb</i> | Purslain <i>b</i> |
| Kali <i>b</i> | Restharrow } |
| Larks-spur or heel | Camock } <i>b</i> |
| 3 Lavender | 3 Rosemary <i>p</i> |
| Lav. Cotton | Rue <i>a b</i> |
| { Lickorish } | 2 Saffron } |
| { Liquorice } <i>sb</i> | Saf-fern } <i>p</i> |
| 2 Logwood | Sage <i>b</i> |
| Loyage | 2 Samphire <i>p</i> |
| 2 Madder | 5 Sarsaparilla <i>p</i> |
| Marjoram | Sarsapas } |
| Maiden-hair | Saxafas } <i>d</i> |
| Mastick | 3 Savoury <i>b</i> |

Scurvy-grafs <i>b</i>	Taragon
Sedge <i>w</i>	Tea <i>sb</i>
2 { Sena } <i>d</i>	Teasel
2 { Senna } <i>d</i>	Thyme <i>b</i>
2 Smallage <i>b</i>	Tórméntil
2 { So ^r rel } <i>b</i>	2 Tréfoil <i>b</i>
2 { Sórrel } <i>b</i>	3 Trípoly <i>b</i>
3 Southernwood <i>sb</i>	turbith
Sow-bread <i>w</i>	blue-camomile } <i>b</i>
Signal or mew	3 Valerian <i>b</i>
2 Spikenard <i>p</i>	2 Vervain
Spinache	holy-herb } <i>b</i>
2 { Spi ⁿ age } <i>b</i>	4 Pigeon-grafs
2 { Spinnage } <i>b</i>	Juno's tears } <i>b</i>
Sponge	Weld } <i>p</i>
Spunge	Would } <i>p</i>
Spurge <i>p</i>	Woad <i>p</i>
Stone-crop	2 Woodroff <i>b</i>
Súccory	2 Wormwood <i>p</i>
3 { Tábacco } <i>p</i>	Wrack <i>w</i>
3 { Tóbacco } <i>p</i>	2 Yárrow <i>b</i>
3 Támarisk <i>sb</i>	4 Zédoary <i>d</i>
2 Tánfy <i>b</i>	

Such Plants, Herbs, &c. as terminate with (foot, tongue, and wort), want Plural.

Colt's-foot	Hound's-tongue	Dragon's-wort
Crowfoot	Banewort	Félwort
Adder's-tongue	Birthwort	Liverwort
Hart's-tongue	Colewort	Mugwort

But the following Plants, Herbs, Roots, &c. frequently form both Numbers.

3 A'rtichoak <i>p</i>	3 Cucumber <i>p</i>	Marigold
2 Brámble <i>sb</i>	Gôurd <i>p</i>	Mushroom } <i>p</i>
2 Brier <i>sb</i>	Hop <i>a p</i>	Mushroom } <i>p</i>
2 Cabbage <i>p</i>	Leak } <i>p</i>	Nettle <i>p</i>
Chieve	Leek } <i>p</i>	4 Peiony
Chive } <i>p</i>	2 Léttice <i>p</i>	Pifs-a-bed <i>p</i>
shive } <i>p</i>	2 Mállow	Poppy <i>p</i>
Cive } <i>p</i>	Mandrake <i>p</i>	Reed <i>sb</i>
	Y 2	Rush

Rush p
Savoy p

Scaⁿllion }
Scal-yon } p

Stráwberry p
Thistle p

A large Collection of the Common Names of such Things or Matters, whose component Parts cannot admit the Formation of the plural Number (except in expressing different Kinds or Sorts of the same Thing.

Argil	Fo ⁿ ther }	Hire No. q
Bark	Fodder } a	Hógoo
Batter	Fricafy }	Jápan-earth
Bread	Fricafce } cook	Ice
Búllion	Froth	Junk
Cément a	Fruit	Ivory
Cheefe	Frush	Land in gen.
Cordage	Fullers-earth	La'ther a
Corn	Frumety cook	Latten
Crew'el	Fúrniture	Lêaven
Crúor an su	Furr	Lint su
Down	Fústick	Litharge
Drofs	Fustock	Loam } gar
Dung	Gallimawfry cook	Lome } gar
Dust	Garbage	Loblolly cook
Earth	Garble	Lóhock phy
Eár-wax	Gear	Lucre } in gen.
Few'el	Geer	kur }
Fúel	Glas	Malt
Filth	Glut No. q	Mango
Fíring	Gôar	Manúre
Físh	Grain No. q	March-pane conf.
Flesh	Gravel	Mart
Flue	Grillade cook	Marmaláde }
Flúmmery cook	Grist }	Marmalet } conf
Foam	Grit }	Matter
fame	Ground	Méal
Fódder	Grout cook	Meat
Foil	Gun-powder	Médly No. q.
Food	Hággafs	Mefs No. q
Fórage }	Hash cook	Me'tal in gen.
Fórrage } a	Hay	Mildew

Mire

Mire	Ragoó <i>cook</i>	Soot
Mi-ur } <i>a</i>	Refuse <i>No. q</i>	<i>fat</i>
Mortar	Re ^g ulus <i>chy</i>	Spawn
Mor-ter	Rhachitis <i>an</i>	Sperm
Muck	Rob <i>phar</i>	Spume
Mud	Rope-yarn	Spun-yarn <i>sb</i>
Musk	Rubbish	Starch
Mustard <i>cook</i>	<i>bidge</i>	Stubble
Oakam	Rust	Stuck
Oakum	Sal <i>chy</i>	Stuff <i>in gen.</i>
Oatmeal	Salmagundy	Stum
Ocean	Solomongundy } <i>cook</i>	Sublimate <i>chy</i>
O-shan		Subsidence
O'ffal	Salt <i>v chy</i>	Subsistence
O'rdure	Fixed ditto	Sultane <i>conf.</i>
O'rgal	Volatile ditto	Su ^s tenance
Panado <i>cook</i>	Salt of glass	Tan <i>a</i>
Peat	Ditto of Saturn	Tárras <i>bui</i>
Pelf <i>No. q</i>	Essential Salt	Tartar <i>phy</i>
Pellicle <i>v phy</i>	Sand	Thatch
Pith	Sandever <i>chy</i>	Timber <i>in gen.</i>
Pláister } <i>bui</i>	Scrag	Tínder
Pla ^s ter }	Scum	Tinsel
Ditto of Paris	Shag	Tow
Porcelain	Shew-bread	Trash
Purcelain	Sile	Tutty
Pówder	Silk <i>in gen.</i>	Vermicelli <i>cook</i>
Próvender	Slag	Wood <i>in gen.</i>
Pulp	Slime	Wool
Pulse	Smut	Yeast
Putty	Snuff	Zymóma
Quint-essence		

Also the Common Names of Manufactures wanting the Plural (except in Expressions of Quantity, Kinds, or Sorts.

A ^s lamode	Bombisin	Búckram	Camlet
A ^s rras	Bombycine	Bumbasin	Canvas
Asbe ^s fine	Braid	Ca ^s licoe	Chamois
pombazeen	Brocade	Cámbrick	Shammy
			Da ^s mask

a an the	Da ^m ask	Linen	Shammy
	Dimitty	Linsley-woolsey	Silk
	Dófel	Lockram	Stuff
	Dorfel	Lockrum	Swán-skin
	Dowlafs	Luffring	Táby
	Drab	Lutestring	Tammy
	Drap	Mo ^h hair	Tape
	Drapdeberry	Muslin	Tápestry
	Flánnel	Orris	Tapistry
	Frángipane	Paper	Thread
	Freeze	Parchment	Thred
	Frieze	Pastboard	Tick
	Fustian	Plad	Ticking
	Fust ^{-chan}	Plush	Tissue
	Galloón	Sagathée	Twine
	Gal ^h loon	Sárcenet	Twist
	Gause	Sárfenet	Véllam
	Gawze	Sáttén	Véllum
	Gro ^h gram	Sattin	Vélvét
	Hóse	Sattinet	Wadding
	Húck-a-back	Say	Week
	Inclé	Serge	Wick
	Kersey	Shag	Wire
	Lace in gen.	Shagreen	Woofed
	Lawn	Shaloón	Worsted
	Léa ^h ther	Shamoy	Yarn

The Names of the various Kinds or Sorts of Stones following have rarely the plural Number, (except they terminate with the Syllable (stone), then they may easily form both Numbers; as follows.

A ^h damant	Cárbuncle	Diámond
A ^h gate	Chalcédony	di-mant
A ^h methyft	Chrysolite	di-munt
Ami	Chrysopæia <i>phy</i>	Eagle's-stone
Ashe ^h stos	Cornelian	E ^h merald
Be ^h ryl	<i>yan</i>	E ^h mery
Bézoar	Sárdoin	Florentine
Boltonian-stone	Cornu-ámmónis	Fossil
Ca ^h lamine	Ery ^h tal	Gárnét

Gírafol

Gírafol	Pearl
Granit	Philosopher's-stone
Hyacinth	Plaiſter
Jacinth	Plaster } of Paris
Jade	Porphyry
Ja"ſper	Púmice
Jett	Reddle
Lapis Infernalis	Ruddle
Lapis Lazuli	Sapphire
Máagnet	ſi-ur
Márble	Sardonyx
Mu"ſcovy-glaſs	Shale
Mirror-ſtone	Smaragdus
O'nyx	Spalt
Opal	Spar
Oſteocolla	Terrella
Parian Marble	Tópaz

The following, and thoſe always compounded with (ſtone), are expreſſed in both Numbers, at Pleaſure ; as

Brick-ſtone	Ragſtone
Flint, and	Rubſtone
Flint-ſtone	Ruby
Free-ſtone	Slate
Grind-ſtone	Touchſtone
Hóan	Whetſtone
Pebble	

{ ies
s

A Collection of Common Names expreſſing Actions in general, and very ſeldom expreſſed Plural.

Avówtry	Blandiloquence
Autógraphy	Bóuntý
Autólogy	Brachýlogy
Aútopſý	Bribery
Batto"logy	Burglar
Bi'gamy	Burglary
Bli'phemy	Burleſk

Bur-

Burlesque	Polylogy
Calumny	Portlines
Casuality	mien
Causa/ lity	ge/sture
Cenotáphium <i>arc</i>	Remórse
Champarty } <i>la</i>	Renáscence
Champerty } <i>la</i>	Renascency
Chance-medly <i>la</i>	Renítency
Chylificátion <i>phy</i>	Ríbbaldry
Confórmity	Sacriledge
Fe'lony	Sincerity
Fóllý	Sleight
Forgery	Speed
Gratitude	Tauto/logy
Heed	Traffick
Imbracery <i>la</i>	Trigamy
Imparlance <i>la</i>	Tútelage
I'ncest	Vaniloquence
Influx	Véngance
Ingra/titude	Violence
Mockery	Unani/mity
O'cillancy	Unifórmity
Patrocínation	Utterance
Petrócinity	Wággery
Pe/nitence	

A Collection of Common Names, denoting the State and Condition of Beings and Things, and are seldom expressed in the Plural; as

in, into, unto, under, from, by, on.	Bóndage	Defence
	Bottomry	Discomfiture
	Bottomree	Disesteém
	Brótherhood	Disgrace
	Capti/vity	Dislike a
	Célibacy	Disregard
	Childhoód	Disrepute
	Comfort <i>uni</i>	Disreputátion
	Consanguinity <i>cog</i>	Durance
	Contráctile <i>phi</i>	Effervescence
	Cósenage	Effervescency

Eldest	Mino ^r ity	Púberly
Elderſhip	Mirth <i>uni</i>	Pue ^r ity
Eſteém	Moifture <i>uni</i>	Pupilage
Eternity	Monógamy	Quiéſcence
Fare	Nature <i>uni</i>	Quiéſcency
Fate	Nobi ^l ity	Quíet
Fatherleſs	Nonage	Quietneſs
Fatneſs	Non-entty	Repóſe
Fuidity	Novi ^c iate	Repóſition
Fore-knowledge	Núllity	Reputátion
First-born	Núrture	Repúte
Fratérnity	Obedience	Reſt
Fúry	Oblivion <i>la</i>	Safenéſs
Glory	Obſtinacy	Safety
Grándeur	O'rphanage	Scárcity
Ha ^b itude	O'rphaníſm	Shame
Haſte	Panſóphia <i>uni</i>	Síſterhoód
Héalth	Pápácy	Slávery
Húnger	Pa ^r adice	Spléndour
Hypo ^c riſy	Pa ^r entage	Sumptuoſity
Jéopardy	Pa ^r ity	Superio ^r ity
<i>jep-par-dy</i>	Péace	Suprémacý
Húddle	Péáſantry	Temperature
Impórtance <i>uni</i>	Plénty	Thrift
Impotence	Plight	Thriftineſs
Impotency	Poly ^g amy	Tributarineſs
Incement	Po ^l ly ^f archy	Vérdour
Indémnity	Potentia ^l ity	Vérdure
Infancy	Po th er	Vérity
Inferiority	Poverty	Virgi ⁿ ity
Influence <i>uni</i>	Pre-e ^m inence	Want
Labóur	Pre-he ^m inence	Warmth
Languór <i>uni</i>	Pre-exi ^t ence	Wédlock
Liberty	Preferéce	Wélfare
Manhoód	Preſerment	Yeomanry
Ma ^t rimony	Prégnancy	<i>yem-manry</i>
Medio ^c riety	Prio ^r ity	
Might <i>uni</i>	Proſpe ^r ity	

A Collection of such Common Names of Common Terms and Things as are rarely applied in the Plural; as follows.

A ^l lamode	Nick Nínny	Shack <i>act.</i>
Cúrrant	Nihil	Single-Ten
Dawn	Nóne-such	Ditto, &c.
Desthabille	Nónplus	Sterling
Devoir	Nónsense	Stir
Dishabille	Noon <i>ti</i>	Talk
<i>beel</i>	No th ing	<i>tau</i>
Ens	Nought	Tattle
Finis	Pa ^l pa	Tire
Járgon	Pél-mel No. &c.	Tittle-tattle
Labour in vain	Phyz	Troth
Látermath	Pigfny	Trust
Laud	Pre ^l ient	Twilight
Legerdemáin	Price-Courant	Vogue
<i>-jer-</i>	Prittle-Prattle	Up-shot
Lobs-póund	Prose	Wéal
Mid-day <i>ti</i>	Pug	Wéa ^l ther
Mis <i>tit</i>	Puggy	Whole <i>q</i>
Mundúngus	Púrport	World
Neuter	Pursuance	<i>world</i>
Nick of Time	Rhíno <i>cant</i>	Ye ^l sterday
Nickum Poóp	Sense in <i>gen.</i>	Yesternight

A Collection of Common Names, being extraordinary Technical Terms of such Arts, Sciences, &c. as are denoted by the Abbreviation or Abbreviations following; also wanting the plural Number.

the	Arcanum <i>phy.</i> &c.	Bockland <i>la</i>
	Arpeggio <i>mu.</i>	Boscage <i>forst</i>
	A ^l tmosphere <i>phi</i>	Cántus <i>mu</i>
	Attic-base <i>arc</i>	Canzone <i>mu</i>
	Augu ^l stine	Caphar <i>mer</i>
	Confession } <i>div</i>	Caput Mortuum <i>chy</i>
	Aviso <i>mer</i>	Ca ^l stramination <i>mil</i>
	Azoth <i>chy</i>	Chacoón <i>mu</i>

Chamade

Chamade *mil*
 Clicket *hun*
 Conátus *phi*
 Contra *mer*
 Convérse *ma*
 Corban *scrip*
 Crépuscle *phi*
 Crócus *chy*
 Décalogue *div*
 Decámeris
 Dodecátemory *ast*
 Durefs *la*
 Eclectick *phi*
 Emendalis *la*
 Enneadecaeteris *chro*
 Equúleus *mil ast*
 Effé *phy*
 Fourth *mu*
 Gránd-gusto *pai*
 Hanse *No. mer*
 Hypostatical Union *div*
 Ignorámus *la*
 Infantry *No. mil*
 Juxta Position *No. phy*
 Lárboard *na*
 Lárceny
 Grand ditto } *la*
 Pettit ditto }
 Litany } *div*
 Liturgy }
 Magna-Charta *la*
 -kar-
 Maranátha *ecc*
 Marásmus *phy*
 Marotick Stile *po*
 Mártial Law *mil*
 Metro } *pa*
 Meter }
 Meum & Tuum *la*
 Millennium *div*
 Mochlis *fu*

Moiety *No. q la*
 Money *com*
 Montoir *horf*
 Mórbus *phy*
 Mortmain *la*
 Myúrus *phy*
 Nam
 Náam } *la*
 Namaⁿlion }
 Nausea *phy*
 Nemine contradicente *la*
 Néophite *ecc*
 Nífus *phy*
 Non-abi^llity
 Non-appeárance *la*
 Nonagesimal Degree *ast*
 Non compos mentis *la*
 Núcleus *ast arc*
 Nútriment *phy*
 Nutrition *phy*
 Olympick Fire *opt*
 Or *he*
 O'rdeal *la*
 Ordnance *No. mil*
 Ordónnance *pai arc*
 Os *an*
 Par *com*
 Philosopher's-stone *phi chy*
 Phryⁿgian Mood } *mu*
 -ji- }
 Phyⁿlical Point *phy*
 Plámisphere *per/sp*
 Plaⁿstic Virtue } *phy*
 Ditto Power }
 Plus *al*
 Point-blank gun, he, &c.
 Policy } *la, &c.*
 Polity }
 Pontlévis *horf*
 Pragmaⁿtick Sanction *la*
 Premunire *la, &c.*

Pre ^o sto mu	Salvátion div
Prime v <i>ast chro &c.</i>	Séton <i>su</i>
Primum Mobile <i>ast</i>	Shéminith } <i>scr</i>
Pro ^o fody gr	Seminith }
Profopopéia rh	Shiloh <i>scr</i>
Ptolemáick System <i>ast</i>	Siderial Year <i>ast</i>
Parlieu <i>for la</i>	Summum Bonum <i>div</i>
Pythagórean System <i>ast</i>	Tare <i>com</i>
Ditto Table	Te deum <i>ecc</i>
Ditto Theorem	Thorough Base <i>mu</i>
Py ^o thon po	Thúmmim <i>scr</i>
Quarantain }	Tophet <i>scr</i>
Qua ^o rantine } <i>for la</i>	Trávally <i>mil</i>
Quórum la	Tret <i>com</i>
Racha }	Tróver la
-ka } <i>scrip</i>	Tutty <i>mu</i>
Raca }	Vert <i>forest la</i>
Régimen <i>phy</i>	Urim and Thummim <i>scr</i>
Relievo }	U ^o lance <i>com</i>
Relief } <i>scalp</i>	U ^o tas la
Rise mer	Zéphyrus
Salique }	
-like } <i>for la</i>	

the

The Names of the Seasons, or Quarters of the Year,
expressed in general, want Plural; as

Spring Summer Autumn Winter

The Names of the cardinal Points of the Sea-Compass,
or Winds, shewing the Quarters of the World, with
their Subdivisions; as exhibited in the following Card,
want the Plural.

1 NORTH

2 North-by-East

3 North-North-East

4 North-East-by-North

5 North-East

6 North-East-by-East

7 East-North-East

8 East-by-North

9 EAST

10 East-by-South

11 East-South-East

12 South-East-by-East

} Wind

13 South-

- 13 South-East
- 14 South-East-by-South
- 15 South-South-East
- 16 South-by-East
- 17 SOUTH
- 18 South-by-West
- 19 South-South-West
- 20 South-West-by-South
- 21 South-West
- 22 South-West-by-West
- 23 West-South-West
- 24 West-by-South
- 25 WEST
- 26 West-by-North
- 27 West-North-West
- 28 North-West-by-West
- 29 North-West
- 30 North-West-by-North
- 31 North-North-West
- 32 North-by-West

} Wind

the

A Collection of Common Names whose component and constituent Parts admits not the singular Number.

Acquists	Cónfines	Eff ^g ies
Alms	Contráries	Efflúviums
Amends	Crampoóns	E ^l ements <i>uni</i>
A ⁿ tlers	Crámp-rings	Elves
A ^l thes	Credéntials	Entraíls
Assets	-shals	E ^m bers
Bellows	Croches <i>deer</i>	Es ^p oufals
Bilboes <i>pun</i>	Cutlets	Esséntials <i>th uni</i>
Billiards } <i>gam</i>	Dainties	E ^h thicks
yards }	Díctates	Eves
Bowels <i>an</i>	Díviders	Eaves
Bráckets	Dog-days	E ^x equies
Bréeches	Drags	Extra ^v vagants
Butter-teeth	Dregs	Fángles
By-ends	Eaves	Fangs
Calipers <i>in/</i>	Eaves-droppers	Fétters
Cónders	E ^l fects <i>goods</i>	Fílaments

Flém-

Flémings	Jénnets	Nómbles
Flótages	I'nstitutes	Nones <i>ti</i>
Fore-fáthers	Inte' ^r stines	No' ^r stils
Fore-teéth	Intrails	Numerals
Forma ^r lities	Jumbals	O'bsequies
Fouds	Jumps	Ogles <i>cant</i>
Folds	Kálends	Oppósites
Frontiers	Kecks	Orts
Fróntlets	Kickshaws	Oughts
Furies	Kníck-knacks	Pálliards
Fussocks	Lees	Pándects
Fu ^r stlugs	Mále-contents	Pantaloóns
Galliga ^r skins	Manes	Pantoffles
Gállows	Mánners	Pantables
Gambadoes	Mátrices	Parentáles
Gámbols	Mawks	Péndants
Garbels	May-games	Péttitoes
Ga ^r scoynes	Means	Philippicks
Ga ^r thers	Mélasses	Píncers
Géntiles <i>peo</i>	Ménaces	Ply ^r ers
Gibblets	Messieurs	Preliminaries
Globules	Millepedes	Prémises
Globulets	Mínutes <i>notes</i>	Quickfands
Góblins	Misdeeds	Quillets
Goods	Mocado's	Quibbles
Grotts Oatmeal	Moderns <i>peo</i>	Reins
Gúbbings	Molasses	Remains
Guerkins	Molosses	Repairs
Gums	Monsoons	Roes } <i>milt</i>
Guts	Móssies	Rows }
Halliards	Moveables <i>goods</i>	Rudiments <i>in gen.</i>
yards	Mues	Rúffles
Hangers	Mews	Scales
Hangings	Múggets	Scíffors
Hips <i>p b</i>	Mulligrubs	Scízzars
Hósters	Mustaches	Scotch Collops
Hurds	Néapes	Scraps
Hards	Ne ^r cessaries	Senses
Hu ^r stings	Nest of Drawers	Sháckles
Jaunts	News	Shámbles
Ides	Nippers	Shávings

Shears

Shears	Teásles	Valences
Sheers	Teázles	Vallens
Skirts	Temples <i>b b</i>	Veſtments
Slippers	Ténters	Viands
Snappers	Thanks	Viſtuals
Snuffers	Thrums	Umbles
Spangles	Tidings	Numbles } <i>deer</i>
Spárables	Tongs	Wáddles
Spátter-daſhes	Tréaddles	Wages
Stays	Tréddles	Waites
Steelyards	Treſſes	Wang-teeth
Stews	Trifles	Wáttles
Stilts	Tuſhes	Whiſkers
Stocks	Tuſks	White-meats
Súburbs	Tweézers	Whithers <i>borſ</i>
Suds	Twins	
Tacks	Vails <i>giſts</i>	

A Collection of ſuch Technical Terms as are only expreſſed in the Plural Number, digeſted after the ſame Manner as the Collection of Technical Terms in Page 170; ſhewing, by the Abbreviation following the Term; in what Art, Science, &c. ſuch a Term is accepted in; as follows.

A'bbutals <i>la</i>	Approaches <i>mil</i>
Abdúctores <i>an</i>	Arms <i>mil</i>
Abori ^g ines <i>bis</i>	Arréars <i>mer</i>
Acróters <i>arc</i>	Aſymptótes <i>ma</i>
Allerions <i>he</i>	Atlántes <i>arc</i>
Alpha	Atlaſſes <i>arc an</i>
Alponſine Tables	Aúges <i>ma</i>
Aludels <i>chy</i>	Bárriers <i>fort</i>
A'naleſts	Bátlements <i>fort</i>
Anécdotes <i>chro</i>	Cáliducts <i>arc</i>
Anguelles <i>haw</i>	Capilláments <i>an</i>
A'nnals <i>chro</i>	Capillary Arteries <i>an</i>
Annates <i>ecc</i>	Caprízans <i>phy</i>
Antepredícaments <i>la</i>	Cómfiſts <i>conf</i>
A'ntes <i>gar arc</i>	Cómmons <i>ecc</i>
Antiades <i>an</i>	Concórdates <i>la</i>

Conténts <i>com</i>		Ducts <i>v an</i>
Contoúrniated	} <i>antiq</i>	Effections <i>geo</i>
Madallions		Ejaculatory Vessels <i>an</i>
Convéntuals <i>ecc</i>		Elegiack Verses <i>po</i>
Convergent	} <i>Rays phi</i>	Elephantine Books
Converging		Ely'sian Fields <i>fic</i>
Converging Series <i>al</i>		Ember Days <i>ti</i>
Corps <i>v arc</i>		Ditto Weeks <i>ti</i>
Corpu ^s cles <i>phi</i>		Emblements <i>v la</i>
Correlatives <i>cog</i>		Entries <i>hu</i>
Courses <i>sb</i>		Equerries <i>off</i>
Cou** <i>an</i>		Erect Flowers <i>bo</i>
Cremasters	} <i>an</i>	Escalop-Shells <i>be</i>
Suspensóres		E'sculents <i>bo</i>
Crenated Leaves <i>bo</i>		Espleés <i>la</i>
Cricóides <i>an</i>		E'stovers <i>la</i>
Cuirassiers <i>mil</i>		E'thicks <i>phi</i>
Culmiferous Plants <i>bo</i>		Ethmoidals <i>an</i>
Cu ^s pidated Flowers <i>bo</i>		Ethmoídes <i>an</i>
Cútings <i>gar</i>		E ⁿ ver-greens <i>bo gar</i>
Déads	} <i>min</i>	Excrétory Ducts <i>an</i>
Dead Heaps		Exercises <i>uni</i>
Delegates	} <i>la</i>	Exorcisms <i>uni</i>
Court of ditto		Fáctors <i>ari</i>
Dental Letters <i>prin</i>		Fa ^s scines <i>fort</i>
Dénticles	} <i>arc</i>	Bavins
Déntils		Fashion Pieces <i>sb</i>
Desultóres		Fecennine Verses <i>po</i>
Deuterocanónical	} <i>far</i>	Fibers
Books		Fibres } <i>an bo &c.</i>
Diacaústick Curves <i>ma</i>		Figurate Numbers <i>ari</i>
Dialectical Arguments <i>lo</i>		Filaments <i>an bo</i>
Digitated Plants <i>bo</i>		Finánces
Díglyphs <i>arc</i>		Fistular Flowers <i>bo</i>
Dilcous Flowers <i>bo</i>		Fixed Bo ^d ies <i>ast</i>
Dismes <i>la</i>		Fixed Stars <i>ast</i>
Dominical Letters		Flútings <i>arc</i>
Doublings <i>be</i>		Flúxions
Draughts	} <i>gam</i>	yonis } <i>phi ari</i>
drafts		shons }
Drugs <i>phy</i>		Flyers <i>arc</i>

Fóóthooks } *sb*

Fúttocks }

Fórcaps *fu*

Fórcers *fu*

Forces *mil*

Fore-bolts *sb*

Fóre-locks *sb*

Fórtitudes *astr*

Fortúnes *astr*

Four Corners *geo &c.*

Frontales *an*

Fru mentáceous Plants *bo*

Fútlocks *sb*

Gáblocks

Gafflets

Gazons *fort*

Gemelles *be*

Geⁿitals *an*

Geodétical Numbers *ari*

Germins *gar*

Gesses *haw*

Gests

Jests

Glans *nat his*

Góllops *be*

Gráces *la*

Days of Grace *mer*

Grains of Paradise *phy*

Grápnels *sb*

Gréaves *mil*

Grinders *an*

Grómets *sb*

Grounds *prin*

Ground Timbers *sb*

Guards *ast mil*

Gules *be*

Halcyon Days *tim*

Hárpings *sb*

Harpin Irons *sb*

Héad Lines *sb*

Héad Sails *sb*

Héats *horf*

Have-offerings *scr*

Hereditaments *la*

Homoimerical Princip. *phi*

Hot-cockles *gam*

Húmmums *phy*

Hypostátical Principles *chy*

Jesses *haw*

Immúnities

I'mplements *in gen.*

Indivisibles *v gr*

Infiniteⁿimals *ma*

Infórtunes *astr*

Initials *prin*

Inns of Court *la*

Intélligences

Intércalary Days *chro*

Intermésses *cook*

Interro gatives *la*

Intérstices *phi*

Joints

Isles

isles } *arc*

Isoperiⁿeters

Isoperiⁿetral

Figures *ma*

Isóceles *ma*

Júrats

Judicial Days *la*

Lambdoides

Lambdoídal } *an*

Suture

Lanniars

yars } *sb*

Láshers *sb*

Laskets

Latches } *sb*

Latches *me*

Láúnders *min*

Léásh Laws *bu*

Ledges *sb*

A a

Leets

Leets <i>la</i>	Motets <i>ma</i>
Leetch-lines <i>sh</i>	Móveable Signs
Lens <i>opt &c.</i>	Môuldings <i>arc</i>
Lifts <i>sh</i>	Múniments <i>la</i>
Li ^g atures <i>prin su</i>	Mu ⁿ ions } <i>arc</i>
Ligets <i>v an &c.</i>	-yons }
Límbers { <i>sh</i>	Mu ^s cular Arteries <i>an</i>
Límber-holes }	Muscular Fibres } <i>an</i>
Liquids <i>la gr</i>	fi-burs }
Lixi ^v iate Salts <i>chy</i>	Muscular Veins <i>an</i>
Local Colours <i>pai</i>	Napiers Bones
Ditto Cu ^s toms	Laws of Nature
Ditto Ceremonies	Naval Timbers <i>sh</i>
Ditto Pro ^b lems <i>ma</i>	Nebulus Stars <i>ast</i>
Lo ^g arithms <i>ari</i>	Nettings <i>sh</i>
Loins <i>an</i>	Netting-Sails <i>sh</i>
Lucid Intervals	Neuters <i>gr</i>
Lumbrical Mu ^s cles <i>an</i>	Nichils <i>la</i>
Lúnettes <i>an</i>	Noble Parts <i>an</i>
Lungs <i>an</i>	Nodes <i>ast</i>
Macaronicks <i>po</i>	Nomas <i>phy</i>
Mánigligions <i>gun</i>	Non-naturals <i>phy</i>
Mannopers <i>old la</i>	Nórthern Signs <i>ast</i>
Mántlings <i>be</i>	Notes <i>mu &c.</i>
Manucaptures <i>la</i>	Common Notions
Marines { <i>mil</i>	Novations <i>la</i>
-reens }	Núdils <i>su</i>
Mártlets <i>be</i>	Nudities <i>v pai</i>
Mártnets <i>sh</i>	Obeying Signs <i>ast</i>
Máffeters <i>an</i>	Obvéntions <i>old la</i>
Materials <i>bui</i>	Offices <i>arc</i>
Ma ^t tins <i>ecc</i>	Officinals <i>phy</i>
Mecha ⁿ ical Affections <i>me</i>	Off-sets <i>gar</i>
Ditto Powers <i>me</i>	Oleron Laws
Memoirs <i>bis</i>	Olfactory Nerves <i>an</i>
Meninges <i>ex</i>	Optic-glasses <i>opt</i>
Metopes <i>arc</i>	O ^r bits <i>an</i>
Miliary Glands <i>an</i>	O ^r ders <i>v &c.</i>
Mitchels <i>arc</i>	O ^r dinaries <i>be</i>
Mítal Valves <i>an</i>	Orenges <i>be</i>
Bills of Mortality <i>chr</i>	

Organ	<i>mil</i>	Preserves	<i>conf</i>
Orgues	<i>mil</i>	Prick Posts	<i>bui</i>
Ornaments	<i>arc</i>	Professions	<i>astr</i>
O'ut-works	<i>fort</i>	Proportionals	<i>ari</i>
Palifadoes	<i>fort</i>	Proxies	<i>can la</i>
Pali ^u fides	<i>fort</i>	Prutenick Tables	<i>ast</i>
Pállats	<i>watch me</i>	Pulmónes	<i>an</i>
Pangs	<i>phy q</i>	Quadrats	<i>prin</i>
Parceners	<i>la &c.</i>	Quantities	<i>al</i>
Parodick Degrees	<i>al</i>	Quarters	<i>lodgings</i>
Parrels	<i>sh</i>	Quarter-Sessions	<i>la</i>
Pártners	<i>sh</i>	Quiescents	<i>prin</i>
Pátents	<i>la</i>	Raddlings	<i>bui</i>
Letters ditto	<i>la</i>	Radiacal Curves	<i>ma</i>
Páthós	<i>rb</i>	Rag-bolts	<i>sh</i>
Court of Pecúliars	<i>la</i>	Ratlings	<i>sh</i>
Clerk of the Pells	<i>la</i>	Readings	
Penteco ^u stals		Regular Bodies	<i>ma</i>
Pévits	<i>watch me</i>	Ditto Curves	<i>ma</i>
Pháses	<i>ast</i>	Ditto Figures	<i>ma</i>
Pickles	<i>co</i>	Relapsed Persons	<i>div</i>
Imperfect Plants	<i>bo</i>	Court of Requests	<i>la</i>
Platonick Bodies		Ribs	<i>an sh</i>
Plays various Sorts		Riches	<i>mer q</i>
Common Pleas	<i>la</i>	Ring-bolts	<i>sh</i>
Pleas of the Crown	<i>la</i>	Rites	<i>ecc</i>
Clerk of the Pleas	<i>la</i>	Robbins	<i>sh</i>
Pleiades	<i>ast</i>	Rolls	<i>v la &c.</i>
Polar Circles	<i>ast geog</i>	Master of the Rolls	<i>la</i>
Poles	<i>ast geog</i>	Rolls of Parchment	
Polemicks	<i>div</i>	Roof Trees	<i>bui sh</i>
Po ^u liticks	<i>State aff</i>	Rungs	<i>sh</i>
Polygonal Numbers		Salts	<i>chy &c.</i>
Peres interstices	<i>phi</i>	Sand-bags	<i>mil</i>
Free-Ports		Sanders	<i>India Wood</i>
Pounces	<i>haw</i>	Sattellites	<i>ast</i>
Pounders	<i>gun</i>	Sa ^u vages	<i>peo</i>
Powderings	<i>pai arc be</i>	Saucifions	<i>mil</i>
Powers	<i>ma phi al chy phar</i>	● Fascines	<i>mil</i>
	<i>&c.</i>	Scriptures	<i>v scr</i>
Prédial Tythes	<i>la</i>		

Scupper-holes <i>sh</i>	Superfi ^{cies}	} <i>ma</i>
Scupper-leathers <i>sh</i>	- <i>she-ees</i>	
Scupper-nails <i>sh</i>	Supplies <i>mil</i>	
Scuttles <i>sh</i>	Supporters <i>he</i>	
Series <i>v ma</i>	Sylphs <i>Fairies</i>	
Servants at Arms <i>tit</i>	Tales <i>la</i>	
Sexagesimals <i>ari</i>	Temporalities <i>ecc</i>	
Sharper's Tools <i>gam</i>	Terms <i>v phy aft ma arc &c.</i>	
Shoars } <i>v bui</i>	Testicles <i>an</i>	
Shores }	Thrones <i>div</i>	
Side-lays <i>bu</i>	Tidings <i>news</i>	
Simples <i>phi</i>	Ties <i>sh</i>	
Sippets <i>cook</i>	Tithes <i>ecc</i>	
Sleepers <i>sh</i>	Train Bands <i>mil</i>	
Slops <i>v phy &c.</i>	Treenels }	} <i>sh</i>
Species } <i>v opt ma phy div</i>	Trunnels }	
- <i>shees</i> } <i>&c.</i>	Trees <i>sh</i>	
Spillers <i>bu</i>	Tro ^p icks <i>aft</i>	
Spirits <i>phy</i>	Trunnions }	} <i>gun</i>
Animal ditto	- <i>yons</i>	
Vital ditto	Vails <i>gifts</i>	
Natural ditto	Ve ^g etables <i>in gen.</i>	
Spirits <i>chy</i>	Veins <i>min an</i>	
Sulphurous ditto	Vejours <i>la</i>	
Acid ditto	Victuals	
Salt ditto	Vitals <i>an</i>	
Spiritualities <i>ecc</i>	Voices	
Splents <i>su &c.</i>	Articulate ditto	
Spokes <i>wheel</i>	Inarticulate ditto	
Spurkets <i>sh &c.</i>	Vouffoirs <i>arc</i>	
Stairs <i>bui</i>	Wales <i>sh &c.</i>	
Stânefiles <i>card</i>	Wangates <i>min</i>	
Stannaries <i>min</i>	Wings <i>fort bui arc he</i>	
Stretchers <i>sh</i>	Wires <i>gar</i>	
Strings <i>mu</i>	Works <i>fort &c.</i>	
Sückers <i>gar</i>	Xiphoides }	} <i>an</i>
Sumptuary Laws <i>ab</i>	Zi	

the

The appellative Names of such Arts and Sciences as want the Plural Number.

Acousticks	Hydrosta ⁿ ticks	Phy ⁿ sicks
Conick Séctions	Mathema ⁿ ticks	<i>fix-ziks</i>
Diaphónicks	Mecha ⁿ nicks	Pneuma ⁿ ticks
Dióptricks	<i>-kan-</i>	Po ⁿ liticks
Gnomónicks	Metaphy ⁿ sicks	Sta ⁿ ticks
Hydraulicks	O ⁿ pticks	Tácticks

CHAP. XII.

Of PROPER NAMES.

Q. What do you mean by *proper Names*?

A. A proper Name is used to express and distinguish one particular Being or Kind from another of the same Being or Kind.

Q. How do you explain yourself on this Head?

A. By the following Divisions or Classes of the same Beings or Kinds; as

1. Of the Supreme BEING of Beings.



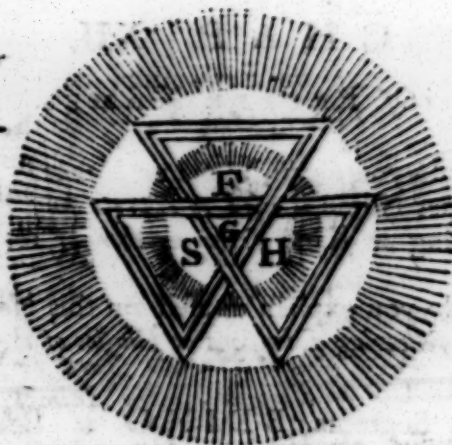
N. B. Although there be the Name God for a false God, yet let it be understood it must be farther distinguished by a following Name, to distinguish which of those particular Gods you mean; as will be exhibited hereafter: Therefore the Word God consequently and absolutely becomes either a Common Name, or a Quality, in such Case.

2. Of

2. *Of the proper Names of the Godhead, or Trinity, as declared to Mankind by divine Revelation, at sundry Times, and divers Manners.*

Jehovah
The Lord of Hosts
I am That I am
Sabbath
The Father

Emmanuel
Wonderful Counsellor
The Mighty God
The Everlasting Father
The Prince of Peace
The Lord our Righteousness
Messiah
The Son of God
Jesus
Christ
Our Lord
Saviour
The Lamb of God
First Begotten
The Word
Redeemer



The Holy Ghost
The Spirit
The Holy Spirit
The Comforter
The Paraclete

N. B. No more must be understood of an equilateral Triangle in this Place than its figuring forth Unity and Oneness, according with St. Athanasius's Creed, and not to oppose the second Precept of the Decalogue.

1. *Of created Beings, whether animate or inanimate.*

Animate Beings.

1. *Angelick ; as*

Gabriel, &c.

Lucifer, &c.

2. *Of Mankind.*

1. *Of*

1. *Of the Masculine; as*

Adam	Hezekiah, &c.	Quintilian, &c.
Abraham (<i>the Father of the Faithful</i>), &c.	Joel, &c.	Richard, &c.
	Jôb, &c.	Samuel, &c.
	Kish	Thomas, &c.
Benjamin, &c.	Korah, &c.	Uriah, &c.
Caleb, &c.	Lionel, &c.	Vespasian, &c.
Daniel, &c.	Moses, &c.	William, &c.
Elijah, &c.	Noah, &c.	Xerxes, &c.
Francis, &c.	O'badiah, &c.	Zephaniah, &c.
Gad, &c.	Peter, &c.	

2. *Of the Feminine; as*

Abigail, &c.	Grace, &c.	Rûth, &c.
Barbara, &c.	Hannah, &c.	Sufanna, &c.
Catharine, &c.	Jane, &c.	Tabitha, &c.
Dinah, &c.	Lydia, &c.	Vashti, &c.
Elizabeth, &c.	Martha, &c.	Winefrid, &c.
Frances, &c.	Phillis, &c.	Xantippe, &c.

3. *There are many proper Names given to Brute Creatures, either for Use or Pleasure in the Animal; as*

Bucephalus, *the Horse of Alexander*
 Ponto, *a Dog*
 Trull, *a Bitch, &c.*

Inanimate Beings.

1. *Of the Planets; as*

{ Sun }	{ Mércury }	{ Mars }	{ Sa'turn }
{ Moon }	{ Vénus }	{ Jupiter }	

2. *Likewise there is given to every Sign of the Zodiack a proper Name; as*

{ 1 Aries }	{ 5 Leo }	{ 9 Sagitary }
{ 2 Taurus }	{ 6 Virgo }	{ 10 Capricorn }
{ 3 Gemini }	{ 7 Libra }	{ 11 Aquarius }
{ 4 Cancer }	{ 8 Scorpio }	{ 12 Pisces }

3. *There*

3. *There are a great Number of proper Names given by Astronomers to particular Stars of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth Magnitude, (none of which need mentioning here ; neither the many other Places, Lines, Points, &c.), properly denominated upon the Celestial Globe of the Heavens ; viz.*

The Ecliptick, Equinoctial Line, Zenith, &c.

And two Places denominated by Divines ; viz.

Heaven

Hell

Also, all those proper Names being properly affixed on the *Terraqueous Globe*, which exhibits to the Geographer,

1. *The four grand Divisions, or Quarters ; viz.*

1. *Europe ; 2. Asia ; 3. Africa ; and 4. America.*

2. *Their Empires, Kingdoms, Provinces, Archbishopricks, Bishopricks, Divisions, Subdivisions, Islands, Cities, Towns, Mountains, Hills, Fountains, Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, and whatever Thing or Substance have a Name given it for distinguishing that Thing or Substance from others of the like Kind ; as every Ship has her proper Name under the Notion of the Feminine Gender.*

4. *The proper Names in Time ; as, 1. The Four Seasons of the Year ; viz. Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter.*

2. *The Months in the Year ; as January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. And 3. The Days in the Week ; as, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.*

And

And lastly, *I conclude this Head of proper Names with the annexing a short alphabetical List of proper Names of the false Deities, taken out of the vast Number which Men in various Ages, and through vain Imaginations, have feigned, created, and adored, being here inserted for discretionary Use, and the final Close of proper Names.*

The False God	{ Adrammaleck	Hercules	Saron
	{ Apollo	Juno	Themis
	{ Baal	Jupiter	Vesta
	{ Bacchus	Latona	Vulcan
	{ Cham	Minerva	Uranus
	{ Dagon	Neptune	Xixutrus
	{ Eacus	Orpheus	Ynca
	{ Faunus	Pan	Zamolxis
	{ Gorgon	Rhadamanthus	

As to their Original see the History of the Gods; and for more perfect Lists of proper Names, see the Appendix of *Dyche's Dictionary*, which every *Briton* ought to have in Possession, with this Grammar.

2. *Have not proper Names both Numbers?*

A. *Proper Names have only the Singular Numbers, except in a collective Expression; as, the Alexanders, Cæsars, Scipio's, &c.*

C H A P. XIII.

Of PERSONAL NAMES.

Q. What is the Use of *personal Names*?

A. *Personal Names* are used to express and rehearse Persons in Being, Action, and Suffering; and save the Repetition of the proper Names of Men, Women, &c. and the common Names of Things.

This may be explained by Masters, when a Boy can very well form an *Affirmation* through both Voices.

Q. How many *Persons* are there?

A. Only Three; they having both the singular and plural Number; as appears by the following Scale.

	Sing.	Plu.
1 Person	I	We
2 Per.	{ Thou or You }	{ Ye or You }
3 Per.	{ He She It }	{ They }

Q. Why is the Word *You* used when we speak only to one Person, since it is really of the plural Number?

A. Custom (which has introduced most Irregularities), has introduced this also; it being accounted ungentle and rude to say thou dost this or that; savouring a little of Quakerism, as some Churchmen say.

Q. Have not these *personal Names* any Declensions?

A. None: But nevertheless effect their Relations, Regards, and Connections, to and with the other Parts of Speech, by the Change of State, and the foregoing Particles; as shewn in the Parallel between the Latin Noun and modern British Common Name.

Q. How many States have a *personal Name*?

A. Only Two: The Leading and the Following.

Q. Which is the Leading State?

A. The

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 187

A. *The very personal Name itself taken primitively, or radically, whether singular or plural, is the Leading State.*

Q. *How is the Following State formed?*

A. *By a radical Subversion of the Leading State, as will evidently appear from the following Scale; which also exhibits their Relations, Regards, and Connections with the other Parts of Speech; and parallels with every declined Tongue or Speech.*

The Scale of personal Names in both States.

Leading State.			Following State.		
	Sing.	Plu.		Sing.	Plu.
1 Per.	I	We	of, to, for, &c.	Me	Us
2 Per.	{ Thou or You }	{ Ye or You }		{ Thee or You }	{ You }
3 Per.	{ He She It }	{ They }		{ Him Her It }	{ Them These Those }

N. 1. *It is evident that the Leading State is radically changed to form the Following State; as appears by the First Person in both Numbers.*

N. 2. *The Particles cannot be prefixed to the Leading State in Sense, notwithstanding they naturally join with the Following State, paralleling the Latin Pronoun Substantive Declensions amply in all their Cases.*

N. 3. *It, has no Variation, being the same in both States.*

C H A P. XIV.

C L A S S II.

Of Words termed Qualities.

Q. What Words are Qualities? and their Use?

A. Quality Words are as aforesaid, in Page 27, and are placed and used before the Names; viz. Words which express Things or Substances themselves, in order to express their Manner of Being, in respect of some Quality, Number, Figure, or Form, Motion, Relation, Posture, Habit, &c. as, a cunning Man; the third Heaven; a swift Horse; a crooked Crabtree; a golden Candlestick, &c. The Words cunning, third, swift, crooked, and golden, are properly and absolutely Qualities; and are incapable of preserving their Nature, being added, or put before any other Part of Speech, but Substantives or Names.

Q. How may Qualities be known from the other Parts of Speech by Babes, and those of weak Judgment?

A. By putting, or expressing the common relative Name THING after the Quality; as is exhibited sufficiently in the subsequent Tables of Qualities, on the Right Hand Margins: I hope it will be easily conceived, that without the Word Thing the Quality raises no Idea; but with it numberless Ideas.

Q. Have they no other Mark of Distinction from the other Parts of Speech?

A. Yes; The common Qualities have another very great Mark of Distinction from the other Parts of Speech; viz. By admitting Degrees of Comparison of Quality.

Q. How many Degrees of Comparison are there in Quality?

A. But Two: Either increasing or decreasing above the common Quality; viz. the Comparative and the Superlative.

Q. How is the first ascending or comparative Degree of Quality formed or made?

A. By Two Ways: 1. By putting more before the Quality itself. 2. By ending with the Termination (er), if the Quality ends with a Consonant; and only the Letter (r), if the Quality

lity ends with an (e) final, or (ble); as will sufficiently appear in the Tables following; in which this and the following Rule, are numerously expressed.

Q. How is the second or superlative Degree of Quality formed?

A. Two Ways: In a Manner like the Comparative. 1. By putting before the Quality Word the little Word (most) or (very). Or, 2. By terminating the Quality Word with (est), when it ends with a Consonant; and only (st) when the Quality Word ends with an (e) final, or (e) servile, or (ble).

Q. Are all the Qualities in the modern British Tongue governed by the foregoing Rules for Comparison of Quality Words?

A. No: The modern British Quality Words are not universally governed by the foregoing Rules of Comparison; but nevertheless the most Part of them are; as will plainly appear in the large regular Tables following, which contain only such as are agreeable with those Rules foregoing.

Q. How are the irregular Quality Words formed?

A. By almost as many different Formations as there are different Quality Words dissenting from the general Rules; as shall be next necessarily inserted, in order to get clear of the Coast of Quality Words, in the same Manner as was used in Common Names, by inserting the Irregulars first; as,

Radical common Qualities.	Comparative or first Degree.	Superlative or highest Degree.	
1 Good	Better	Best	
2 { Bad or	Worse	Worst	} Thing
2 { Ill			
3 { Much or	More	Most	
3 { Many			
4 Little	Less	Least	

Obs. Much implies Quantity; and Many implies Number.

The Comparative Degree, both in Quantity and Number, is often formed by the Words *more than* and *less than*.

Q. Do every *Quality Word* in the modern British Language comply with, and form *Two Degrees* of Comparison?

A. Not all, (though most do by the foregoing Rules); the following Table or List containing the most Part, if not all those common *Quality Words* which admit of no Degree of Comparison, nor the Article Qualities before them.

A Table or List of Quality Words wanting the Degrees of Comparison.

All

Some

Any

Such

Each

Every

Other

Another

Next

No (without a Name) changes into None

Enough } but signifying Num- { Enow
e-nuf } ber, is changed into { e-na

Vast } takes only Supr. est
huge }

Old sometimes forms } elder, eldest
} older, oldest

Q. Have you intirely done with Comparison?

A. There remains only this one Precept, and all is done with the Manner of Comparison of Quality; which last Way is performed by putting the little Particle Word as before the Quality Word; and the same Particle Word as after the Quality Word, with another Name bearing or containing a similar Quality to the Quality compared, though very probably there may be a very great Inequality, in Degree of Quality in the Two Subjects.

EXAMPLES.

This { Stone is as hard as Iron
} Cloth is as soft as Silk, &c. &c.

Sufficient: Let the Master prosecute with Pleasure.

Q. You having mentioned the Term *Common Qualities*, What do you mean by that Term?

A. By the Term *Common Qualities* is meant, all those *Quality Words* which appear to agree in some Measure with *Abundance* of *Common Names*.

Q. Is

Q. Is there any other Term or Terms given to Quality Words than Common Qualities?

A. Yes: There are a few Quality Words which properly fall under other Denominations; viz. The Article Qualities, and Quality Words, derived from Names and Affirmations; also Personal Quality Words; all which shall be treated of in their Order, after the following Tables of regular Common Quality Words, shewing the Degrees of Comparison of Quality.

Note 1. I continue my Freedom with the Article Qualities, in the Use of them in the Margin, without (as yet) saying any thing concerning their Particulars, (knowing a Child must read well, and have some Judgment, before he needs to meddle with nice Punctilio's); for indeed I am inclined to think he will be able to judge when he may, and when he may not use them, before he'll be able to read well the Explanations on them. Therefore I forbear saying any thing concerning the above Divisions of Quality Words, till after I shall have inserted all the more necessary Tables of regular Common Quality Words.

Note 2. I have borrowed, and inserted in the Margin on the Left Hand, the Personal Names, with their corresponding Personal Variation of the Substantive Affirmation AM; also, on the Right Hand Margin, the Common Substantive Relative of Names, the Word THING, in Order or Design to give a Child, as he advances in Skill, an Influence over the whole modern British Language; and not (as some Persons, I make no Doubt, do vainly and weakly imagine) to puzzle the young Tyro.

Note 3. It is not designed a Child should be put to the Tryal of reading or forming Sentences by these Tables, until he is capable; then will the Application render Delight.

CHAP. XV.

TABLE I.

Of Common Quality Words consisting of Monosyllables, ending with a single Consonant, according to alphabetical Order; shewing the Formation of Comparison of Quality, and the Composure of a great Number of very good and elegant Sentences.

Note 1. Qualities ending with a single Consonant, double the final Consonant in forming Comparison by a Termination; as glib, glibber, glibbest, &c.

Note 2. A Sentence formed from the first and second Persons, whether singular or plural, bears but indifferent Sense closing with the Word Thing; therefore omit the Word Thing at Pleasure; neither do any Person, expressing an animate Being, agree very well with an Article; which prove at Pleasure.

An Instance.

Animate, I am a } glib ber best } Thing
Inanimate, It is the } sad der deff }

Singular	Aff.		qual.	
I	am		sad	
Thou	art		glad	
You	are		red	
He			big	
She			snug	
It			snug	
Who	is	a	dim	
Which		the	grim	
This			slim	
That			trim	
			squat	
Plural			wet	
We			fit	
Ye			split	
They			hot	
These	are	the		
Those				
Them				
Who				
Which				

note Comp. most or very Supr.

at Comp. est Supr.

Thing Sing. & Plural

Note

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 193

Note 1. *Notwithstanding the Performance of the Accidents depends on the Will of the Learner, yet let him or her regard the Concord of Number, being the greatest Difficulty in this Part of Speech of the modern British Language; for Quality Words, though parallel in Sense and Meaning with Noun Adjectives in other Languages, yet are free from their unnecessary Observations of Gender; — a very tedious Task.*

Note 2. *Whoever shall be able to sport with, or manage the Doctrine of this Page of Qualities, will thenceforward be able to manage every Page in this Part of Speech: And though some Qualities form Comparison both Ways, and others but indifferently, yet to a Child it is a Matter of Indifferency.*

Note 3. *The Third Person of the Neuter Gender, viz. of inanimate Beings, whether Singular or Plural; also the Relative and Demonstrative Qualities are applicable to each particular Common Quality Word throughout the Whole.*

TABLE II.

Common Quality Words consisting of Monosyllables, ending according to the Course of the double and treble final Consonants, see Page 16.

Sing.

I	am		rich	tall
Thou	art		black	taul
You	are		slack	small
He	is	very	quick	still
She			sick	shrill
It			thick	dull
Who			stiff	full
Which			high	calm N
This	are	more	bi	damp N
That			nigh	plump N
			ni	grand
Plural			light N	kind
We			right N	blind
Ye	are	more	tight	fond
They			bright	strong
Who			bald	lank
Which			bauld	hard
These			mild	dark
&c.			wild	warm
			bold	sharp
			cold	

et }
Thing Sing. & Plural

short	rash	brisk	stanch	harsh
bash	fresh	just	hunch	curst

Note, Any common Name may be used at Pleasure, in lieu of Thing. And now it must be observed, that the Common Quality Word hath no Variation in Number and Gender; that Distinction being sufficient in the Substance.

TABLE III.

Quality Words of Monosyllables ending with e final.

Note, E final now becomes the Vowel of the Termination, and the Consonant joins with it in the Termination.

An INSTANCE.

Common Qual.		Comp.		Supr.
Nice		Nicer		Nicest
Sing.		wide	true	
I	am	rude	strange	
Thou	art	crude	scarce	
You	are	safe	large	
He	} is { a the	huge		
She		vile		
It		lame		
This		tame		
That		prime		
Who	} most	fine		
Which		ripe		
		bare		
		rare		
		square		
Plural		dire		
We	} are	di-ar		
Ye		fore n		
You		pure		
They		pu-ar		
These		wife		
Those	} more	late		
Them		white		
		brave		
		grave		

r Comp. & Supr.
Thing Sing. & Plural

TABLE

TABLE IV.

Quality Words of Monosyllables, containing each a Diphthong, and digested in the Manner foregoing.

Com. Qua.	Com. Qua.	Com. Qua.	
a i	meek	i e	
straight N P	sleek	brief	
frail	queer	chief	
vain	sleet	fierce	
plain	sweet		
fair		u i	
strait	o o	a w	
	smooth		
e i	e a	e w	
o i	dead	few	
void	deaf	new	
moist	weak	ow	
	bleak	low	
a u	lean	slow	
	mean	brown	
e u	clean		
	cheap	a y	
o u	dear	gay	
loud	clear	gray	
foul	near		
round	great	e y	
four		bey	
four	o a	grey	
stout	broad		
	brand	o y	
e e	hoarse	coy	
free			

er Comp. est Supr. }
Thing Sing. s Plural

Note, More, most, or very, will be found the most applicable to form the Degrees of Comparison in Quality Words of more than one Syllable.

Also, I hope it will be admitted, that it is needless to continue the Insertion of the Personal Names, Interrogatives, Relatives, and Demonstratives, concluding that any Child who can form the foregoing Sentences, is enabled to form a Sentence in the Manner by any one of the following Quality Words, and

a'rrant	beautiful	brain-sick
arriére	bu-	brássy
arrier	bédridden	bráwny
a'rogant	beholden	brázen
a'rtful	belâted	breáthless
a'rtless	belóved	bridal
asinine	béndable	brilliant
asleep	beneáped	brinded
aslope	benighted	brindled
assumptive	benign	briny
asthmátick	bestial	brinish
a'strigent	béast-chal	bristly
athlétick	bíferous	british
attentive	bifórmed	brittle
attic	biforous	brúmal
attick	bígenous	brútal
attractíve	bísextile	brútish
audible	bitter	búcksome
avérse	bívalve	búlky
aúgural	blámeable	búrly
august	bleár-eyed	busy
aúkward	blíndfold	bixxy
aulique	blithe	búxom
austère	blithsome	
aústral	blóckish	
autúmnal	bloody	
a'wful	bluddy	
a'wkward	boísterous	
a'zymus	bónny	
	boókrish	
	boorish	
	bórral	
	bósky	
báckward	bóttomless	
báckwards	bóunden	
bailable	bóundless	
balsámick	bóunteous	
bándy	bóuntiful	
báneful	bów-legged	
baptísmal	bóy'ish	
bárbarous	bráchial	
barren	brákiál	
báshful	bráckish	
báshless	bráinless	
básteous		

B

cábled
cádent
cállous
cállow
cándid
cánine
cápage
cap-a-peé
cápital
cáptious
cardíac
cárdinal
cárnal
cásual
cátholick
cávernous
causal
causative

er est
Thing Sing. & Plural

C

Singular
 he } is { a
 she } or
 it } the
 Plural
 they are

cautelous
 cautious
 central
 centuple
 cephalick
 certain
 chaly^{beat}
 changeable
 chargeable
 charming
 chary
 chearful
 childish
 chilly
 cholerick
kolerick
 christian
kristian
 chronical
kronikal
 chuff
 churlish
 chy^{mical}
kimmikal
 circular
 circumspect
 civil
 claisable
 clanny
 cla^{movous}
 clande^{stine}
 classick
 classical
 cleanly
 cle^{ment}
 cle^{ver}
 cloudy
 cloven
 clout^{er}
 clow^{nish}
 clumy
 co^{equal}
 co^{eval}
 cogen^t
 collective

very

most

more

comely
 comfortless
 conical
 coming
 common
 competent
 complaisant
 compleat
 complète
 complex
 compliant
 compóment
 compósite
 concave
 concéntrick
 concinnous
 concise
 conclusive
 concórdant
 concréted
 confident
 conf^{iscate}
 confluent
 congruent
 conick
 conical
 conjoint
 conjugal
 connate
 conscious
 conf^{itent}
 consonant
 constant
 consular
 consummate
 consumptive
 content
 continent
 contingent
 contourne *be*
 contraband
 contrary
 contrite
 conversant
 convex

conú-

conúfant
convúlsive

cópious

cóptic

córdial

córporeal

córpulent

corréct

córrosive

cósmical

cóssick

cóuchant *be*

cóvetous

cóunter

cóuped *be*

cóurant *be*

cóurteous

cóurtly

cóusu *be*

crábbed

crackbrained

cráffy

crágged

crággý

cramponée *be*

crázy

cre^dible

crédulous

crenelle *be*

crést-fallen

cri^minal

cri^tical

croisantee *be*

cross-grained

crúel

crummy

cúlpable

cumberfome

cúp-shot

cup-shóten

cúrable

cúrious

cúrent

cúrish

cyⁿical

cy^stick

D

dainty

dámnable

damp

dámpish

dángerous

dantelle *be*

dápper

daúntless

deádlý

deáthless

deboist

debonair

deceitful

décent

decisive

decoúrs *be*

decréssant

decre^pid

décuple

de^féctive

defénceless

defait *be*

définite

defúct

delightful

delightfome

demúre

dencheé *be*

depéndent

desértless

desi^rous

desolate

desperate

desstitute

destrúctive

detergent

deterlive

detrancheé *be*

de^vilish

devoid

devoát

dewy

.i.

déxter

déxterous

déxtrous

difficult

diffúsive

dige^stive

dilúcid

dire

direful

direct

disa^strous

discórdant

discreét

discrete

discretive

disdainful

diseásed

disgráceful

dishoⁿest

disloy^al

dísmal

dissolute

dissónant

dissuálive

-fivé

dístanced

distant

distásteful

distínct

distrustful

disused

ditto

divérging

divérgent

divers

divérse

divine

dizzy

dócile

er } est
Thing Sing. s Plural

doci-

		docible			
		dóctrinal			E
		dogged			
		doggish			eáger
		dóice <i>be</i>			eárnest
		dóleful			eárthen
		dólorous			eárthly
		dólúsh			eárthy
		dómé- <i>stick</i>			eástern
		de ^r rick			eásy
		dórmant			eátable
		dóuble			eccéntrick
		<i>dubbel</i>			ecliptick
		doubtful			édible
		<i>doutful</i>			éffable
		doubtlefs			efféctive
		<i>dout</i>	very		elástick
		dóughty			elástical
		<i>dou</i>			eléctive
Singular		dówable			e ^r legant
he } is { an		dówny			elúfive
she } or {		dráffy	most		elúfory
is } the {		dragonné <i>be</i>			embáttled
		dramatick			e ^r minent
Plural		dreádful			émpty
they are		dreéry			e ^r mulous
		dreáry			enceppé <i>be</i>
		dréggý	more		éndleis
		drónish			énglish
		drópfical			engrailed <i>be</i>
		dróffy			enguiche <i>be</i>
		droughty			enmanché <i>be</i>
		<i>dro</i>			énormous
		dual			entire
		dúcal			énvious
		dúnny			epicéne
		dúráble			épick
		dúskish			épóye <i>be</i>
		dúsky			e ^r quable
		du ^r ly			équal
		dútful			érafed <i>be</i>
		dútrous			érect
		dwarfish			érrable
					érrant

errâtick	fana ^{tick}	simfy
erratical	fana ^{tical}	simty
e ^{scârtel} <i>be</i>	fical	flippant
e ^{scâtte} <i>be</i>	faûtlefs	florid
e ^{stetè} <i>be</i>	fearful	fluent
esti ^{val}	fearless	fluid
esurine	feasible	flexible
eternal	featherless	foederal
evanid	feculent	foggy
evâsive	fecund	fool-hardy
even	federal	foolish
e ^{vident}	feble	forcible
exact	fellable	fordable
excellent	fe ^{minine}	fo ^{reign}
excérpt	feodal	<i>foreign</i>
excessive	fe ^{ral}	foremost
excûsive	feral	forgetful
exile	fertile	forked
exo ^{tick}	fervent	forlorn
expedite	fe ^{stival}	formal
expensive	fetid	former
expért	feverish	fortunate
épletive	fibrous	forward
explicit	fi ^{ckle}	fractious
expres	fi ^{ery}	fragil
expressive	fi ^{lial}	fragrant
expûlsive	<i>filial</i>	frangible
exqui ^{sité}	filthy	frantic
extant	fi ^{nable}	frappish
exta ^{tick}	fi ^{nal}	fraternal
exta ^{tical}	fi ^{nical}	fraudulent
extensive	finite	frankish
external	fi ^{scal}	fric ^{kly}
extinct	fi ^{stulous}	frequent
extream	fichee ^{be}	frisco
extreme	flabby	frétful
	flaccid	friable
F	flagrant	friendless
fa ^{bulous}	flaky	frightful
faithful	flailly	fri ^{gid}
faithless	fi ^{stulent}	frisky
falcated	flawy	fri ^{volous}
fallible	flecting	fróppish
fallow	flegma ^{tick}	fráppish
flange	fl ^{emish}	frosly
	flexible	fróward

er
est
Thing Sing. & Plural

Singular he she it is a or the Plural they are	}	}	fro ^u with	ghastly
			fré-iss	ghastly
			frówsy	ghastly
			fro ^u zen	ghastly
			frúgal	gibbóse
			fruitful	gibbous
			fruitless	giddy
			fúlgent	gigántick
			fulgid	gildable
			fúlminant	girlish
			fúlsome	given-to
			fúlvíd	glandulous
			fúlmigant	glandular
			fúmous	globóse
			fúmy	globous
			fúngous	globular
			fúmy	gloomy
			fúrious	glórious
			fúrthest	glóssy
			furthermost	glúey
G	}	}	fú'file	glúish
			fú'fible	godless
			fú'fity	golden
			fú'file	gold
more	}	}		goodly
			gainful	gorgeous
			gállant	go' thick
			gállican	goúty
			gámesome	grácesful
			gárdant	gráceious
			gárrulous	grá'dual
			gáudy	grá'phical
			gá'lid	grá'ful
			jállid	gréddy
			ge'néral	gré'fúsh
			ge'nérus	gríevous
			geníal	grí'féd
			ge'nítal	grí'fúy
			genteel	gróundless
			géntle	guárdant
			ge'míne	guílefú
			gérman	guíltless
			gerundive	guí'ly
				guí'ly

gummy
guttural
gymnastick
jim-

H

habited
hainous
heinous
hairy
handsome
handy
happy
-pé

harbourless
hardish
hardy
hare-brained
har'mful
har'mless
hasty
hateful
haughty
hazardous
hazy
heady
head-strong
healing
healthy
healthful

heathenish
heavy
heedful
heedless
hellish
helpful
helpless

hen-hearted
hen-pecked
hepastick
heinous
herdick
hide bound
hideous

hillocky
hindermost
hipshot
histher-most
hoddy
hollow
holy

homely
homespun
hostneft
hopeful
hopper-arsed
horary

horn-mad
horrible
horrid
hosttile
huckle-back'd
huffling
hully
humble

umbel
humorous

u-
hunch-back'd
hungry
hurtful
husky

I and J

iadish
icy
ideal
identick
identical
idle

jeastulous
jeune
jewish
ignoble
ignorant
jaring
illegal

illicit
immanent
immature
immense
imminent
immostdest
immostral
immortal
impaired
impending
impudent
imperfect

impious
implistcit
impolite
important
impotent
improper
imprudent
impudent
impure
inane

inbred
incestant
inclusive
incompact
incomplete
inconstant
incorrect
incorrupt
increase
incessant
increasent *be*
interested
incumbent
indebted

-der-
indecent
indicant
indirect
indistinct
indistinct
indocile
indocible
indolgent

er }
est }
Thing Sing. & Plural

	indurate	joyous
	infamous	joyless
	infernal	irksome
	infertile	ironick
	infinite	issuant
	infirm	issueless
	infrequent	jubilant
	inherent	judaical
	inhuman	jugular
	injust	juiceless
	inky	junior
	inland	juvenile
	inmost	
	innate	
	inner	
	innermost	K
	innocent	
	insane	very
	insatiable	knaggy
	insensible	knávish.
	insipid	
	insolent	
	instable	L
	instructive	
	integral	most
	intense	labial
	intént	laco ⁿ ick
	intensive	lacteal
	internal	lacteous
	intestate	land-locked
	intestate	languid
	intestate	latent
	intimate	laterál
	intranced	latter
	intre ⁿ pid	laudable
	intricate	la ⁿ vish
	intrinsic	law'ful
	intrinsic	law'less
	intrinsic	lazy
	inval ⁿ id	leadén
	inventive	leaky
	inward	légal
	jocose	legible
	jocular	le ⁿ etive
	jocund	lenten
	jolly	le ⁿ prous
	joyal	le ⁿ thargick
	joyful	

levantine	lu''scious	mémbranous
le''vel	shous	mémbred <i>be</i>
liable	lustful	ménial
li''beral	lusty	ménstruous
lico''rish	ly''rick	ménstrual
lifeless		méntal
limber	M	mércantile
limpid		mérciful
lineal	ma''culous	mércilefs
linear	maculose	merry
liquable	ma''did	metálick
liquified	maggotry	metálline
li''quid	ma''gical	métrical
listless	mailed	métulesome
li''teral	má''jor	míddlemost
literate	ma''lapert	míddling
li''toral	malign	místy
li''vid	malignant	mighty
loamy	mangy	militant
loomy	ma''nifest	milky
local	ma''nifold	mi''mical
lofty	manly	mindful
lo''gical	ma''nual	mindless
long-headed	má''rine	minute
long-winded	mar''tial	míschievous
lordly	má''rve''lous	mis-shapen
loathsome	ma''sculine	mistrustful
lovely	má''ssive	místy
loúfy	má''ssy	mobbish
lowry	ma''ssoné <i>be</i>	modal
loyal	ma''ssoned <i>be</i>	mo''derate
lúcent	má''tchless	mo''dern
lúcid	matchable	mo''dest
lucky	matérnal	módish
lucrative	matted	móllient
lúctuous	mature	móltén
lúculent	matuline	mómentous
lúribund	maú''dlin	mo''nacial
lúdi''crous	mawkish	móneyed
lukewarm	méagre	móneyless
luminous	fur	múny-
lúmpish	meá''ly	monkish
lunar	médial	mon''strous
lúnary	me''dicate	moody
lunatick	mellow	moóvish

est
er } Thing Sing. & Plural

morbid
 morbi^l sick
 morose
 mortal
 mosaick
 mossy
 moth-eaten
 mo^ltherless
 mo^ltherly
 moveable

mov-

mov-

mouldable
 mouldy
 mountainous
 mournful
 mucid
 mucose
 mucous
 muddy
 muggy
 muggish
 mugient
 multiform
 multipede
 multiple
 multiplex
 mumpish
 mundane
 mural
 murderous
 murky
 mu^lcular

N

niggardly
 niggardish
 nimble
 nitrous
 noble
 no^lcent
 no^ldose
 no^ldous
 no^lisane
 no^llinal

nóthernly
 northern
 northward
 no^ltable
 no^lvel
 noxious
 numeral
 numerous
 nuptial
 -bal

O

oáfish
 oazy
 oozy
 obdurate
 objéctive
 oblique
 -like
 ob^liscéne
 ob^liscure
 ob^lservant
 ob^lsoléte
 ob^lstinate
 ob^lstrúctive
 obtuse
 óbvious
 occúlt
 occurring
 occurrent
 o^lcular
 ódious
 óffensive
 óffward
 o^lminous
 oózy
 opácons
 opáque
 ópen
 operose
 opportúne
 oppósite
 oppress^lve
 mooted *be*
 mope-eyed

very

most

more

Singular
 he } is { an
 she } or
 it } the
 Plural
 they are

optative

optative
optick
optical
opulent
oral
orderly
ordinal
orient
oriental
orthodox
ostensive
ottoman
over
over-board
over-bold
over-born
over-grown
over-laid
over-much
over-ripe
over-seen
overt
over-thwart
outermost
outmost
outlandish
outward

P

pafloral
paternal
patheftick
pathetical
patient
patronal
payable
peaking
peccant
pedantick
peetlefs
peevish
pellucid
penal

pépend
péndulous
peñnétrant
peñnitent
pennilefs
penfive
péegrine
perfect
pacifick
painful
pallid
pálpable
pálfical
páltry
pául-
pápal
pappy
paramóunt
parental
pártial
pártible
pártile
pafchal
páffant
páffible
páffive
peñrilous
pérmanent
pérfonal
pértinent
pervérfe
pervious
peñftilent
peñftit
péttifh
petco
peñtulant
phlegmatick
phthifical
phyffical
piddling
pied
pyed
pindárick
pious

piquant
pitchy
piteous
pitiable
pitiful
placable
plaguy
pliable
pliant
plúral
pocky
pockif'd
poef'tick
poetical
poinant
poifonous
polar
polémick
polemical
pólite
po'ltick
po'ltical
pompous
pónderous
po'pular
pórous
pórtable
po'ftive
poffeffive
poffible
pófthumous
pótent
pówerful
práife-worthy
précédent
précéptive
preñcious
précife
prégnant
prematúre
préfent
preffumptive
prétty
prévalent
prévius

er Comp. eft Supr.
Thing Sing. s Plural

		primary	py'bald
		primévous	-bault
		primeval	
		pri ^m itive	Q
		princípal	
		prior	quádruple
		pri ^m stine	qualmish
		private	quarrellsome
		privative	queáfy
		pri ^m vy	quenchable
		pro ^b able	que ^r ulous
		procumbent	quick-sí'ghed
		pro ^d igal	quick-witted
		prodúctive	quiescent
		profane	quintúple
		pro ⁿ igate	
		profound	R
		prostitute	
		proli ^c ick	very
		prolix	rácy
		prominent	rádiant
		propense	rádical
		pro ^p er	rágged
		prosaick	rainy
		pro ^s pective	ráisty
		pro ^s perous	résty
		prostrate	rákish
		proudish	rámish
		pro ^v ident	rampant
		prudent	rancid
		pro ^b lick	rancorous
		puissant	rándom
		puissé be	rank
		púling	ránkish
		punctual	ra ^p id
		pungent	raptúrous
		puetlind	ráteable
		pungitive	ra ^v enous
		purgatory	ravissant be
		puissant	rayónnant be
		pu ^r ulent	ready
		pústulous	real
		pústive	recent
		pútid	retchless
		périd	reclúse
			recumbent
			reductive

Singular
 he } is } an
 she } or
 it } the
 Plural
 they are

very

most

most

redun-

redúndant
refúlgent
régál
regardant
regárdful
regárdless
régent
regnant
re^gible
re^gular
relative
relentless
remiss
remórscless
remóte
rénal
renascent
réntable
repléte
représsive
reproachful
re^quisite
re^solute
respéctful
respéctive
respléndent
re^sitive
réstý
restless
restrictive
restringent
retchless
retentive
revéngesful
re^verend
rheumatick
rhomboidál
righteous
rightful
rigid
rigorous
rilly
rimy
ring-strengthened
risible
robust

rôguish
rôman
rômantick
rómish
roomy
rópy
rórid
rósy
rotten
róyal
ruddy
rueful
rugged
rúminous
rúminant
rúral
ru^stical
rústic
rústy

S

sácred
sáleable
salient *be*
saleyent
saline
saltish
sault-
sanáble
sanative
sánguine
sápid
sápleless
sáppy
-pee
saturnine
sa^vage
sáucy
sávoury
scabbed
scabby
scábrous
scándalous
scant
scánty

scárry
sceptical
sceptick
shep-
scorbu^tick
scornful
scotch
scot-free
scrággý
scriptural
scrób^y
scrofulous
scrophulous
scrupúloss
scrutable
scurfy
scúrrilous
scúrvy
sea-faring
seámless
secret
sécular
secure
sedate
sédulous
seédy
seémly
sciant *be*
seisable
seizable
sélect
self-ended
selfish
sémblable
séminal
senseless
sénsible
sénsitive
sénsual
se^parate
sepúlchral
-kral
sera^phick
sera^phical
serénç
sériouç

er est }
Thing Sing. s Plural

Singular
 he } is { a
 she }
 it } the }
 Plural
 they are

férous	fi'zeable
serpentine	skarfed
servile	skilful
se'ven-fold	skinny
se'veral	skittish
severe	slabby
sex-angled	slanderous
sex-tuple	slánting
shabby	slávish
shády	sleeplefs
shágged	sleépy
shagreén	sleety
shállow	sleevelefs
sháme-faced	slénder
shámeeful	slight
shámelefs	slippery
shápelefs	sloppy
sharp-sighted	stothful
sharp-witted	stúggish
sheépish	stank
shéltérlefs	stúrtish
shélving	smock-faced
shélvy	smóky
shirking	snútty
short-sighted	snággy
shotten	snáppish
showéry	sní'velling
shówy	sní'velly
shrewd	snotty
si'biline	snówy
sickly	snúfish
sideling	snúffy
si'ghtlefs	sóber
si'gnal	fodden
silent	sólar
silken	sólemn
silly	sótvable
si'milar	soluble
si'mple	sólutive
sincére	sónorous
sinewy	soóty
single	soot-
si'ngular	sórdid
si'nister	sórrrowful
si'nefs	sórry
si'x-fold	sóttish

very

most

more

sovereign
soulless
southerly
southern
spacious
spanish
spanking
sparkish
spanimatick
special
specifick
specificcal
specious
speckled
speechless
speedy
spermatick
spherick
spherical
sfe-
ipicy
spinous
spiral
spiteful
splashy
splendid
splenetick
sponfal
sportful
sportive
spotless
sprightly
springy
spongy
spurious
squalid
squeamish
stable
stagnant
starry
stately
steady
steadfast
steely
steril
sticky

still-born
stingy
stoical
stomachful
-mak-
stony
storry
strapping
strenuous
stringy
stubborn
studious
stupendous
stupid
sturdy
stygian
subalpin
subject
sublime
submissive
subsequent
subtile
subtle
suttle
succeedent
successful
successive
succinct
succous
succulent
sucky
sudden
suitable
sullen
sultry
summary
sumptuous
sun-burnt
sundry pl
superb
superfne
supine
supperless
supple
supream
supreme

surly
suitable
suitable
spanking
swarthy
sweaty
sweetish
swinging
swinish

T

tabular
ta/cit
tactical
taetile
talkative
tallowish
tameable
tangible
taper
tapering
tardy
tasteless
tattered
taw'dry
tawny
taxable
teachable
technical
techy
tectonick
tedious
temperate
temporal
tenable
tender
tendinose
tendinous
tenuous
termagant
terrible
terrifick
testy
thankful
thankless

er } est
Thing Sing. • Plural

Singular
 he } is } an
 she } or
 it } the
 Plural
 they are }

theátral
 théátrical
 thievish
 thirsty
 thrifty
 thórny
 thóughtful
 thoughtless
 threadbare
 thrifty
 thumping
 thúndering
 ticklish
 tidy
 timid
 tí^morous
 tiny
 tipsy
 tirefome
 títable
 titular
 toíllsome
 toóthless
 toóthsome
 top-heavy
 topping
 torpid
 towardly
 tractable
 tra^gical
 traíterous
 transálpine
 transcendent
 tran^sient
 tránsitive
 tránsúcid
 tránsmarine
 tránsárent
 tránsverse
 trávesty
 treácherous
 trembling
 trémendous
 trémulous
 trépid
 trickish

triple
 trivial
 triúmphant
 triúmphal
 troublesome
 trusty
 túborous
 túfted
 túmid
 tumáble
 tun-bellied
 turbid
 túrbulent
 turgid
 túrkish
 tútelar
 tútelary
 ty^pical

V and U

vácant
 vagrant
 valiant
val-yant
 válid
 válourous
 vápid
 várious
 úberous
 veiny
 vénal
 véndible
 vénial
 veⁿomous
 véntóse
 vénturous
 vénturesome
 vérbal
 verbátim
 vérbóse
 vérdant
 vérnal
 vérífablé
 vérífatile
 vérísed

very

most

more

vér-

vertical
 vertuous
 virtuous
 vespertine
 ugly
 vibrable
 vicious
 vigilant
 vigorous
 villainous
 vincible
 vindictive
 vinose
 vinous
 viperous
 virgin
 vile
 virile
 virtual
 virtuous
 viscous
 visible
 visual
 vital
 vitious
 vitreal
 vitreous
 vivace
 vivid
 ulcerous
 ultimate
 unable
 unactive
 unaided
 unapt
 unarmed
 unbegun
 unbeheld
 unbenign
 unbefought
 unbidden
 unblest
 unbloody
 unboned
 unbooted
 unborn

unbought
 unbounded
 unbridled
 -deld
 unbroken
 unbuilt
 unburied
 uncalled
 uncaught
 uncertain
 uncessant
 unchaste
 unchew'd
 unchurched
 uncivil
 unclad
 uncloathed
 unclean
 unclift
 uncloy'd
 uncoifed
 uncómelý
 uncómmón
 uncóntant
 uncórded
 uncóuth
 uncrow'ned
 unctuous
 uncured
 undaunted
 undécént
 under-foot
 under-hand
 undermost
 undevout
 undóne
 undoubted
 -dout-
 undried
 undue
 uneasy
 unequal
 unerring
 unexpert
 unfair
 unfaithful

unfeéd
 unfeigned
 unfenced
 unfit
 unfixed
 unfórced
 unforeseen
 unfórméd
 unfriendly
 unfruitful
 ungain
 ungentle
 ungodly
 ungrateful
 unhandsome
 unhády
 unhealthful
 unhealthy
 unheárd
 unheeded
 unhold
 unhónest
 unhurt
 úniform
 unjudged
 unjúst
 unkárd
 unkind
 unknit
 unknowing
 unknown
 unláwful
 unlearned
 unlike
 unlucky
 unmade
 unmánly
 unmarked
 un másted
 un máted
 unmeaning
 unmeet
 unmélted
 unmindful
 unmingled

er Comp. est Supr.

Thing Sing. & Plural

unpaid

Singular
 he } is { a
 she } { or
 it } the }
 Plural
 they are

unpaid
 unpainted
 unpaired
 unpeopled
 unperfect
 unpleasant
 unpleasing
 unplowed
 unploughed
 unpoll'd
 unproved
 unpurg'd
 unquiet
 unready
 unrigger'd
 unripe
 unroll'd
 unruly
 unsafe
 unsaid
 unscald'd
 unseemly
 unseen
 unset
 unsettled
 unshaded
 unshaken
 unshapen
 unshaven
 unsheathed
 unshod
 unshorn
 unshut
 unskillful
 unskilled
 unsoled
 unsound
 unspent
 unsport'd
 unstable
 unstained
 unstanch'd
 unsteady
 unsteadfast
 unstedfast
 unstim'd

very

most

more

unsure
 unsworn
 untainted
 untaken
 untamed
 untanned
 untasted
 untaught
 unthankful
 unthinking
 unthrifty
 untill'd
 untimely
 untold
 untouch'd
 untoward
 untried
 untrimmed
 untrue
 untrusty
 unwarmed
 unwarn'd
 unwary
 unwashed
 unwatch'd
 unwedded
 unwieldy
 unwelcome
 unwholesome
 unwilling
 unwise
 unwitting
 unwonted
 unworn
 unworthy
 unwound
 unwounded
 unwritten
 unwrought
 vocal
 vocalive
 voidable
 volant
 volatile
 voluble
 votive

upper

upper
uppermost
uppiſh
upright
urbane
urinous
uſeful
uſual
uſible
utmoſt
utter
uttereſi
uttermoſt
vulgar
vulturine

W

waggiſh
waifaring
wakeful
wanded
wánting
wánton
warlike
wáry
wáſpiſh
waſeful
wáthful
waſterish
wan-
wátery
wan-

wavering
wáumish
wálmish
wávy
wáy-faring
wáyward
wealthy
weaponleſs
weáried
weáriſome
weather-wiſe
weighty
well-born
well-bred
well-ſet
weſtward
weſterly
weſtern

wét-ſhod
wheaten
whimſical
whiſking
whitiſh
whóſſome
whóriſh
wicked
wiſldy
wiſful
willing
wind-bound
windward
winged
witty

wóful
wolſiſh
wolviſh
woolſ-
wo-manish
woom-
wooden
woody
woollen
woolly
workmanlike
worldly
worm-eáten
worſhipful
wóthleſs
wrongful

Y

yáriſh
yellow
younger
youngiſh
youthful

Z

zéáloús

C H A P. XVII.

Qualities, consisting of four, five, and six Syllables, being duly ac-
cented on their proper Syllables, and exhibiting, in the Manner
foregoing, the Degrees of Comparison of Quality, and likewise
the Composure of Sentences.

Note, Seeing there can be no Necessity for continuing the Insertion
of the personal Names, Substantive, Affirmation, and Articles,
it is hoped their Omission will be dispensed withal; considering that
a YOUTH of either Sex may, and ought to commit them to Memory,
long before the Entrance on this Chapter.

more Comp. most or very Super.

A		
abo ^l minable	álienable	anato ^m ical
abstémious	aliméntary	ange ^l ical
acanáceous	aliméntal	anomalous
acceptable	allódial	ano ⁿ ymous
accesible	allódian	ánswerable
accidental	allowable	antecedánious
accountable	allúminous	antichristian
acro ⁿ ical	allumy	antimétrial
actionable	alphabe ^t ical	antimonarchical
adágial	álterable	antimonárchial
adamántine	altérate	apagógica
addítional	altérnative	apocaly ^p tical
ádmirable	ambidétrous	apócryphal
adórable	ambifarious	apodiétical
adscítitious	ambigénal	apologétical
advantageous	ambi ^g uous	apo ^l stólick
adventitious	ambi ^t ious	apo ^l stólick
adverbial	amblygónial	appeásable
advisable	aménable	appliable
adúlatory	améndable	applicable
adúlterous	amfráctuous	apprehénfive
adústible	ámiable	approachable
afféctionate	a ^m icable	árbitrary
affírmative	amphi ^b ious	arguméntative
agítatable	amphibo ^l logical	aristocrátick
agréable	anacámptick	aristocratical
alexádrine	analógical	arithmética
aléxipharmick	analy ^t ick	ármillary
algebraical	analy ^t ical	aroma ^t ick
	anaphora <i>rb</i>	aromátical
	anapologética	arthritick

arth-

arthritical
articulate
artificial
assertory
asth'duous
astig'nable
astrológical
astronomical
asy'mmetral
atheístical
atrocious
attainable
attenuative
available
avarí'cious
audacious
auricular
auspi'cious
authentick
authéntical
authoritative
auxiliary
auxiliary

B

beati'fick
beati'fical
benef'cial
bene'volent
biángulated
biennial
bisarious
bisidated
bifurcated
bilinguis
bimedial
bipartient
bipartite
biquadrato
biquadratick
bituminous
boathick
botanical
bulbaceous

C

cabali'stical
cala'mitous
calefactive
calefactory
caliginous
calvinistical
canicular
cano'nical
capacious
capillary
capricious
carnivorous
catechétical

-k-

categórical
catonian
cautionary
celebrious
cele'stial

celes'tial

censórious
censurable
centrifugal
centripetal
ceremonial
ceremonious
cha'ritable
chilonian
chilonick
chimérical

ki-

chrono'lógical

kro-

cimmérian
circumambient
circumfluent
circumjacent
circumstantial
climacterical
cocciferous
coercible
coessential
coeternal

cogitative
coincident
colla'teral
colliquative
collúfive
collúfory
colósséan
colourable
combústible
cómfortable
comméndable
comménsurable
comménsurate
commentitious
comminatory
commódiours
commúnicable
commúnicative
cómparable
compárative
compássionate
compátible
compéllable
compéndious
cómplícated
compliméntal
comprehénsible
comprehénsive
compréssible
compúlsive
compúlsory
compútable
conceivable
conco'mitant
condémnable
conditional
condúcrive
condúcible
conf'rmatory
conformable
congéable
congénial
-géns-yal
congregational
conjectural

ex Comp. est Supr.

Thing Sing. & Plural

connatural	corruptible	deplorable
connubial	cosmographical	derisory
-nube-yal	co//vérable	derivative
conquerable	courageous	derogatory
-kur-	cox-comical	desi//rable
conscientious	créditable	desi//plicable
consensus	crustaceous	despo//tick
conscionable	cuniculous	despo//tical
consecutive	curvilinear	desultory
conservable	cu//tomable	determinable
considerate	cu//tomary	determinate
considerable	cutaneous	dete//stable
consistorial	cylindrical	detrimental
consolable		diabo//lical
conspicuous		diamet//rical
consubstantial		diaphanous
contagious		diatodick
contemplative		didactick
contemptible		didactical
contemptuous		die//tical
contentious		di//latory
conte//stable		diminutive
conti//guous		disadvantageous
conti//nual		disaffected
contractible		disagreeable
contradictious		discalceated
contradictory		discalendered
contri//butary		discernible
controvertial		disconsolate
contumacious		disco//verable
contumelious		dischevelled
mé-lys		dishonourable
convenient		disinge//nuous
conventional		dismembered
conventual		dismembered
convertible		disobedient
co-ordinate		disproportional
co//pulative		disproportionate
corinthian		disputable
cornigerous		disre//putable
corporeal		disrespectful
correspondent		dissatisfactory
corrigible		dissentaneous
corrodible		disti//milar
corroible		dissoluble
		dissolvable
		disti//nguishable
		distri-

more Comp. most or very Supr.

D

fráctional
frénchified
frigified
frigori^{fic}
frustráneous
fuliginous
fundamentál
fúnerary

G

genea^llogical
générable
ge^{nerative}
genérical
genethlical
geocéntrick
geométrick
geome^{trical}
glútinative
glútinous
gnathónical
gnomonological
gnomónical
góogle-eyed
gorbellied
górged *be*
go^{vernable}
grammatícal
granivorous

H

ha^{bitable}
habitual
habit-cbual
harmúnical
harmonious
helsacal
heliocéntrick
herbiferous
hercúlean
-yon
here^{ditary}
herétical
hermitical

héterodox
heterogéneal
heterogéneous
hexégonal
hexámeter
hexapétalous
hibérnian
hierarchial
hierogly^{phick}
hierogly^{phical}
histórical
homocéntrick
homogéneal
homogéneous
homo^{logous}
ho^{norary}
ho^{nourable}
honori^{fic}
horizóntal
hospitable
hyperbórean
hypocritical
hypo^{státical}
hypothe^{tical}

I and J

ja^{culatory}
jatrálíptick
jatrálíptical
idioma^{tical}
ido^{latrous}
je^{suited}
jesuitical
ignominious
illegitimate
ille^{viable}
illiterate
illo^{gical}
illúfory
illusive
illo^{trious}
imaginable
imaginary
ima^{ginative}

i^{mitable}
imma^{culat}
immarce^{ssible}
immatériel
immédiate
immédicable
immémorable
immémorial
imménsurable
immetho^{dical}
immo^{derate}
immóveable
immútable
impálpable
impártial
impátient
impeáchable
impe^{netrable}
impe^{nitent}
impe^{rative}
imperce^{ptible}
impérforable
impérial
impérious
impérsonal
impértinent
impervious
impe^{tuous}
implacable
impo^{litick}
impo^{litical}
importunate
impossible
impra^{cticable}
impreg^{nable}
impróbable
impróveable
impro^{vident}
inaccesible
inádéquate
inálíenable
ina^{nimate}
inarti^{culat}
inarti^{ficial}
inausp^{icious}
incápable

inca-

more Comp. most or very Supr.

incapa ^{cious}	inducant	infortunat
ince ^{stuous}	indi ^{cative}	infrangible
incidental	indi ^{stable}	ingénérable
incluable	indifférent	ingénieux
incognito	indige ^{stible}	ingé ^{nuous}
incog	indige ^{sted}	inglorious
incoherent	indiscernible	inhá ^{bitable}
incombustible	indiscri ^{minate}	inharmónical
incommensurable	indispénfable	inhe ^{spitable}
incommunicable	indispénfible	inimi ^{table}
incommutable	indisputable	ini ^{tial}
incomparable	indissoluble	injudi ^{cious}
incompassionate	indissoluble	injurious
incompátible	indistiguisable	inna ^{vigable}
incompénfable	indivisible	innúmerale
incompétent	indubitable	inoffensive
incompósite	indurable	inordinate
incomprehensible	indu ^{trious}	inorgánical
inconceivable	inéffible	inqui ^{sitive}
incongruous	inefficacious	insanable
inconn ^{derable}	ineffective	insatiable
inconn ^{derate}	ineffectual	inscrutable
inconn ^{stent}	inelegant	insensible
inconsolable	inergétique	inse ^{parable}
incont ^{stable}	inestimable	insi ^{dious}
incontinent	ine ^{vable}	insigni ^{ficant}
inconvertible	inexcogitable	insociable
inconvertible	inexcusable	insoluble
incorporeal	inexhaustible	insolvent
incorrigible	inexorable	instantaneous
incorruptible	inexpédient	instrumental
incre ^{dible}	inexpiable	insuccésful
incre ^{dulous}	inexplicable	insuffi ^{cient}
inculpable	inexpréssible	insuperable
incurable	inexpugnable	insupportable
incurious	inextinguishable	insurmountable
indeclinable	inextirpable	intellectuel
indécorous	inextricable	intelligent
indefatigable	inexuperable	intelligible
indefensible	infallible	intemperate
indefissible	infectious	intentional
indefuite	infeli ^{citous}	intercurrent
inde ^{libile}	inférieur	intercutaneous
indemonstrable	inflammable	interjacent
indépendent	inflammative	interior
indéterminé	inflexible	interlineary

er Comp. est Supr.

Thing Sing. & Plural

inter-

more Comp. most or very Supr.

interlucēt
intermediate
interminated
interminable
intermittent
interprētable
interro^gative
into^lerable
intrāctable
intransitive
introdūctive
intūitive
invariable
inve^{ter}ate
invi^dious
invincible
inviolable
invisible
invo^luntary
invulnerable
iracible
iroⁿical
irrational
irreconcilable
irrefragible
irre^gular
irremediable
irre^{par}able
irreprehensible
irre^hisible
irrésolute
irretrievable
irreversible
irrevocable
irritable
iscure^{tic}
isochronal
-*ita*-
italian
ital-*yan*
iti^{ner}ant
judi^{cial}
judi^{ciary}
judicious
juridical
justifiable

L

laborious
laboursome
lacerable
lacinated
lactifical
lactifick
lamentable
lapidescent
lascivious
legendary
legi^{slative}
legi^{tim}ate
leguminous
lentiginous
levi^{tical}
libidinous
licentious
licenterick
liti^{gious}
lixi^{vial}
lixi^{vious}
longitudinal
loquacious
luciferian
ludibrious
luxuriant

M

machiavillian
ma-*ti*-avil-*yan*
magi^{sterial}
magna^{nimous}
magne^{tical}
magne^{tick}
magni^{ficient}
maje^{stical}
majestick
maintainable
maledicted
male-*dis*-ed
male^{volent}
mali^{cious}

malleable
mandibula
marketable
marriageable
mar-*ridge*-
mathematical
matrimonial
mealy-mouthed
measurable
mechanical
mecha^{nick}
me-*han*-
mediatorial
medicinable
meditative
mediterranean
me^{lancholick}
melancholy
melliferous
mellifluent
mellifluous
melodious
me^{morable}
mensurable
meraceous
mercenary
merchanteable
mercūrial
meretri^{cious}
meri^{dional}
meritorious
metaphorical
metaphy^{sical}
meteolo^{gical}
metho^{dical}
metropolitan
mi^{litary}
ministerial
miraculous
misbecoming
misbegotten
miscellaneous
mi^{serable}
momentaneous
momentary
monarchical

mona-

monaſterial
monaſtical
monaſtick
moⁿitory
monop^etalous
monſtriferous
mortiferous
multangular
multifarious
multila^{te}ral
multilo^{qu}ous
multino^mial
multiparous
multipartite
multipliable
múltiplicable
muni^{fi}cent
my^ſterious

N

narcótical
narcótick
natalitious
na^tional
na^vigable
ne^{ce}ſſary
nece^ſſitous
necromántick
nefarious
neo^ſterick
nobi^litated
nóncupative
nótiſal
notórious
n^gatory
numérable
numérſal
nutritious
nutritive

O

obedi^{ent}
obedi^{ent}ial
obligatory

obnoxious
obreptitious
obſéquious
obſervable
obſtréperous
occáſional
occidéntal
oétangular
oétennial
odouriferous
odori^ſerous
oecoⁿomical
oecoⁿomick
oecuménical
off^{ci}ous
oleáginous
olfáctory
oligárchical
omni^{po}tent
omni^ſcient

om-niſt ſcient

o^perative
opinionative
opin-on
opinionated
oppilative
opprobrious
orbicular
ordinary
orgaⁿical
orgánized
ornaméntal
orthogónal
orthográphical
o^ſtentatious
over-haſty
over-matted
oviparous
outrageous

P

paciferous
pa^latable
pálliative
panegy^rical

papi^ſtical
parabo^lical
paraly^tical
paraphra^ſtical
paraſi^tical
párdonable
parliamentary
parlimen-
parochial
paróki^{al}
parſimónious
partici^pial
parti^cular
paſſi^onate
patriárchial

-ki-

patrimónial
pecúliar

pecule-year

pecúniary
pe^{ne}trable
pe^{ne}trative
penínſulated
penetential
penúrious
perceivable
perceptible
perduráble
peremptory
perennial
perſi^dious
perſúnctory
perio^dical
perio^dick
peripa^ſtetick
pe^{ri}ſhable
periftaltick
perni^cious
perpendi^cular
perpetual

perpétcbual

perſeévant
perſónable
perſpicacious
perſpi^cuous
perſuaſive

er Comp. eſt Supr.

Thing Sing. s Plural

per-

more Comp. most or very Super.

persuatory	progre ^{ss} ional	ratio ^{nal}
<i>-bu-a-</i>	progréssive	rational
pertinacious	proléptical	raisonable
pétiléntial	proléptick	rebellious
phana ^t ical	promi ^{ss} uous	<i>rebel-gous</i>
phanta st ical	pro ^{mi} ssory	receivable
phanta st ick	prophe ^{tic} al	reci ^{pro} cal
pharisa ⁱ cal	propitiatory	recitative
philolo ^g ical	propitious	recommandable
philoso ^{ph} ical	propórtionable	recommandatory
pirátical	propórtional	recommandative
pleasúreable	protuberant	reconcilable
poly ^{gon} al	proverbial	reco ^{gn} isable
pónderable	providéntial	recreative
ponti ^f ical	provincial	recrementitious
po st erior	provi ^s ional	réctifiable
poténtial	pro ^{vi} vocative	rectilineal
pot-va ^{li} ant	prudental	rectilinear
<i>-valyant</i>	pruri ^g inous	redeémable
prácticable	pue ^{ri} le	redóutable
práctical	pulmonary	réducible
práctick	pulmóneous	refractory
pragma ^t ical	pu ⁿ ishable	refragable
pragma ^t ick	pyramidal	refrangible
precários	pyramidical	regimental
precipitant		<i>ridge-men</i>
precipitous		rejettable
pre ^{di} able	Q	religious
predo ^{mi} nant		re ^{li} shable
pre-engagé	quadrángular	remárkable
préfactory	quadriénial	reme ⁿ diable
préferable	quadrilateral	remedilefs
prejudicial	quadrino ^m ial	remissible
prelátical	quadripártite	repairable
preparative	quadrúpedal	repeálable
preparatory	quadrupedous	repercússive
preposterous	qu ^{est} ional	reprehensible
presum ^{pt} uous	quinquénial	repróachable
preter-na ^t ural	quoti ^d ian	repróveable
preventional		reptitious
preventative	R	repudiable
preventive		réputable
primigénious		réitient
problemá ^t ical	rabbi ⁿ ical	<i>re-b-sb--gent</i>
prodigious	rapa ^c ious	resinacious
pro ^{fi} table	raciocinable	resinible

résolutive

réfolute
responsib^{le}
restorative
retrievable
reverential
réversible
révertible
révocable
rewardable
re-ward-
rhetorical
ridiculous

S

sabba^tical
sacerdotal
sacramental
sacriligious
sagacious
salacious
salubrious
salutary
salutiferous
sanctimonial
sanctimonious
sanguinary
saporⁱfic
saporous
sarcastical
saturnical
satisfactory
satyrical
schismatical

scholastic
scholastic

scientific
seasonable
sedentary
seditious
self-dependent
self-evident
sempiternal
sensations

separable
septennial
septentrional
serviceable
sesquialteral
sexagenary
sexennial
shatter-brained
signific^{ant}
significative
simoniacal
sociable
social

sodomitical
solicitous
solitary
solstitial
sominiferous
somnia^l sick
sophistical
soporiferous
spagirical
spagirick
speculative
spirital
spirituous
spontaneous
stentorian
stereographical

sternutatory
subalternate
subcontrary
sublunary
sublunar
subordinate
subreptitious
subservient
substantial
subterraneous
sudatory
sufferable
suffici^{ent}
sulphureous
sumptuary
superable
superabundant

super-celestial
-celestial
supercilious
-cilious
super-e^minent
superfi^{cial}
superfluous
superior
superlative
supernatural
superstitious
supportable
supposititious
suppurative
supramundane
surreptitious
susceptible
suspi^{cious}
sustainable
syllogistical
symbolical
sympathe^{tical}
sympathetick
synodical
synodal
synonymal
synonymous

T

temerarious
tempestuous
temporary
tenacious
tenantable
terminable
terrestrial
terrestrial
terrest^{rial}
testaceous
theological
theom^agical
theore^{tical}
theoretick
theoretical
tolerable
traditional

G g

er Comp. est Supr.
Thing Sing. s Plural

trá.

more Comp. most or very Supr.

traditionary	vitriolous	uncome-at-able
transitory	vivacious	uncomfortable
transmissible	viviparous	un-kum-
transmutable	ulcerated	uncompounded
transportable	ulterior	unconcerned
trásonable	ultramundane	unconceiveable
triangular	unacceptable	uncondemnable
tricennial	unaccountable	uncondemned
triennial	unaccu st omed	unconformable
trigonometrical	unacquainted	unconquerable
trila ^{ter} al	unadmónished	-her-
trino ^m ial	unadvised	unconscionable
tripartite	unaffected	-sbon-
tun-béllied	unalienable	unconstrainable
tuniculated	un-ale-ye-nable	unconsumeable
tyra ⁿ ical	unalterable	uncontemnible
	un-aul-ter	unconte st able
	ana ⁿ ymous	uncontróllable
V and U	unanswerable	uncorrected
vain-glórious	unappeaseable	uncreated
valetudinary	unapproachable	uncultivable
va ^{lu} able	unargued	uncultivated
vapori ^{fer} ous	unassayed	uncurable
variable	unassisted	uncu st omable
ve ^{ge} table	unassuaged	uncu st omary
veneni ^f ical	-swa- unassured	uncu st omed
veneni ^f ick	unattainable	undecided
ve ^{ner} able	unattempted	undeclined
ve ^{ner} eal	unatténive	undefended
venérous	unavailable	undefiled
veriloquent	unbecoming	undefrayed
verilóquious	unbegotten	undertaken
verifi ^m ilar	unblameable	under-written
vermicular	unbówelled	undeserved
vermiculose	uncanono ⁿ ical	undetermined
vermifugous	uncapable	undischarged
vernacula	unchangeable	undisciplined
vertiginous	uncha ⁿ ritable	undistinguishable
vexatious	unchristened	undistinguished
victorious	un-kris st -ened	undútilful
violable	un-kris st -ened	une ⁿ loquent
visionary	uncircumcised	unemployed
vi ^{ti} able	-cised	unendowed
vitrificable	uncircumspect	une ⁿ reented
vitriolick	uncollected	unexpected
		unexperienced
		unexpressible

unextinguishable	unpa ^r alleled	unseasonable
unfashioned	unpardonable	unseasoned
<i>-fbon-</i>	unpeaceable	unseparable
unfeathered	unperceivable	unserviceable
unfiged	unpo ^r lished	unsociable
unfettered	unpolluted	unspeakable
unfin ^h ished	unprecedented	unsubdued
unfortified	unpre ^j udiced	unsuccessful
unfrequented	unpreme ^d itated	unsufferable
unfurnished	unprepared	unsuitable
unga ^r thered	unprevented	unullied
ungovernable	unpro ^f itable	unteachable
ungracious	unpro ^f perous	untenable
unha ^b itable	unpro ^v ident	untractable
unhallowed	unpuni ^h able	untuneable
unaltered	unquenchable	unva ^l uable
<i>un-haul-</i>	unquestionable	unvanquished
unhealable	<i>-quest-chen-</i>	un-uniform
unima ^g inable	unravellled	unusual
unimployed	unreasonable	unutterable
uninflammable	unrebucable	unwalled
uninha ^b ited	unreclaimed	unwarlike
unintelligible	unrecompensed	unwarranted
uninterrupted	unreformable	unwatered
uninvited	unregarded	<i>un-wax-ter</i>
unitable	unregardful	unwearied
universal	unrelenting	vociferous
unlamented	unremediable	voluminous
unleavened	unremitted	voluntary
unlicensed	unremoved	voluptuous
unli ^m ited	unrepaired	voracious
unmannerly	unreproveable	urinary
unmanured	unresisted	usurious
unmarried	unresolved	utterable
unma ^s tered	unrestrained	vulnerable
unmeasurable	unrevenged	vulpinary
unme ^d itated	unrewarded	vulpine
unmerciful	unrighteous	uxorious
unmolested	unrivalled	
unmoveable	unsaleable	
unna ^t ural	unsaluted	
unnecessary	unsanctified	
<i>un-ess-ful</i>	unsatisfactory	
unnumbered	unsavoury	
unoccupied	unscriptural	
unopposed	unsearchable	

er Comp. est Supr.
Thing Sing. & Plural

W

warrantable
weather-beaten
white-livered
worldly-minded

C H A P. XVIII.

Of the Article Quality Words.

Q. Have you done with *Common Qualities*?

A. Yes. *Sufficient Rules and Examples have been inserted concerning them; they respecting neither Number nor Gender, in our Language, though they do in many others. Oh! what an Abatement of Trouble and Concern! Oh! welcome Cessation of Fatigue!*

Q. You mentioned in Page 191, there remained a few *Quality Words* of different Denominations from *Common Quality Words*; viz. 1. *Article Quality Words*. 2. *Quality Words derived from Names and Affirmations*. 3. *Personal Quality Words*. 4. *Demonstrative*. And, 5. *Relative or Rehearsal Quality Words*.

What have you to say of the first Sort; viz. of the *Article Quality Words*?

A. First, I make use of the very same Expression which the Authors of the English Grammar with Notes have made; viz.

*A, An, or The, are Qualities may name,
Because their Use and Nature are the same.*

That is, *A* is used as a *Quality Word* before a *Common Name* of the *Singular Number*, beginning with a Consonant; *an* in like manner before a *Common Name* beginning with a Vowel; *the* is likewise used as a *Common Quality Word* before most *Common Names*, beginning with either a Vowel or Consonant in both Numbers.

Note 1. These three *Quality Words*, *a*, *an*, and *the*, are not only used before *Common Names*, but are as frequently used immediately before *Quality Words*; as Experience teaches thro' every Series of *Common Quality Words*.

Note 2. *A* and *an* before *Common Names* of the *Singular Number* (for indeed they cannot in Sense be put before the *Plural Number*) extend the Signification of a *Common Name* to any one; and so to all, one by one, of its Kind: But *the* before the *Singular Number* restrains it to some Particular, and by that Means makes a *Common Name* equivalent to a *Proper Name*.

Note 3. These *Article Quality Words* never shew or denote Individuation, therefore they cannot in Sense be set before any *Proper Name*, as *Abraham*, &c. nor before any of the *Personal Names*, or *Personal Qualities*; which doctrinal Points are sufficiently declared in both the preceding and subsequent Examples. Where these *Article Quality Words* are chiefly used they are inserted in the Margin; and where they are useless, they are not inserted.

Note 4. They are not expressed when the Name expresses the Thing in general; as

EXAMPLE I.

MAN, being mortal, soon fades away, and dies.
Observe, It is not said, *a Man*, or *the Man*.

EXAMPLE II.

VIRTUE consists in the *Mean*.
Observe, Not *a* or *the Virtue*.

Note 5. *A* and *an* sometimes signify *one*.

EXAMPLE I.

As, All to *a Man*.

EXAMPLE II.

All to *an Ox*, &c.

Note 6. *A* and *an* may be termed *indefinite Articles*, because they leave the Sense of the Word to which either of them may chance to be put before, undetermined, to what Particular is meant.

EXAMPLE.

See what it is for a *Man* to have to do (or be concerned) with ungrateful Wretches.

Observe, A *Man*; viz. any *Man*.

Note 7. *The* may be termed a *demonstrative Article*, or the *definite Article*; and signifies the same in Sense as the Word *That*; because it points out and determines the Sense of the *Common Name* that immediately follows it, to some Particular.

EXAMPLE.

The *People of England* are happy ; viz. that particular *People*, &c. &c.

Note 8. When an Article comes before a *Proper Name* (as sometimes it happens so, there being few general Rules in any Art or Science without an Exception) let it be observed, some *Common Name* is to be thought of, or understood.

EXAMPLE I.

The *Thames* ; where the *Common Name* RIVER is understood.

EXAMPLE II.

The *Halifax* ; viz. the Ship termed or called *Halifax*. Likewise such Expressions as are used by way of Eminence or Distinction ; as

EXAMPLE I.

He is a { *Cavendish*, } that is, one whose Name is *Cavendish*
 { *Walpole*, } or *Walpole*.

EXAMPLE II.

The *Dunks* ; that is, the Family of the *Dunks*.

EXAMPLE III.

The *Alexanders*, the *Cæsars*, &c. viz. any brave and valiant Men may be put under those Appellatives. Likewise we say, the GOD of *Abraham*, by way of Distinction from the false Gods.

C H A P. XIX.

Of Quality Words derived from NAMES and AFFIRMATIONS.

Q. What Qualities derive from Names ?

A. 1. Possessive Quality Words. 2. Respective. And,
3. Personal.

Q. How do the Possessives derive or form from Names ?

A. By any Name, whether Singular or Plural, by terminating the Name with 's or es, if the Necessity of Pronunciation require it ; as in the Examples following.

Ex.

EXAMPLES.

1. *Man's Nature* ; for the Nature of *Man*.
 2. *Men's Nature*,
 3. *Waller's Poems*,
 4. *The Church's Peace*,
- } in the Manner above.

Note, When the Plural Number ends in *s*, as it generally does, then either the Plural *s*, or the *s* that forms the Possession, must be omitted, or ejected out of the *Possessive Quality*, there being no Necessity for both *s's* ; as in the following

EXAMPLES.

1. The Lords House, } not, the Lords's House, &c.
2. The Commons House, } &c.

Note 2. The like must be observed of proper Names of more than one Syllable that end with *s*, whenever they are formed, or turned into *Possessive Quality Words* ; as in the following

EXAMPLES.

1. *Priamus* Daughter, } not *Priamus's*, &c. &c. &c.
2. *Venus* Temple, }

Though the full Writing is preserved in the forming proper Names of Monosyllables ; as in the following

EXAMPLES.

1. King *Charles's* Court,
2. St. *James's* Park, &c. &c.

Q. How are the *Respective Quality Words* derived, or formed from Names?

A. By incorporating a foregoing Name into a following, by this little Mark (-) called a Hyphen ; as is exhibited in the following

EXAMPLES.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Sea-Fish, | 5. Home-Close, |
| 2. River-Fish, | 6. Gold-Ring, |
| 3. Lisbon-Voyage, | 7. Silver-Bowl, &c. &c. |
| 4. Self-Love, | |

Q. Why are they termed *Respective* ?

A. For this Reason, the foregoing Name being joined and incorporated into the following, the two Names in Fact are then become Unity ;

Unity; the first Name does then lose its Essence of Name, it representing, or implying only, from what Place, or what Matter, the following Name hath Relation to, or is brought from, or what Matter it is composed of; as is evident from the foregoing Examples.

Q. Which are the Personal Quality Words?

A. The Personal Quality Words are inserted in the two following Tables or Scales; which may also be admitted into the Term Personal Possessives; they denoting immediate Possession of themselves; but more emphatically with the annexing or joining of the Possessive Quality Word OWN; as is exhibited in the following Scales; which at the same Instance shews the Formation of a great Number of various Sentences, without Trouble or Fatigue.

TABLE I.

Of such Personal Possessive Quality Words as will easily accept the Word OWN, and omit it; but in all Sentences and Expressions require a Common Name after them; as per Experience.

				Poss. Quality Singular.	Poss. Quality Plural.	accords with both Numbers.
Singular	Plural					
it	they	is	{	{	{	own
this	these					
that	those					
which	which					
		are		1 Per. my	our	
				2 Per. thy	your	
				3 Per. his	their	
				her		

g Sing. s Plural

Thing Sing. & Plural

Note, Self is used with the Qualities in this Table, with or without Own; but always let it close the Sentence instead of the Name.

Teach a Child to observe but only the Concord of Number, and the Reading will become easy and pleasant to a meer Infant, both in the foregoing and following Table.

T A B L E II.

Of such Personal Possessive Quality Words as will not admit the Possessive Word OWN, nor any Name after them.

Sing.		Plural		Sing. and Plural	
it	} is	they	} are	1 Per. { mine	} accord with both Numbers.
this		these		2 Per. { ours	
that		those		{ thine	
which		which		{ yours	
				{ his	
				3 Per. { hers	
				{ theirs	

Q. Which are the *Quality Words* derived from *Affirmations*?

A. Such *Affirmations* as admit the *Terminations* ing, ed, 'd, 't, or n, denoting being, doing, or suffering.

Examples of these Kinds of *derivative Quality Words* are numerously expressly in the following Division of Words, in their proper orderly Derivation; nevertheless, I here give an Example or two of the three Sorts or Kinds.

1. Examples of *Being*.

1. I, *being* a Man, have put away childish Things.
2. I have *been* a Child.

Note, *Quality Words* derived from *Affirmations* denoting BEING, are confined wholly to that one Word, and *been*.

2. Examples of *Doing*.

1. A *prancing* Horse,
 2. The *flying* Coach,
- &c. &c. } known by ending in *ing*.

3. Examples of *Suffering*.

1. A *wounded* Soldier,
 2. A *crack't* Bone,
 3. The *beaten* Powder,
 4. The *slain* Bullock,
- &c. &c. } known by ending with *ed*, *'d*, *'t*, *en*, or *n*.

Q. With what Head or Division of the *Latin*, and other declined Languages, do these derivative *Quality Words* concur and agree?

A. With that Part or Division of Words in the *Latin*, and other declined Languages, termed Participles?

Q. Do the Derivatives in *ing* always denote or imply doing?

A. No: For without a following Name they denote the Effect of Action.

EXAMPLES.

1. A Writing,

2. A Fighting,

}}

3. The Running of Horses,
&c. &c.

Q. Are those Derivatives from Affirmations ending in *ing*, *ed*, *d*, *y*, *en*, or *n*, always *Quality Words*?

A. No: Signifying the Time of Action or Suffering, by the Auxiliary *am*, &c. with a Person prefixed, they can by no Means retain the Property of *Quality Words*, being then really Affirmations.

EXAMPLES:

1. I am writing a Book,

2. He is mending a Cloak,

3. We have burned or burnt the Papers,

4. Ye have commended the Work,
&c. &c.

Q. When are these derivative *Quality Words* from Affirmations meer *Quality Words*?

A. 1. When they bear no respect to Time.

Ex. 1. A learned Man.

2. A carved Pillar.

2. When they admit the Degrees of Comparison.

Ex. 1. Loving, more loving, most loving.

2. Learned, more learned, most learned.
&c. &c.

3. When they are compounded with such a Preposition, that the Affirmation they descend or derive from, will by no Means admit; as in the following

EXAMPLES.

- | | | |
|---------------|---|------------|
| 1. Unbecoming | } | Thing, &c. |
| 2. Unheard | | |
| 3. Unseen | | |
| &c. &c. | | |

Note, There is no Saying to $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{unbecome} \\ \text{unhear} \\ \text{unsee} \end{array} \right.$

CHAP. XX.

Of Demonstrative, Interrogative, and Relative Quality Words.

Q. Which Words are termed *Demonstrative Qualities*?

A. Only the two Words *this* and *that*; for this Reason, they always point out or shew what particular Person or Thing you or another may mean; as in the Examples foregoing is numerously expressed. However, admit a following Example or two for a final Explanation.

EXAMPLES.

Demonstratives	Sing.	{ This or That }	Man, Woman, Boy, Girl, Thing, Horse, Dog, Cat, Rat, &c.
	Plural		
Dem.		{ These Those }	

Note, *This* and its *Plural* relate to Things nigh, or near at Hand; *that* and its *Plural* denote or refer to an Object or Objects farther off.

Q. What *Quality Words* are those that are called *interrogative Quality Words*?

A. Only these three following; viz. *Who*, *What*, and *Which*.

Q. Is there any Difference in the Use of the *interrogative Quality Words*?

A. There is a great Difference in the Use of these Words; as

1. *Who* is used only in asking Questions of a Person or Persons; and has, like the *Personal Names*, a *Leading* and a *Following State*; and is not improperly termed a *Personal Interrogative*.

A Scale of the States of *Who*.

Leading State	{	of to for through by from with, &c.	}	Following State
Who				Whom
boo				boom

2. *What* and *Which* are used promiscuously in asking Questions; sometimes interrogating about a Person or Persons; sometimes concerning a Thing or Things; as is fully explained in the following

EXAMPLES.

1. *What* Man is he that is able to oppose him?
2. *What* Book is that?
3. *Which* Woman do you like?
4. *Which* is your Coat?
5. *Which* Way must I go? &c. &c.

Q. Have not the modern *British* Tongue the Term *Relative Quality Words* to accord and agree with the Term *Relative* in other Languages?

A. There is no such Term admitted. Nevertheless, there are abundance of Expressions require it; we expressing ourselves very often in relative or rehearsal Expressions.

Q. How are relative or rehearsal Expressions supplied with relative or rehearsal *Quality Words*?

A. By borrowing the two Demonstratives, and two of the Interrogatives, and adjoining to their Company the Word *same*, as appears in the following List:

This	{	Who, &c.	}	same
That				

Q. How do you explain, or make these to appear relative or rehearsal *Quality Words*, seeing they are demonstrative and interrogative *Quality Words* before shewn?

A. Very easily, by the following Examples.

EXAMPLES.

1. The Stick, &c. you cut, &c. is This or That.
2. That is the Pen, &c. *which* I made.
3. I am the Man *who* made it, &c.
4. They are the Men *who* built the Church, &c.
5. John is the Man *whom* I, &c. saw, &c.
6. That Fellow, &c. is the *same* I saw picking a Pocket, &c.
7. That Thing, &c. is indeed the very *same* [meaning Thing] with, or to mine

Note, I judge the foregoing Examples are sufficient to explain, that the foregoing borrowed relative or rehearsal *Quality Words* do each of them, in their respective Example, save the Repetition of the foregoing Name. But I am not so vain as to conclude, a *Master of Grammar* will judge these few necessary Examples sufficient for a Boy's understanding fully relative or rehearsal Sentences; *viz.* such as contain the *Quality Words* now treating of; but I hope every Master will amply supply their Defect, by producing to his young *Tyro* many more at his own Option.

CHAP. XXI.

Of transforming Quality Words into Names, &c. and concluding with a Table of the cardinal and ordinal Numbers.

2. It having been abundantly shewn, and made evident, that Names of all Sorts do degenerate from the Substance to the Quality; I desire to be informed, whether or no *Quality Words* do not advance to Names?

A. Sometimes Quality Words do advance to Names; as in the Examples following.

EXAMPLES.

The	{	Black
		White
		Great
		Good
		Just
		Proud, &c.

2. Is

Q. Is there no other Method of turning *Quality Words* into *Names*, than putting them absolute in the Manner aforesaid?

A. Yes: Most *Quality Words* will admit the Termination *ness*, which is of no other Use but to turn or transpose *Quality Words* into *Names*; which are termed *Names of abstract Qualities*.

Q. Do *Quality Words* form any other Part of Speech than *Names*?

A. Yes: *Quality Words* form a numerous Number of *Quality Particle Words*, by only annexing the Termination *ly* to a *Quality Word*, whether it be a *Monosyllable*, or a *Word of many Syllables*;
as,

EXAMPLE.

Pine, finely, &c.

Q. Why have you not inserted the *Cardinal* and *Ordinal Numbers* as they would have fallen in the Alphabetical Order of the foregoing Tables promiscuously?

A. I have judged it necessary to omit them in those Tables for these Reasons:

1. They cannot admit the Degrees of Comparison.
2. They are disputed by some to be *Names*, especially when a *Cardinal* is put absolute. But I choose rather to stand Neuter for Brevity-sake.
3. They are brought in the Rear of *Qualities*, for the Judgment of Masters to determine on them at Discretion; and inserted in the following Table, in such a Manner as a Child may, at the same Instant, learn the *Numeral Letters* and *Figures*, which do likewise express the *Words* of the *Cardinal* and *Ordinal Numbers*.

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 239

The Table of Cardinal and Ordinal Numbers, expressing them by Words, Letters, and Figures, shewing they are Quality Words (if not absolutely) by their easy Admission, or joining with, a Common Name.

Card. Num. by Word.	Ord. Numb. by Word.	Car. & Ord. by Letter.	by Fig.	
one	first	I	1	
two	second	II	2	
three	third	III	3	
four	fourth	IV	4	
five	fifth	V	5	
six	sixth	VI	6	
seven	seventh	VII	7	
eight	eighth	VIII	8	
nine	ninth	IX	9	
ten	tenth	X	10	
eleven	eleventh	XI	11	
twelve	twelfth	XII	12	
thirteen	thirteenth	XIII	13	
fourteen	fourteenth	XIV	14	
fifteen	fifteenth	XV	15	
sixteen	sixteenth	XVI	16	
seventeen	seventeenth	XVII	17	
eighteen	eighteenth	XVIII	18	
nineteen	nineteenth	XIX	19	
twenty	twentieth	XX	20	
twenty-one	twenty-first	XXI	21	
&c. &c.	&c. &c.			
thirty	thirtieth	XXX	30	
forty	fortieth	XL	40	
fifty	fiftieth	L	50	
sixty	sixtieth	LX	60	
seventy	seventieth	LXX	70	
eighty	eightieth	LXXX	80	
ninety	ninetieth	XC	90	
hundred	hundredth	C	100	
hundred and	hundred and	CI &c.	101	
one	first			
&c. &c.	&c. &c.			
two hund.	two hund.	CC	200	
three h.	three h.	CCC	300	
four h.	four h.	CD	400	

Sing. Thing, Man, irr, Tree, Ship, Place, &c.
Plural s

Card. N. by W. Ord. N. by W. both by Let. by Fig.

five hundred	five hundredth	D. I ^o	500
six hund.	six hund.	DC	600
seven hund.	seven hund.	DCC	700
eight hund.	eight hund.	DCCC	800
nine hund.	nine hund.	CM	900
one thousand	one thousandth	M. C ⁱ C	1000
five thousand	five thou.	I ^o o	5000
ten thousand	ten thou.	CC ⁱ I ^o o	10000
fifty thousand	fifty thou.	I ^o oo	50000
one hund. thous.	one hund. thous.	<u>I^o</u>	100000

Note, The Cardinals must be the Plural Number, but the Ordinals cannot.



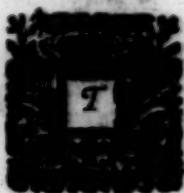


O F

AFFIRMATIONS;

By way of

P R E F A C E.



HIS Kind of Word is the very Soul and Quintessence of a Sentence; for without this Word a Sentence cannot subsist; since nothing can be spoken that is affirmed, or denied, without it.

This Word the Latins term Verbum; from which Term some English Grammarians retained, or rather formed, the Term Verb.

I am neither so rash in Censure, nor voracious of Praise, as to condemn the Notion, but am really induced to believe, they intended to proceed in a Parallel, as near as possibly they could, to the dead Languages; and by the Term Verb, and others of Latin, or of Latin Extraction (the dead Languages being then most in vogue) intended to have united the dead Languages with the most copious modern British Language; or to have fixed her to their Standard and intricate Rules; and finding she would not comply, and accept of such Terms, in Violation of her Purity, some depreciate her with the Term Difficult.

However, the final Judgment of all those who very well understand the modern British Language is, that she is far more copious and sweeter than any one particular Language.

And further it must be allowed, that Youth are far from being compleat in the modern British Tongue (and too many of them but

meer Smatterers therein), notwithstanding they shall have spent a very long Time, or Series of Years, in the dead Languages; and though all that is asserted here be in reality Fact; yet, I don't expect such a doctrinal Point, or declaratory Truth, will have any Effect on, or be digested by, many of the self-conceited unthinking Tradesmen and Yeomen, who having been much more conversant and busied (very necessarily too), about coarse and earthy Matter, than Literature and Elegance, they must need, and too ambitiously, direct their Aim in the Education of their Children, intirely at the dead Languages; and when they hear their Children (they themselves not knowing what they say) only rehearse the Declensions and Conjugations of the Latin, for a few modern British Words, they confide that their Children have advanced so far, and made such a Progress in the Art of Literature, which declares (with themselves) that their Issue are compleat modern British Scholars, understanding the full Extent of their native Language; though they have not Vanity enough to assert, they are Masters of the Latin Tongue, to which they have been, both strenuously and assiduously, dabbling at, with a close Application of the Scholar (and warm Encouragements of the Parent) for the Space of seven or eight Years, in order (as they say) to attain good English, and qualify their Children for Commerce, Mechanicks, Handicraft, or Agriculture; at the same Time declaring, neglecting, and suspending (perhaps the most noble and intelligent Branch of their Offspring), the Females, as less worthy of that high parental Regard for their Education. But it is evident, the Females, who have any tolerable Degree of English Literature, exceed the Male Offspring, and would much more excel, were they taught the Parts of Speech.

However, I would not have added one Syllable more on this Topic, were I not an Evidence against those weak and impertinent Notions, Opinions, and Assertions, by Experience; and sensible of their being aided and supported by some who prompt Parents into such Notions, with no other Views than colouring, with the Latin Tongue, their Imperfection of a British or English Schoolmaster; and serving their Exigencies by the Milk of the Purse, which, many times, such suppling Parents yield plentifully to such worm-eaten Schoolmasters, for their like Assistance and Advice. And thus in Consecution they proceed on, to hance and traverse up and down capacious Touths on the Elements of Latin, until they shall be rendered almost useless for either Commerce, Mechanick, or even Handicraft Employment, and not able to discover the like Parts of Speech in English.

This is a melancholy Relation in Fact, which, without Doubt, will make every rational Man cry out, O! what a MONSTER is the Issue of Pride and Arrogance, conceived by Prejudice!

Notwithstanding what I have, or might have said, in Objection to the fantastical, prejudicial, and even false Notions, Opinions, and Judgments, made by some, for a general Practice of the Latin Elements, for the compleat Attainment, and full Perfection, of the modern British Tongue; I would only be understood, that it is both an unnecessary and indirect Means to attain a compleat English Education: And further, that the Commercial, Mechanick, and Handicraft Part of Mankind are under, no, not so much as the least Necessity of being yoked with such an uneasy Yoke: But if any of the above Classes of Men should be so vain, weak, and even impertinent, as to yoke their Male Offspring with that Yoke, which themselves (by carrying on a Vocation, as their Children must also afterwards) are not sufficient, in Case, to support, I will make bold to tell them, its a Hundred to One, if it be not as I assert. At the Expence of the Purse, and Time, lies the Hazard of a fractured or dislocated Understanding, unhappily disabled for servicable Undertakings. But myself, or any other, will not presume to deny or object the British Gentleman, or Others, designed for the Liberal Arts and Sciences in general; or in particular for Divinity, &c. a Tour through the dead Languages, for the Sake of Eminence, or Turn of Mind on the Ancients, in such a Branch as his Genius shall be most applicable to, and delighted with.

Therefore, in the mean while, viz. between the Cradle and a proper Age for such great and serious Undertakings, let the British Principles and Elements be thoroughly inculcated into the Mind, Memory, and Understanding of the young British TYRO; and then every Burden following will be alleviated.





C L A S S III.

C H A P. XXII.

Of Affirmation Words, which are termed Verbs in the Latin and many other Languages.

Q. How are Affirmations known from the other Parts of Speech?

A. Affirmations are manifested and declared to be such, from the other Parts of Speech, by their Sense and Signification, of Being, Doing, and Suffering; viz they denote how, or in what Manner, one Person or Thing is acted upon, or affected by another. Or, it is a Word used when we affirm one Thing of another. And in the modern British Language is ever attended with the Circumstances of Person, Number, and Time.

Q. When do Affirmations signify Being?

A. When they denote or signify, 1. Existence, as, I am; Peter is, i. e. exists. 2. Position, Posture, Situation, or Circumstance of BEING; and how, and in what Manner, a Person or Thing is, or may be affected; as, to stand, sit, lie, be hot, be cold, be angry, or be pleased, &c.

Q. What Sort of Actions may be denoted by the Affirmations?

A. All Sorts of Actions, either of Mind or Body; as, to love, think, run, &c.

Q. What Kind of Suffering is expressed by Affirmations?

A. All Impressions received by one Person or Thing from another; as, William beats John; or, John is beaten by William: In either of these Phrases, William is the Agent or Actor, who beats; and John is the Patient, who suffers, or endures the beating of William.

Q. What do you mean by the Time of the Affirmation?

A. The

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 245

A. *The Time of the Affirmation relates to a Thing or Subject ; a doing, done, or not yet done ; and the like of Suffering.*

Q. How many Times have the modern *British* Affirmations ?

A. *They, by the Nature of Affirmation, have only three ; as,*

1. *The present Time, that now is.*
2. *The past Time, as Yesterday.*
3. *The future Time, or Time to come ; as, To-morrow, &c.*

Q. Are there no more than these three Times ?

A. *In Strictness, there are no more ; yet, if an Action be considered as finished, or not finished, we may make or form six Times (and thereby render our Expressions as expressive as the Latins do, in this Part of Speech ; but with much more Ease, as shall be exhibited) ; and then there will be two present Times, two past Times, and two future Times.*

Q. How do you explain yourself on these ?

A. *There is,*

1. *The present Time of the Action not finished ; as, I do sup ; i. e. I am at Supper ; but have not yet done it.*
2. *The present Time of the Action finished ; as, I have supped ; and have now done it.*
3. *The past Time of the Action not finished ; as, I was at Supper ; but had not done it.*
4. *The past Time of the Action finished ; as, I had supped ; and it was then done.*
5. *The future Time of the Action not finished ; as, I shall sup ; or shall be at Supper ; but I shall not have then done it.*
6. *The future Time of the Action finished ; as, I shall have supped ; and shall have done it.*

Q. How many Times are expressed by the Affirmation Word itself ?

A. *The Affirmation itself admits only two Times ; viz. the present, and the past Time ?*

Q. How do you distinguish the present Time from the past Time, by the Affirmation itself ?

A. *The present Time of an Affirmation is the Affirmation Word, as it is expressed in its own simple Letters, with the first Person Singular in the Indicative Manner ; or with to before it, as in the Indefinite Manner of Expression ; as, I burn, or to burn. The past Time (of what I term regular Affirmations) requiring the Termination ed, when the Present ends with a consonant Letter ; and only d or 'd when the Present ends with an e servile, as I burn, burned, runs, run'd ; or row'd, &c.*

Q. Seeing

Q. Seeing the Affirmations themselves are capable of expressing only *two Times*; how, or in what Manner are the other *Times* expressed?

A. By putting before the principal Affirmations other Affirmations, which I term Auxiliaries; and shall be treated of in their absolute Order first; and then exhibit the full Use of them by a Scale of one particular regular Affirmation, which shall be sufficient for all others; instructing the young Tyro to parallel the declined Tongues through every Mood, or Manner of Expression, Tense or Time, Person and Number.

Q. You having said nothing about the Person of the Affirmation; How do we express the Persons of the Affirmation?

A. By the Leading State of the personal Names, either expressed, or understood before the Affirmation, in the Manner as exhibited in the following Scale of personal Names.

Q. Do the Persons make any Alteration in the Affirmation Word?

A. Yes; as is likewise exhibited in the following Scale.

Q. How is the Number of the Affirmation distinguished and expressed?

A. Number is distinguished and expressed, in an Affirmation, by the foregoing Personal Names, whether expressed before it, or only understood; viz. when the Person is Singular, the Affirmation is Singular; and when the Person is Plural, the Affirmation is Plural: All which is properly exhibited in the Scales following.

Q. Has not the modern *British* Language any Moods in this Part of Speech, like as the *Latin*, *French*, and other Languages?

A. There is indeed no such Term as Mood, friendly received in the modern *British* Language; but, instead thereof, we may substitute Manner of Expressions.

Q. Considering that the *British* Language in this Sort of Speech, having *two Times* only expressed by the Affirmation Word itself, and no Moods; How do we express the other *Times* and *Manners* of the Affirmation Word, in a direct Parallel with the same Kind of Word in the *Latin*, *French*, and other Languages, termed *Verb*?

A. Notwithstanding there are indeed but *two Times* expressed, declared, and shown, by the Affirmation Word itself, and no Moods, in the modern *British* Language; yet do we fully answer the Term *Verb* in other Languages, in a direct Parallel with every Circumstances of that Term, by the nine following Words, as before hinted and termed Auxiliary Affirmations; as, do, will, shall, may, can, must, ought, have, am. or be; which being placed before other Affirmations, supply the before-seeing Deficiencies; help.

helping the following Affirmation to signify its Fulness of Times, Power, Will, Liberty, Necessity, Duty, &c.

2. In what Manner can these little Words supply those great Deficiencies, and parallel the Moods, Tenses, Numbers, and Persons, in other Languages?

A. The British Personal Names first corresponding, and answering, both the Latin, &c. in their Personal Names (or Pronouns, as they term them) and Terminations, for their Persons or Pronouns; the foregoing nine Auxiliaries do fully parallel all the remaining Circumstances of the Term Verb in other Languages, in the Manners of the following universal Scale for regular Affirmations; though these Words equally serve regular and irregular Affirmations.

And now, next immediately before the Insertion of the universal Scale of Affirmations, is most necessarily inserted the Doctrine and Formation of each particular Auxiliary Affirmation, as preparatory for the following universal Scale, Tables, &c.

1. Of the Auxilliary (do).

2. To what Purpose do we set do before another Affirmation?

A. To express the present Time of the following Affirmation with greater Force, Distinction, or Emphasis; as, I do love; I do not love.

2. How is do formed?

A. In the Manner as its following particular Scale directs or exhibits.

Personal N. Sing. Pr. t. P. t. Q. D. Q. S.

I	do	did		
Thou	dost	didst		
You	do	did		
He	} doth does	did	Quality of Doing	Quality of Suffering
She				
It				
Plural.				
We	} do	did	ing	done
Ye				
They				

2. May

Q. May *do* have any of the helping Affirmations before it?

A. Yes; when it signifies Action absolutely; as, I *do* such a Thing.

It then admits the Auxiliaries before it, to signify the Time and Manner of *doing*; and falls among the Irregulars; which see

2 & 3. Of *will* and *shall* promiscuously.

Q. What Time is denoted by *will* and *shall*?

A. *Will* and *shall* denote the future Time, or Time to come.

Q. Is there any Difference in the Sense of Expression between *will* and *shall*?

A. Yes; there is a wide Difference in Sense between *will* and *shall*; for though they both express and denote the future Time; yet *will*, in the first Person, promises or threatens; as, I *will*; we *will*: But, in the second and third Persons, it barely foretells; as, thou *wilt*, or you *will*; he *will*; ye, or you *will*; they *will* obtain Riches, &c.

Shall, in the first Person, simply foretells the future Action or Event; as, I *shall*; we *shall*; but in the second and third Persons, *shall* promises, commands, or threatens; as, thou *shalt*; or you *shall*; he *shall*; ye, or you *shall*; they *shall* fall, perish, &c.

And further, when I say or express, I *will* go; or, I *shall* go, &c. I *do* then declare my Willingness or Resolution to go, &c. But if I say, You *shall* go, &c. there is a plain absolute Command or Injunction.

Q. What Time is denoted by the Derivatives of *shall* and *will*; viz. *wou'd* or *would*; *shou'd* or *should*?

A. Both these Derivatives denote the Time that was or had been to come; but with this Difference, that *wou'd* implies the Will or Intention of the Doer or Actor; and *shou'd* implies the bare Futurity; or, that the Thing will be, or happen; as, I *wou'd* burn rather than turn; that is, I am willing to burn; I *should*, or *shou'd* burn, if the Fire were about me, &c.

Shou'd sometimes signifies ought; as, I have been obliged to you, and *shou'd*, i. e. ought to, return the Obligation.

Q. What's the Difference between *shall* and *will*; and *wou'd* and *shou'd*?

A. *Shall* and *will* denote the Time to come absolutely; but *shou'd* and *wou'd* express it conditionally.

Q. But do you not intend to give or insert a Scale of these two Auxiliaries?

A. The Edition of a Scale on these two particular Auxiliaries, for the Explanation of their Formation, would be needless, considering the

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 249

the whole and entire Formation having been already declared, and fully expressed, in and with the doctrinal Points and Observations foregoing: Nevertheless, a Scale of them, I judge, may be wanting for the younger Tyro's; who may read these Scales, and understand them, long before they may or can read and understand the Doctrines asserted of them. Therefore take the following Scales.

The Scale of will.

Personal N. Sing. Fut. t. Fut. t. past

I	will	would, or wou'd
Thou	wilt	wouldst, or wou'dst
You	will	would, or wou'd
He	}	would, or wou'd
She		
It		

Plural.

We	}	would, or wou'd
Ye		
They		

ing Quality of Doing
ed Quality of Suffering

The Scale of shall

Personal N. Sing. Fut. t. Fut. t. past

I	shall	should, or shou'd
Thou	shalt	shouldst, or shou'dst
You	shall	should, or shou'd
He	}	should, or shou'd
She		
It		

Plural

We	}	should, or shou'd
Ye		
They		

Now, Qualities wanting.

4 & 5. Of may and can.

What is implied by may and can?

At May, and its past Time might, denote or imply the Right, Possibility, and Liberty of doing a Thing; as, I may love; that is, it is possible, or lawful for me to love. Can, and its past

K k

Time

Time cou'd, denote the Power of the Agent or Doer; as, I can read, &c. that is, I am able to read.

Q. What Time hath *may* and *can* Relation to?

A. The Time present, and to come.

Q. What Time hath *might* and *cou'd* Relation to?

A. These have Relation to Time past, and to come.

Q. How are these two Auxiliaries formed?

A. In the Manner as expressed in the following Scale compounded together.

The compound Scale of *may* and *can*.

Personal Na. Sing. P. t. & F. P. t. and Fut.

1 P.	I	{	may	might
		{	can	could, or cou'd
		{	mayst	mightst
2 P.	{ Thou	{	canst	couldst, or cou'dst
	{ You	{	may	might
		{	can	could, or cou'd
3 P.	He	{	may	might
		{	can	could, or cou'd

Plural

1 P.	We	{		
2 P.	{ Ye	{	may	might
	{ You	{	can	could, or cou'd
3 P.	They	{		

Note, Qualities wanting.

6 & 7. Of the Auxiliaries *must* and *ought*.

Q. What is denoted by *must* and *ought*?

A. *Must* implies Necessity; as, I must go. *Ought* implies Duty; as, I ought to write.

Q. What Time is *must* and *ought* spoken of?

A. The present, except they are followed by *have*; for then they relate to the Time past; as, I ought to have done it; I must have died.

Note, There is no Occasion for a Scale of these two Auxiliaries, for *must* has no Variation; and *ought* varies only in the Second Person Singular, as most do, into *oughtst*.

8. Of the Auxiliary have.

Q. What Time is denoted by *have*; and its Derivative *had*?

A. *Have* denotes the Time of the Action to be just past when we speak; as, I have dined. *Had* denotes the Action to have been finished some Time before we were speaking of the Matter of Fact; as, I had dined when George came to my House.

Note, *Have* and *had* denote the like Times, when joined with Qualities that signify Suffering; as, I have been beaten; I had been beaten, &c.

Q. What Time is denoted by *have* coming after *shall* or *will*?

A. *Have* coming after *shall* or *will*, denotes the Time which will be past before another Thing, which is expected to come, happens, or is; as, When I shall have finished, &c. this Piece, I will begin the other, &c.

Q. But what does *have* denote when it comes before a common Name?

A. It then signifies Possession, and the present Time; as, I have a Horse; I have a Commission; I have Wealth, &c. and admits some of the other Auxiliaries before it.

Q. How is this Auxiliary *have* formed?

A. According to its following Particular Scale for that Purpose.

The particular Scale for the Formation of the Auxiliary *have*.

Perf. Na. Pr. t. and Mo. than Fut. t. p.
Sing. Perf. p. t. Perf. p. t.

I	have	had	shall	{	have
Thou	{	hadst	will		have
You		had	wilt		have
He		hath	shall		have
			will		

Plural					
We	{	have	had	{	have
You					
They					

having Quality of Doing
had Quality of Suffering

9. and last, *Of the Auxiliary am or be.*

Q. What are these two Affirmative Words accounted but one Auxiliary?

A. *Am or be* are indeed one and the same Word in Sense, only appearing under a double Formation, in the foregoing two Words; for *am* and *be* being the Substantive Affirmation, and, of itself only importing Being; but *sat* before, or joined to a Quality, signifies Suffering. And by this Substantive Auxiliary only are we supplied with Affirmations of Suffering; or, as they are termed in the Latins, and others, Verbs Passive, which we, and they too, otherwise want.

Q. Give an Example or two of its Assistance in forming an Affirmation of Suffering.

A. *I am burned; If I be beaten; Thou art wounded; He is slain.* But it will be fully explained in the following universal Scale.

Q. Is *am* or *be* ever set before Affirmations that signify Action?

A. No; but frequently in the modern British Tongue it is put before the Quality Word, signifying Doing, derived from the Affirmation, importing the like Action; as, *I am writing; for, I write: I was writing; I have been writing; I had been writing; I shall be writing, &c.*

Note. In the Latins, this Point of the Doctrine of *am* is termed an Elegancy, and requires Mastership to discern the Expression.

Q. How is *am* formed?

A. *Am* is formed as expressed in the Scale following, exhibiting its double Formation.

A Scale

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 253

A Scale of the double Formation of *am*.

Perf. Na. Singular	Pr. t.	P. t.	Qual. of Being	Q. of past Being
I	{ am be	was were		
Thou	{ art beest	wast wert		
You	{ are be	was were	being	been
He	{ is be	was were		
Plural				
We	{			
Ye	{ are be	was were		
You	{			
Thou	{			

Q. When is the second Formation; viz. *be, beest, or be'st*, &c. in the present, and *were, wert*, &c. in the past, to be used?

A. After the Particles *if, that, tho', altho', whether; as*, If *he be alive; I do not know whether it were be or not*, &c. *Be* is used after *let* in Imperative Expressions; as, *Let him be whipped*, &c.

Q. Do not this Substantive Auxiliary admit the other Auxiliaries before it, whereby it may be enabled to parallel the same Latin Substantive, and others, in every Mood, Tense, &c.

A. Yes; it does admit the other Auxiliaries before it, whereby it is rendered as full, copious, and extensive, in Expression, as the Latin Verb of this Sort, or any other Language; which I intend to exhibit in a Scale after the first Part of the universal Scale of Action or Doing; as a Preparatory to the second Part of that Scale, showing Suffering.

Q. When an Auxiliary precedes another Affirmation, must both change their Endings in regard to the Personal Name before them?

A. There is a Necessity to change the Ending of the Auxiliary; but you must then be careful not to change the following principal Affirmation: For Example, *It is Nonsense to say, Thou dost write, &c. for, Thou dost write, &c.*

These

These personal Endings are not only omitted in the principal Affirmation, after the foregoing nine Auxiliaries ; but likewise after the Particles, *if, that, tho', altho', whether, let, &c.*

Note When *you* is used for the Second Person Singular, the Affirmation (whether Auxiliary or Principal) admits of no Increase by Termination ; as appears both by the preceding and following Examples.



i-
e
-
d

56

r

The universal parallel Scale, exhibiting the English Affirmation in its parallel Circumstances, with the Verb in the Latin, Greek, declined Languages, by which it will be easy to judge which ought to be thoroughly cultivated first by the British Tyro.

PART I. Affirmation Active.

The modern British Indicative Manner of Expression, by the Auxiliaries.

By Terminations
put to the Affirmation.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Pr. T.	P. T.	Per. P. T.	More than Per. P. T.	Fut. T.

P. T. P. T.
and
Q. Suf.

The Royal Universal

ing Quality of Doing or Action.

Singular. I.	do	did	have	had	shall will	ed
2 Per. { Thou You	doest do	didst did	hast hath	hadst had	shalt shall wilt will	edst dst
Per. { He She It Plural. We	doth docs	did	hath has	had	shall will	ed dst
2 Per. { Ye You	do	did	have	had	shall will	ed
3 Per. They						ed

Principal Affir.
love

PART I. *Verb Abiire.*

The *Latin* Indicative Mood in the first Conjugation, in which the Terminations signify *Persons*, *Number*, and *Time*.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	Particle of the Pr. T.	Particle of the Preterperfect T.
	Pr. Tense.	Imperfect Tense.	Preterper- fect T.	Preterplu- perfect T.	Future T.		
1 P. o	abam	avi	averam	abo			
Sing. 2 P. as	abas	avisti	averas	abis			
3 P. et	abat	avit	averat	abit		ans	atus
am							
1 P. amur	abamus	avimus	averamus	abimus			
Pla. 2 P. atis	abatis	avistis	averatis	abitis			
3 P. ant	abant	averunt avere	averant	abunt			

Note, The corresponding Figures, viz. 1, and 1, &c. direct the Management of shewing the corresponding *Time*, between the modern *British* Affirmation and the *Latin* Verb; and consequently Person and Number.

The Commanding or Imperative Manner.

Sing.	Plu.
1 P. { wanting }	love we, or
2 P. { love thou }	let us love
3 P. { love he, or }	love ye
{ let him love }	love they, or
	let them love

Latin Imperative Mood.

Sing.	Plu.
1 P. <i>cari</i>	emus
2 P. { a }	ate
3 P. { at }	atote
	ent
	anto

Note, The Personal Name, in this Manner of Expression, must either follow the Affirmation in the Leading State, or come between the Affirmation and *let* in the Following State; as the Scale directs; the *British* Part being universal. Also this Manner hath only the Present Tense.

A P R A X I S

On the two foregoing Manners of Expression.

I Love the LORD with all my Heart, with all my Mind, with all my Soul, and with all my Strength.

Thou *lovest* Play too much; and he *loveth*, or [he] *loves* Idleness and Folly to too high a Degree.

We, ye, or you, *they love* any good Thing.

I *loved*, or, I *did love* Milk; thou *lovedst* Soup; he *loved* Meat; but we, ye or you, they *loved*, or *did love* Wine.

I *have followed* too much the Devices and Desires of my own Heart. Thou hast loved Darkness rather than Light. He or she hath loved Piety during the whole Course of Life; but we, ye, or you *have rebelled* against the LORD of Lords, and KING of Kings.

I *had commanded* Susan to dress the Dinner against your Return, as thou hadst desired it; but she had received an Order from her Mistress to have it ready at One.

Now we, ye or you, they *bad failed* inevitably, if we, ye or you, they *bad pursued* the Courses, Measures, and Advice of Mr. Littleworth.

Sir, For this very singular Favour I *will pray* for you eternally; but I *will prosecute* the vile Villain to the full Extent of Law. Thou *wilt injure* thyself, unless you *will take* wholesome Counsel; for he being a perverse Man, he *will oppose* you obstinately; and [he] *will traverse* the Case to the utmost; so that he *will puzzle*, and [he *will*] *confound* the Affair, Matter, or Business, to the End that you, we, ye or you, they *will lament* the Undertaking, and shall even bemoan its Consequence.

Love [thou or you] the GOD of Gods. *Fear* [thou, &c.] him who hath Power to cast into Hell. *Kiss* [thou] the Son, lest he be angry. *Let him love* Piety; and [let *let him*] *practice* the same to his Life's End. *Let her provoke*; *let her exercise* my Patience, for I have sufficient Resolution to guard my Passions. *Let us forgive* our Enemies. *Let us pray* for those who despitely treat us. *Hate, despise, contemn, disdain, detract, defraud* [ye] no Man. *Let them beware, regard, nay, let them dread* the Consequence of their Iniquity.

Note, The Words included by the Brackets are to be used at Pleasure; or more especially when the Teacher shall interrogate the Scholar concerning the Parts of Speech, and their Circumstances or Accidents.

The Continuation of the first Part of the universal parallel Scale between the modern British Affirmation, and a Verb of the first Conjugation of the Latins, &c. denoting Affirm; viz.

The Manner of expressing Power, Will, Liberty, Necessity, Duty, &c. by the Help of such Auxiliaries as are necessary for such Expressions.

Singular	Pr. t.	Past t.	Perf. p. t.	Mo. than Per. p. t.	Fut. t.
I	{ may or can.	might	{ might cou'd would should &c.	{ might would should cou'd &c.	may or can. Take the Ter- mination <i>bert-</i> <i>after.</i>
Thou	{ mayst may	might	Now adjoin the Termination <i>ed</i> it have	st had	mayst, &c.
You	{ may	might	have	had	love
He	{ may	might	have	had	
She	{ may	might	have	had	
It	{ may	might	have	had	
Plural	{ may	might	have	had	
We	{ may	might	have	had	
Ye	{ may	might	have	had	
You	{ may	might	have	had	
They	{ may	might	have	had	

Note, Such Places under the *Times* as are found *blank'd*, are to be understood to be like the first Person Singular; except those against the second Person Singular, when *Thou* is used.

Principal Affirm. love

The Latin, &c. Potential Mood of amo, in the first Conjugation (or Taking) in parallel Circumstances with the modern British Affirmation love in the preceding Page.

	Pr. t.	Imperfect t.	Preterperfect t.	Preterpluperf. t.	Fut. t.
Singular	{ em	arem	averim	avissem	avero
	{ es	ares	averis	avisces	averis
	{ et	aret	averit	avisset	averit
am					
Plural	{ emus	aremus	averimus	avissemus	averimus
	{ etis	aretis	averitis	avissetis	averitis
	{ ent	arent	averint	avisissent	averint

Note, From this Mood the *Latins* form two other Moods, termed the *Optative* and *Subjunctive*: The first is formed by putting before this Mood *utinam*; the other is formed in like Manner by *cum*.

Now all this is parallell'd in the *British Scale* for expressing *Will, Liberty, &c.* by omitting the Auxiliary Affirmations, and substituting in their Place a Particle of *wishing* for the Optative; as, *Would God, I pray God, God grant, &c.* with the Indicative Auxiliaries. For the Subjunctive put *when, or any* conjunctive Particle, in like Manner.

The British Indefinite Manner of Expression.

This Manner or Mood want the Personal Names, and consequently Number.

1	2	3
Pr. t. & Perf. p. t. & past t. mo. than p.		Fut. t.
to love	to have or had loved	to love hereafter

Gerunds ¹ of, ² in, ³ to < loving
 Supines: 1 to love 2 to be loved
 Participle Pr. t. loving, of the first
 Future t. to be loved hereafter.

The Latin Infinitive Mood.

Pr. & Imp. t.	Pret. Preterplu. t.	Fut. t.
1 are	2 avisse	3 aturum esse

Gerunds
 1 andi
 2 ando
 3 andum

Supines | 1 arum | 2 atu

Participle of the Present Tense *ans*, of the first
 Future Tense *aturus*.

Note, It is needless, in the modern *British* Tongue, to regard paralleling the *Latin* Gerunds, Supines, and Participles; they being Peculiar to certain Rules of their own Syntax, and only Repetitions in our Language; as, *amare*, to love; *amatum*, to love, &c.

A P R A X I S

On the two preceding Manners or Moods of Expression, designed for the Exercise of the Learners Judgment on the Parts of Speech; and exemplifying, and shewing the Necessity of understanding perfectly the Branches and Circumstances of a modern British Affirmation, as there delivered.

I May enter the House. Thou mayst depart. He may take Cash for his Bill. We, ye, they > may refuse, neglect, deny > the Thing.

I can command > her, him, it. Thou canst order it. He, we, ye, they, can distinguish, perceive, discern, > the Mote in the Eye of another. I might love another as well. Thou mightst declare; nay, thou cou'dst declare absolutely against > him, her, it. He might come safely to Town. We, ye, they might, could, prevent > their Passage.

I might have, could have, would have, should have loved Ralph, on Condition he had behaved prudently; yet thou canst blame me who have acted well; and almost, you would, or wou'd render me inexcusable. Thou mightst have, cou'dst have obliged me. He, we, ye, they might, would, should, could, cou'd have granted the Favour. I might had loved Chloe, had she not been so pert and extravagant. Thou mightst had perished had not I assisted: likewise he, or she, or it might had perished, if Assistance had not interposed. We, ye, they might, would, should had died, fa^ll mis^lsed, perished, unless [had not] the Enemies Troops retreated; which [Retreat] gave Birth to that Deliverance.

However it may happen, they may shew hereafter more Circumspection; and, by the History of their Fatigue, we may now learn, and [may] treasure up so much Discretion, as shall direct hereafter the Way of escaping the like Difficulties.

The Ca^valry shall have passed the Ford before his Detachment of Horse shall have arrived at Halifax; then our Troops (if Success shall attend) will have executed their Orders; and the Infantry shall have advanced to the Entrance of the Pass, which lies between the Mountains: There they can prevent hereafter any Incurſion or Excursion. To guard against future perilous Events, is a no-less Point in Policy and Prudence, than to direct Measures so, as to produce, procure, advance, &c. > Benefits; whether for public or private Use. To teach, to instruct, to educate > Youth, in the Fundamentals of any Art or Science, is no dishonourable Employ; yet very laborious. To alleviate this Burden, may it not be wished, that some Parents would consider better, and be less troublesome to the Teachers of their Offspring.

The parallel Scale of the Subjunctive Affirmation am, with the Latin Subjunctive Verb sum, through all its Moods and Circumstances. And this Scale may be termed the middle P.A.T., on Account of its superior Assistance in forming the Perfect Tense, or Affirmation of Suffering, in the universal Scale.

The Indicative Manner of Expression in the modern British Tongue.

	1	2	3	4	5
	Pr. t.	P. t.	Perf. p. t.	Mo. than Perf. p. t.	Fut. t.
Singular					
I	am	was were	have been	had been	shall will } be
Thou	art	wast	hast } been	hadst } been	shalt shall } be
You	are	was wert	have	had	wilt will } be
He		were			
She	is	was	hath } been	had been	shall will } be
It			has		
Plural					
We	are	&c.	have been	had been	shall will } be
Ye					
You	are	was	&c.		&c.
They	are				as

The Continuation of am and sum.

The Manner of expressing the Power, Will, Liberty, Necessity, Duty, &c. of BEING, by the Auxiliary Affirmations proper for such Expressions.

	1 Pr. t.	2 Passing t.	3 Perfect. p. t.	4 Mo. than Perf. p. t.	5 Fut. t.	
Singular						
I	may can }	might cou'd shou'd wou'd ought to }	might, &c. }	might could, &c. }	may can }	be
Thou	mayst, &c.	mightst, &c. }	mightst, &c. }	might cou'd, &c. }	mayst canst }	be
You	may can }	might &c. }	might &c. }	might cou'd, &c. }	may can }	be
He	may can }	might &c. }	might &c. }	might cou'd, &c. }	may can }	be
She	may can }	might &c. }	might &c. }	might cou'd, &c. }	may can }	be
It	may can }	might &c. }	might &c. }	might cou'd, &c. }	may can }	be
Plural						
We	&c.					
Ye	&c.					
You	&c.					
They	&c.					

The Latin Potential Mood, &c.

¹ Pr. t.	² Imperf. t.	³ Perf. t.	⁴ Pluperf. t.	⁵ Fut. t.
sim sis sit	essem esses esset	fuero fuero fuero	fuissem fuisset fuisset	fuero fuero fuero
simus sitis sint	essemus essetis essent	fuimus fuistis fuerint	fuissemus fuissetis fuisissent	fuimus fuistis fuerint

The Indefinite Manner of expressing BEING.

¹ and ² Pr. and Past t.	³ and ⁴ Perf. p. t. & mo. than Perf. p. t.	⁵ Fut. t.	¹ & ² & ³ & ⁴ Pr. & Imp. t. Perf. & Pluper. t.	⁵ Fut. t.
to be	to have, or to had been	to be hereafter	esse fuisse	fore <i>vel</i> futurum esse

The Latin Infinitive Mood.

And thus having paralleled the Substantives, we may next proceed to the last Part of the Universal Scale, of the Manners of Affirmations and Verbs; which exhibits their corresponding Agreement through Suffering.

PART II. Exhibiting the Affirmation of Suffering and Verb Passive in their parallel Circumstances.
 The Indicative Manner of expressing *Suffering* in the modern *British* Tongue.

Quality of *Suff.* alone,
 but formed joins the
 Affirmation of *Suff.*

	1 Pr. t.	2 Pas. t.	3 Perf. p. t.	4 Mo. Perf. p. t.	5 Fut. t.
Singular	{ am	was	have been	had been	{ shall will } be
I		were			
Thou	{ art are }	wast was wert were		hadst had	{ shalt shall wilt will } be
You			hast have		
He	{ is	was	have been	had been	{ shall will } be
She		were			
It					
We	{ are	was			
Ye		were			
You	{ &c.				
They	{ &c.				

The Latin Indicative Mood in the Passive Voice.

1 st Pr. t.	2 nd Preterimperf. t.	3 rd Preterperfect. t.	4 th Preterpluperf. t.	5 th Fut. t.
or { āris vel āre }	abar	atus { sum fui }	atus { eram fueram }	abor
	aba { ris re }	atus { es fuiſti }	atus { eras fueras }	aberis abere
atur	abatur	atus { eſt fuit }	atus { erant fuerat }	abitur
amur	abamur	ati { ſumus fuimus }	ati { eramus fueramus }	abimur
amini	abamini	ati { eſtis fuſtiſ }	ati { eratis fueratis }	abimini
antur	abantur	ati { ſunt fuerunt fuere }	ati { erant fuerant }	abuntur

Root, or radical Part of Latin Verb Passive.

The Imperative Manner of expressing Suffering.

Sing. pr. t.

Plu. Pres. t.

wanting

be we loved
let us be loved

be thou loved

be ye loved

be he loved
let him be loved

be they loved
let them be loved

The Latin Imperative Mood, Passus Voice.

Sing. pr. t.

Plu. pr. t.

wanting

emur

am

are
ator

amini
aminor

etur
ator

etbur
antor

Note, I hope it will not be taken as an Offence, in saying, Youth ought to inscribe, on a Slate, as many different Affirmations as the Master shall think proper, at sundry Times in a Week, Month, &c. for the perfecting the Pupil, and rendering him a compleat Manager of the foregoing and following Manners of Expression.

P R A X I S

On the Moods of Being, and the two foregoing Moods of the Passive Voice contained in the following Sentences, collected out of the Books of the Old and New Testament.

THEN said I, Lo, I come; in the Volume of the Book it is written of me, I delight to do thy Will, O my GOD: Yea, thy Law [it] is within my Heart. GOD [he] is the LORD, by whom we escape Death. They also that render Evil for Good [they] are mine Adversaries; because I follow the Thing that good is; viz. the Thing that is good. But I am poor and needy, yet the LORD thinketh upon me. Thou art my Help and Deliverer, make [thou] no tarrying, O my GOD.

Thus saith *Hezekiah*, This Day [it] is a Day of Trouble, and of Rebuke, and of Blasphemy: For the Children [they] are come to the Birth, and there is not Strength to bring forth.

It may be the LORD thy GOD will hear the Words of *Rabshakeh*, whom the King of *Affyria* hath sent to reproach the living GOD, and [he] will reprove the Words that were uttered by *Rabshakeh*. Thus saith the LORD, Be [ye] not afraid of the Words which thou hast heard, wherewith the Servants of the King of *Affyria* [they] have blasphemed me.

In the Beginning was the WORD, and the WORD [he] was with GOD, and the WORD was GOD.

The same [Word] [he] was in the Beginning with GOD. All Things were made by HIM. There was a Man [who, or which Man, the same Man, he was sent from GOD, whose Name [the Name of whom] [it] was John.

CHRIST [he] came unto his own, and his own [they] received him not. But as many as received him, to them he gave Power to become the Sons of GOD, even to them that believe on his Name: Which were born, not of Blood, nor of the Will of the Flesh, nor of the Will of Man, but of GOD.

Wherefore be ye steadfast [be ye] unmoveable [be ye] always abounding in the Work of the Lord; forasmuch as ye know that your Labour [it] shall not be in vain in the Lord.

Be [thou, or ye, or you] not ashamed of the Testimony of our Lord, nor of me his Prisoner; but be thou Partaker of the Afflictions of the Gospel. Thou therefore, my Son be [thou] strong in the Grace that is in CHRIST JESUS.

The British Manner of expressing the Power, Will, Liberty, Necessity, Duty, &c. of Suffering by proper Auxiliaries.

	¹	²	³	⁴	⁵
	Pres. t.	Past t.	Perf. p. t.	Mo. Perf. p. t.	Fut. 1.
Singular					
I	may } be can }	might cou'd shou'd wou'd must ought to	Like the fore- going joined to have been	had been	may } be can shall will }
Thou					
You	mayst } be canst }	mightest cou'dst shou'dst wou'dst must ought to	have been		mayst } be canst shalt wilt }
He					
She					
It					
Plural					
We					
Ye					
You					
He					
She					
It					

loved
breakfast to Fut. t.

The Latin Potential Mood, as the foregoing denoting Person, Number, and Time, &c. by its Terminations.

1 st Pres. t.	2 nd Imperf. t.	3 rd Perf. t.	4 th Pluperf. t.	5 th Fut. t.
er	arer	sim atque	esset atque	ero atque
eris	areris	sis atque	esses atque	eris atque
erit	aretur	sit atque	esset atque	erit atque
erunt	arentur	sint atque	essent atque	erunt atque
emur	aremur	simus atque	essemus atque	erimus atque
emini	arentini	sitis atque	essetis atque	eritis atque
entur	arentur	sint atque	essent atque	erunt atque

The Indefinite Manner of expressing Suffering by the modern Britons.

Pres. and Imperf. t.	Past	Future
to be loved	to have been loved	to be loved
	to had loved	to be hereafter loved
Quality of Suffering		
Answering the Participle of the Preterperfect Tense.		
Pres. t. and Fut. t.	to be loved	
Answering the Participle of the Future in <i>du</i> .		

The Latin's Infinitive Mood, wanting likewise Person and Number, as before binited in the Active Voice.

Latin Root

Pr. t. & Preterim. Pret. & Preterpla. Tense. Future Tense.

am ari atum { esse fuisse atum iri val andum esse

Participle of the Preterperfect Tense atus
Participle of the Future Tense in *du* andus

A short P R A X I S for showing the Passive Voice in this and the foregoing Manner of Expression.

It may be credited, but what [Thing or Act] can be done, whereby the ill Consequence [it] may be prevented hereafter. Nay, this Evil [it] might have been avoided; but they would neither be advised, nor [be] persuaded to proceed according to good Counsel. For Reason to be prejudiced by false Notions, there will be manifested hereafter a Disease in the Understanding, much to be lamented.

Nota, From this and the foregoing Praxis on the Voices, Manners, of Expression, Times, Persons, and Numbers, a Child [he, she] may be taught to discover the like by Inspection in other Sentences.

Thus having parallell'd the modern *British* Affirmation Word, in all its Manners, &c. with a *Latin* Verb of the first Conjugation, in all its Moods and other Circumstances; it remains, that every Person in right Senses, after a strict Examination, and Comparison between the Dutility of the modern *British* Affirmation *love*, and its corresponding *Latin* Verb *amo*, to give in a Verdict, whether or no the modern *British* TYRO shall first undertake a dead Language, in order to attain his native Tongue; or begin and proceed regularly in the same in order to attain it

For myself I judge, that the modern *British* Formation of the Affirmation *love*, will be less fatiguing to the Memory and Understanding, than the *Latin* Verb *amo*, through both the Active and Passive Expression, or Voice; and that it appears, by the foregoing Scale, &c. to be most eligible for a *Briton*, first to begin his Literature with the initial Principles of his native Tongue, and to proceed gradually with the same, as digested in this Grammar, to the full End and Scope of his Mother Tongue; and then may the Scholar, if Necessity or Inclination require it, proceed from this Grammar to any other, whether of the living or dead Languages.

And again, let it be observed and noted, that as most of the modern *British* Affirmations are subject to this one Series of Change; so are the main Body of the *Latin* Verbs subject to four different Conjugations, Formations, or Manners of shewing the same kind of Expressions (without taking Notice of the Irregularities appertaining to each Conjugation) which, if each were equally easy with our own, render it an absolute fourfold Labour in this single Part of Speech; as I will exhibit in the following Manner; by which the Excellence of learning the modern *British* Tongue first, in order to facilitate the undertaking any other, will more fully appear.

EXAMPLE I.

Actions expressed in the
British Tongue, in the in-
definite Manner.

to { love } according to the Se-
warn } ries of Change ex-
read } hibited in the fore-
hear } going Scale.

The *Latin* Infinite Mood,
parallel in Expression to the
modern *British* Indefinite
Manner.

am-āre } as per Scale
mon-ēre } a different Series
leg-ēre } a diff. Series
aud-ire } a diff. Series

I propose, for further Explanation, another Example opposed to the *French* Tongue, in this Part of Speech; with the Intent

to beget a Notion that it will be tolerable, nay, very easy to pass from the modern *British* Tongue, directly to the undertaking that Tongue; the Learner observing, that the modern *British* Affirmation has no other Difference from the Term *Verb* in other Tongues, than the bare Term *Verb*, with its different Inflexions, or Terminations.

EXAMPLE II.

Actions, &c. expressed in the modern *British* Tongue in the indefinite Manner.

French infinitive Mood parallel in Expression to the modern *British* indefinite Manner of Expression.

to { carry punish receive answer }	} according to the foregoing Scale.	port-er } of the first Series pun-ir } of the second recev-oir } of the third repond-re } of the fourth } in Fr.
---	-------------------------------------	---

And as the *dead Languages*, &c. have a large Detachment of Exceptions to their regular Rules of this Part of Speech, neither is the modern *British* Language free from something of the like Inconvenience, though in a considerable less Degree; which is the next necessary Business proposed to be cleared up.

C H A P. XXIII.

Of irregular Affirmations.

Q. Which is the first Irregularity of the modern *British* Affirmations?

A. To give a positive Answer to the Quere, Which is the first Irregularity, whether in this Part of Speech, or any other, without Doubt is a Difficulty, and Matter not very material: However, admit the following Table for the first Irregularity of this Grammar in this Part of Speech.

TABLE I.

Consisting of irregular Affirmations of one Syllable, ending with a single Consonant, without a Diphthong foregoing, being either in the present Time of the Indefinite Manner of Expression, or in the first Person Singular Number, present Time of the Indicative Manner, in the Active Voice; always double their

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 277.

their final Consonant, whenever the Terminations are applied (see Page 24) whether for agreeing with the Persons, or forming of different Times, Qualities, or Substantives derived; as appear at large in the following Classes, according to the alphabetical Order of the final Consonants.

Indefinite Manner.

P. t. &c. Q. D. S. D.

to	dab, nab, blab, stab, bib, fib,	} bed	bing	ber
	crib, bob, fob, mob, rob, fob,			
	chrob, dub, fub, rub, club, drub,	} ded	ding	der
	grub, snub, stub, scrub			
	pad, gad, wad, bed, wed, thred,	} ged	ging	ger
	rid, nod, plod, bud, stud			
	bag, fag, lag, fag, tag, wag,	} med	ming	mer
	brag, drag, flag, swag, beg, peg,			
	dig, rig, trig, twig, cog, dog,	} ned	ning	ner
	fog, jog, dog, flog, prog, tug,			
	lug, shug, shrug	} red	ring	rer
	dam, ram, cram, sham, hiem,			
	stem, nim, skim, trim, gum, hum,	} ted	ting	ter
	tum			
	fan, man, scan, span, pen, pin,	} led	ling	ler
	fin, tin, grin, skin, thin, con,			
	dun, fun, gun, pun, tun, shun,	} led	ling	ler
	fun			
	stir, blur, spur	} led	ling	ler
	pat, chat, squat, bet, wet, fret,			
	whet, fit, pit, quit, chit, knit,	} led	ling	ler
	dot, rot, wot, blot, clot, plot,			
	spot, trot, but, gut, jut, put, rut,	} led	ling	ler
	glut, smut, srrut			

Also the following Affirmations, consisting of more than one Syllable, ending with a single Consonant, having a single Vowel preceding, and being accented on the last Syllable, always double the final Consonant whenever the Terminations shall be applied; whether in Speaking or Writing, in forming the Times, &c. in the following Manner.

to	annúl, cabál, compél, contról,	} led	ling	ler
	disannúl, dispél, distíl, enról,			
	enstál, intrál, expél, extól, in-	} led	ling	ler
	rol, enstál, instíl, intrál, paral-			
	lél, petról, refál, repél, unparél	} led	ling	ler

But

Indefinite Manner.

P. t. &c. Q. D. S. D.

But rebél make *lion*
(*you*); and excél make
lence and *lency*.

to	{ alién, chagrín, japán, } <i>ned</i>	<i>ning</i>	<i>ner</i>
	{ trepán, underpín }		
to	{ abhór, avér, bestír, con- } <i>red</i>	<i>ring</i>	{ <i>rer</i> <i>rence</i> }
	{ cúr, debár, demúr, detér, } incúr, occúr }		

But these following Af-
firmations ending in *r*,
differ in the Formation of
the Substantive derived,
taking only *ence*; as,

to	{ confér, desér, infér, pre- } <i>red</i>	<i>ring</i>	<i>ence</i>
	{ fér, transfér }		
to	{ abét, abút, allót, besmút, } <i>ted</i>	<i>ting</i>	<i>ter</i>
	{ complót, curvét, outwit, } résit }		

These following eject
t, when they form the
Substantive or Common
Name, by taking *ssion*,
otherwise they follow the
foregoing Rule.

to	{ admit, commit, emit, in- } <i>ted</i>	<i>ting</i>	<i>ssion</i>
	{ termit, manumit, omit, } permit, pretermit, remit, } submit, transmit }		

Some of these retain *t*, and take *tance* in forming the Sub-
stantive derived; as from the Affirmation, *to acquit*, come *ac-*
quitted, acquitting, acquitter, acquittance, &c.

Affirmations of one Syllable ending with a single Vowel,
and the single Consonant *p*, admit too frequent a Deviation
from the foregoing Rule in forming the perfect past Time and
Quality of Suffering; and therefore the Performance is deli-
vered every Way, leaving the Practitioner to break off ill Cu-
stom at Pleasure.

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 279

Indefinite Manner.

P. t. &c. Q. D. S. D.

to	{	lap, sap, chap, clap, flap, flap,	}	ped p'd p't	ping	per
		snap, trap, step, dip, nip, rip,				
		tip, chip, clip, ship, skip,				
		flip, snip, trip, whip, cop, hop,				
		lop, mop, pop, sop, top, chop,				
		crop, flop, prop, shop, stop,				
		stop, cup, sup, grup. Like-				
		wise Affirmations of more than				
		one Syllable ; as, entrap, en-				
		wrap, worship, &c.				

These Affirmations of one Syllable, ending with a single Vowel, and single Consonant, follow the foregoing Rule, save in the Formation of their perfect past Time, and Quality of Suffering, to perform which you will find the whole Word retained in some ; and in others only the Vowel changed, therefore accept them in Columns, first expressing in the Indefinite Manner ; the next the past Time of the Indicative Manner, or Quality of Suffering ; the other the Quality of Doing, and Substantive derived ; as,

<i>Ind. Man.</i>	P. t. Q. S.	Q. D.	S. D.
bid .	{ bid bade	ding	der
<i>and its Compounds.</i>			
dig	{ dug digger	ging	ger
swim	{ swam swum	ming	ger
win	{ won wun span sun run	ning	ner
run	{ run run		
get	{ gat got gotten	ting	ter
<i>and its Compounds.</i>			

Ind.

	Ind. Man.	P. t. Q. S.	Q. D.	S. D.
	set	{ sat bit flit		
	fit			
	hit			
	flit			
to {	split	split		
	cut	cut	ting	ter
	put	put		
	shut	shut		
	let	{ let lett letten		

TABLE II.

*Of irregular Affirmations, consisting of Monosyllables in the Indefinite Manner of Expression, ending with a Vowel, and two or three final Consonants; viz. **ch**, **is**, and any Consonant preceding **ch**, which let be termed the second Irregularity.*

Note, 1. These Affirmations have the Property also of ejecting the third Personal Ending (*eth*) in the present Time of the Indicative Manner Singular Number; but must apply (*to*) in lieu thereof, by way of Termination; which, as it is likewise used in forming the Plural Number of Substantives, and absolutely making a distinct Syllable there, so here, in like Case, after Affirmations.

Note, 2. You cannot double the last Consonant on applying a Termination as foregoing, when the Affirmation endeth with two or more Consonants.

Note, 3. Affirmations that end in *sh*, *si*, and any Consonant preceding *ch*, are licenced by Custom to form their perfect past Time, and Quality of Suffering, both regular and irregular, as appear in the following List.

	Ind. Man.	P. t. &c.	Q. D.	S. D.
	dash, gash, lash, mash, quash,	{ ed ed ed ed		
	wash, clash, flash, gnash, plash,			
	slash, squash, splash, swash,			
to {	thresh, wish, gush, hush, brush,			
	crush, flush		ing	er
	dress, mess, kiss, miss, piss,			
	tofs, busf, truss			

Ind.

Ind. Man.

P. t. &c. Q. D. S. D.

to	{ belch, filch, lanch, stanch, scranch,	{ ed }	
	{ quench, clench, drench, trench, pinch,	{ 'd }	ing er
	{ winch, slinch	{ 't }	
	{ hunch, punch, march, parch, starch,		
to	{ perch, lurch, hatch, latch, match, patch,		
	{ watch, skatch, snatch, thatch, scratch,		
	{ etch, fetch, retch, sketch, stretch, ditch,		
	{ hitch, stitch, twitch, botch, scotch		

And here may be inserted those Affirmations which end in *x*, being a double Consonant, depicted under a single Character, and falls under the Direction of the foregoing Rule; as,

to tax, fix, mix, box, fox

In like Manner Affirmations ending with *k*, and any preceding Consonant; but take only *s* on omitting *eth*; as, *backeth*, or *back*, &c.

to	{ back, hack, lack, pack, quack, rack,	
	{ sack, tack, crack, smack, wrack, thwack,	
	{ deck, peck, wreck, check, kick, lick,	
	{ nick, pick, lick, click, plick, stick, hock,	
	{ lock, dock, mock, crock, flock, knock	
to	{ buck, duck, suck, tuck, chuck, cluck,	
	{ pluck, truck	
to	{ talk, walk, stalk, welk, milk	
to	{ blank, frank, spank, thank, wink, link,	
	{ blink, chink, clink, sink	
to	{ smerk, yerck, mask, fist, risk, frisk, whisk,	
	{ husk	

Also such Affirmations as end with *p*, having a Vowel, and preceding Consonant; as,

to	{ yelp, whelp, gulp, camp, damp, decamp,	
	{ ramp, vamp, champ, stamp, lipsp, pimsp,	
	{ pimp, bump, mump, pump, rump, stump,	
	{ thump, trump, warp, chirp, usurp, rasp,	
	{ hasp, clasp, grasp, lisp	

Note, The *t* is only used in Letters of Correspondence, in which Men usually write in Haste, and strike off all Superfluity, and so become Irregularities; but it is not to be imitated in Consideration; therefore the Practitioner must be cautious in Writing; for the Printers very rarely insert *t*.

TABLE III.

These irregular Affirmations following, consisting of Monosyllables, containing a single Vowel, and ending with two or more Consonants, having no certain Rule to be formed from their final Consonants; which accept in the following Manner, under the Notion and Term of the Fourth Irregularity of forming the perfect past Time, and Quality of Suffering.

Ind. M.	P. t. &c.	Ind. M.	P. t. &c.	Q. D. Sub.
rift	rift	sling	slang	
fight	fought		slung	
geld	gelt	sprang	sprung	
gild	gilt		stang	
hold	held	sting	stung	
dwelt	dwelt		strang	
fall	fell	string	strung	
<i>faul</i>	fallen	swing	swang	
sell	fold		swung	
smell	smelt	wring	wrung	
spell	spelt		drank	
spill	spilt	drink	drunk	
swell	{ swollen		drunken	
	{ swollen	shrink	shrank	
tell	told		shrunken	
bind	bound	fink	fank	} ing er
find	found		funk	
grind	ground	stink	stank	
wind	wound		stunk	
rend	rent	think	thought	
send	sent	<i>and its Compounds.</i>		
spend	spent	work	wrought	
stand	stood	gird	girt	
<i>and its Compounds.</i>		burn	burnt	
bring	brought	cast	cast	
sling	slung	<i>and its Compounds.</i>		
ring	{ rang	burst	burst	
	{ rung	lett	lett	
sing	{ sang			
	{ sung			

A List of the irregular compound Affirmations derived from the foregoing Irregulars; therefore consequently follow the foregoing Rules, and need only to be inserted in the Indefinite Manner of Expression.

to { befall, behold, bethink, forbid, forecast, forget, forethink,
foretell, intrench, misunderstand, overbid, overcast, overset,
outbid, reset, unbend, underbid, underbind, undergird,
understand, ungird, unwind, with-hold, withstand

TABLE IV.

Of irregular Affirmations consisting of Monosyllables ending with a single Consonant, and e servile (being the Sign for toning the foregoing Vowel long, as hath been fully shewn in Page 45.) and shewing at large the Perfect Past Time, with Quality Words, and Substantives, deriving from each Affirmation, which is here called the Fourth Irregularity.

Note, As in these Irregulars, ending with e servile, so, in all regular Affirmations. observe to eject e final whenever the Termination ing shall be applied; but you must join the Consonant that precedes e final to every other Termination; and then the Syllable next before the Termination ing cannot be injured by the Loss of e final, or e servile; which would consequently happen.

EXAMPLE.

I abide, thou abi-dest, he abi-deth, or abides.

Ind. M.	P. t. & Q. S.	Q. D.	S. D.
abide	abode	a-bi-ding	
bite	{ bit bitten }	bi-ting	Effector
drive	{ drove driven }	dri-ving	
hide	{ hid hidden }	hi-ding	
mete	{ met rid }	meet ing	
ride	{ riden rode }	ri-ding	
make	made	ma-king	

Ind. M.	P. t. & Q. S.	Q. D.	S. D.
take	{ took taken }	ta king	
<i>and its Compounds.</i>			
awake	{ awoke awaken }	a-wa-king	
rise	{ rose risen }	ri-fing	
slide	{ slid slid }	fli-ding	
smite	{ smote smitten }	smi-ting	
strive	{ strove strove }	stri-ving	
thrive	{ thrive thriven }	thri-ving	
write	{ wrote wrot writ written }	wri-ting	

Effector

Except,

come	{ came	com-ing
<i>hum</i>		
<i>and its Compounds.</i>		
give	{ gave	giv-ing
<i>and its Compounds.</i>		

Note, Such Affirmations as end with *e* final in the Present Time of the Indefinite, or in the First Person Singular of the Present Time of the Indicative Manner of Expression, they require only *st* for the Second, and *th* for the Third Personal Ending of the Present Time of the Indicative Manner; for the Reason that *e* final then becomes the Vowel in the Termination. And when *s* is used instead of *th*, there is no Increase of Syllable; except *c, g, f,* or *x* precede *e* final, then there proceeds another Syllable in a Manner, as in Page 30 and 31, making Affirmations appear like Common Names of Substances in the Plural Number.

T A B L E V.

Of irregular Affirmations, consisting of Monosyllables ending in *ce*, *ge*, *se*, or *ze*, being the Fifth Irregularity

Note, Such Affirmations as end in *ce*, *ge*, *se*, or *ze*, are *Regular* and *Irregular*, in forming their *Perfect Past Time*; viz. *Poetical Licence* and *Custom* of *Precipitation*, for the *Sake* of *Expedition*, have broke in upon them, and render the Writing of the *Perfect Past Time* with *'d* or *'t* excusable, casting away *e* final; as in the following

E X A M P L E.

I brace. thou bra cest, he bra-ceth, or bra-ces, &c. Pr. t. I brac'd, P. t.

Ind. M.	P. t. Q. S.	Q. D.	Sub.
brace	brac'd		
chace	} chac't		
chafe			
face	&c.		
force			
glance			
grace			
lace		} -cing	-cer
lance			
mince	minc't		
pace	pac'd		
place			
splice			
trace			
wince			

T A B L E VI.

Of irregular Affirmations of one Syllable, containing each a Diphthong, being the Sixth Irregularity.

Note, These form the *Perfect Past Time*, and *Quality* of *Suffering*, variously, some by changing the *Diphthong* into a single *Vowel*, &c. as appears by the following *Work*. Those that end with *ch*, *ce*, *se*, form in the *Present Time*, as aforesaid. Also such as end with *k* or *p* take a *Licence* to be *Regular* or *Irregular*.

Ind.

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 287

Ind. M. P. t. Q. S.

Ind. M.

P. t. Q. S. Q. D. Sub.

choofe

chofe

fwear

swore

fhoot

fhot

fwear

sworn

fhotten

fwear

fwear

book

cook

crook

hook

look

rook

coop

droop

hoop

poop

ltoop

fwoop

whoop

woop

ea

beâr

born

fwear

wove

and its Compounds.

bear

bear

fwear

woven

break

broke

fwear

wore

break

broken

fwear

worn

break

broke

fwear

wove

break

broke

fwear

woven

break

broke

fwear

wore

break

broke

fwear

worn

break

broke

fwear

wove

break

broke

fwear

woven

break

broke

fwear

wore

break

broke

fwear

worn

break

broke

fwear

wove

break

broke

fwear

woven

break

broke

fwear

wore

break

broke

fwear

worn

break

broke

fwear

wove

break

broke

fwear

woven

break

broke

fwear

wore

break

broke

fwear

worn

break

broke

fwear

wove

break

broke

fwear

woven

break

broke

fwear

wore

break

broke

fwear

worn

break

broke

fwear

wove

break

broke

fwear

woven

break

broke

fwear

wore

break

broke

fwear

worn

break

broke

fwear

wove

break

broke

fwear

woven

break

broke

fwear

wore

break

broke

fwear

worn

break

broke

fwear

wove

break

broke

fwear

woven

break

broke

fwear

wore

break

broke

fwear

worn

break

broke

fwear

wove

break

broke

fwear

woven

break

broke

fwear

wore

break

broke

fwear

worn

break

broke

fwear

wove

break

broke

fwear

woven

break

broke

fwear

wore

break

broke

fwear

worn

break

broke

fwear

wove

break

broke

fwear

woven

break

broke

fwear

wore

break

broke

fwear

worn

break

broke

fwear

wove

break

broke

fwear

woven

break

broke

fwear

wore

break

broke

fwear

worn

break

broke

fwear

wove

break

broke

fwear

woven

break

broke

fwear

wore

break

broke

fwear

worn

break

broke

fwear

wove

break

broke

fwear

woven

break

broke

fwear

wore

break

broke

fwear

worn

break

broke

fwear

wove

break

broke

fwear

woven

break

broke

fwear

wore

break

broke

fwear

worn

break

broke

fwear

wove

break

broke

fwear

woven

break

broke

fwear

wore

break

broke

fwear

worn

break

broke

fwear

wove

break

broke

fwear

woven

break

broke

fwear

w

These following Compounds derived from the two preceding Tables, form their Perfect Past Time as their Original or Primitives; therefore need no farther Ceremony.

to	{	become, besee, bespeak, betake, brow-beat, forbear, foreknow, foreshew, fore-	}	Q. D.	Sub.
		say, foresee, forgive, forswear, interweave, intrench, mislead, overbear, over-eat, over-shoot, over-shred, re-build			
		go			
		gone			
		and its Comp.			
		begin			
		began			
		begun			
		forego			
		beseech			
		besought			
		forgo			
		forfake			
		forsook			

TABLE VII.

Affirmations of one or more Syllables ending with y, not making a Diphthong change y into i, on applying the Personal Endings, and forming the Perfect Past Time and Quality of Suffering; also the derived Substantive; but do not change y in forming the Quality of Doing; this being the seventh and last Head of Irregular Affirmations.

EXAMPLES. I spy, thou spi-est, he spi-eth, or spies, &c.

Ind. Man.

Q. D. Spy-ing.

to	{	bandy, belly, bely, búry, busy, biz-zy,	}	Q. D.	S. D.
		candy, carry, colly, co ^{py} , ery, curry,			
		dény, descry, diversify, dry, empty,			
		envy, espy, fancy, ferry, fry, glory,			
		hurry, imbo ^{dy} , imply, le ^{nify} , misap-			
		ply, miscarry, mollify, pillory, pro ^{phe} -			
		fy, pry, quarry, query, rally, rely,			
		re ^{medy} , reple ^{vy} , sally, spy, study,			
		sully, tally, tarry, te ^{stify} , transmo ^{gra} -			
		phy, try, tume ^{fy} , ve ^{rify} , vi ^{lisy} , viti-			
		fy, vi ^{vify} , unify, unmarry, whinny			

The following are governed by the above Rule, saving in the Formation of the Substantive derived, which is formed by ejecting y, and taking for Termination ication; which denotes the Effect of Action.

Indefinite Manner.

Sub. D.

to	{	amplify, apply, beatify, beautify, certify, cla ^{ri} -	}	i-cation	i-er
		fy, com ^{ply} , damnify, deify, dulcify, e ^{dify} , ex-			
		emplify, falsify, fortify, fructify, glorify, gra ^{ti} -			
		fy, indemnify, ju ^{stify} , ma ^{dify} , modify, mortify,			
		misapply, mundify, notify, nullify, pacify,			
		petrify, putrify, qua ^{lity} , ratify, rectify, re-e ^{dify} ,			
		reply, sanctify, sc ^{arify} , signify, specify,			
		supply			

These

These following Affirmations form Substantives derived, by turning
fy into faction; as,

to { dissatisfy, petrify, putrefy, rarefy, sa- } ing ied { faction
tisy, stupefy, terrify } ier

But crucify makes *fixion*; dally, *fiance*; defy, *fiance*; mag-
nify, *science*; occupy, pre-occupy, *pation*; vary, *riance*, *riation*.

May it not be supposed, that some Men will say, the Irregulars in the modern *British* Language appear numerous and difficult; but let such Persons consider, that one Word repeated (only three Times) is sufficient for the perfect Learning of the whole List of Irregulars under the same Head; tho' not the full Scope of the Language which is here delivered.

And further, from what hath been delivered, of the Language of *Great Britain*, with her Accidents, and what immediately follows, it may be queried, *How* is it possible for any other Language to teach the perfect Management of her Accidents? And grant me leave to say, the many Changes of People, and various Revolutions in Government, which have passed over this Isle, have conspired consequently, with the Extension of Trade and Commerce with every Nation on the terraqueous Globe, to the Consummation of a perfect Language, the most copious, facile, sonorous, and elegant; as Gold, from every Clime, united in one Compound, receives the Impression *BRITANNIA*, no more acknowledges her Parent Soil, and Means which gave her Birth; but styles herself the Current Coin of the most Excellent and Gracious Sovereign Monarch of the *British* Dominions.

CH A P. XXIV.

These Affirmations following, ending with one or more Consonants, are Regular, in forming their Perfect Past Time, and Quality of Suffering, and take the Terminations at Large, as expressed in the foregoing Scale. Nevertheless, permit me to digest them into different Classes.

1. These are both Affirmations, and Common Names, which are literally the same; but must differ in their circumstantial Accidents; neither do they issue any other Substantive derived, save the Effector, seeing the Effect remains in the Affirmation itself; as,

abject, accent, accord, account, affront, aid, aim, a^larm,
 anger, answer, appeal, arrest, assault, attack, attempt,—
 back, bail, bait, balk, bang, bann, banquet, banter,
 baulk, bawl, beggar, bias, blister, blossom, blubber,
 blunder, bluster, board, boast, bolt, border, bowl, braid,
 brand, brawl, brood, brook, butcher, buzz,—ca^lender.
 call, calm, cant, canton, caper, card, carp, cashier, ce-
 ment, chain, charm, churn, cipher, claim, cloister,
 clo^lset, cloud, clout, clutter, coast, coil, collar, colour,
 comb, comfort, commissioner, compact, compliment, com-
 pound, conceit, condition, conflict, consent, consort,
 contest, corn, cotton, counterfeit, court, crump, crown,
 crumb, cudgel, curl, cypher, damask, damp, dart, de-
 fraud, delight, despair, dis claim, dis-comfort, dis-credit,
 dis-dain, dis-esteem, dis-honour, dis-order, dis-proportion,
 dis-respect, dis-temper, dis-trust, doom, doubt, drain,
 dread, drill, droll, dung, dust,—earth, ebb, egg, end,
 endeavour, entail, esteem,—fathom, farm, fashion, fast,
 father, favour, fawn, fear, fēa^lther, ferret, fester, fetter,
 fill, filter, finger, flaunt, flier, fleet, flirt, float, flood,
 floor, flout, flower, flurt, flutter, foam, fodder, foil, foin,
 fold, foal, fool, ford, freight, freight, frank, fright, frown,
 fuzz,—gain, gall, gang, ga^lrison, garter, gender, glair,
 gleam, glean, glimmer, glister, glitter, goar, graft, grant,
 groan, groul, ground, grunt, guard, gull, gutter,—hail,
 halt, halter, hammer, hamstring, hand, harbour, harm,
 harp, haunt, hawk, ha^lzard, head, hector, heed, heel,
 herd, hint, hoard, honour, hoot, howl, huff, hugg, hunger,
 —jabber, jagg, jarr, jeer, jest, imp, inn, insult, intail,
 interest, jolt, iron,—labour, lamb, lampoon, land, lard,
 last, la^lther, laugh, leer, le^lvel, libel, list, light, limb,
 limp, list, litter, load, loiger, loll, loom, lowr,—marvel,
 ma^lter, maul, maunder, me^lrit, mill, mi^lmick, mind,
 mint, mistrust, moan, mo^ldel, moor, mould, mound, mount,
 mourn, mouth, mu^llet, murder, murther, murmur, mutter,
 —nail, neglect, neigh, nonsuit, null, number,—order, or-
 nament, over-act, over-burden, over-load, over-power,
 over-turn,—pain, paint, pair, pall, palm, pant, parcel,
 pardon, parson, peel, peep, pear, pelt, petition, pi^lnion,
 plait, plant, plaster, plaister, plight, plunder, point, poison,
 port, portion, post, pound, powder, powt, pout, pre-cau-
 tion, pre-contract, print, proffer, profit pull, pummel, purr,
 —quaff, quarrel, quarter, quaver, question, quilt, quiver,
 quoil,—rail, rain, ransom, ransack, rant, ravel, rear,
 reason,

Indefinite Manner.

reason, re-bound, re-claim, re-coil, re-cord, re-cruit, re-demand, reel, regard, reign, remark, rencounter, repeal, report, re-primand, re-quest, resort, respect, re-spit, rest, result, retreat, return revell, revolt, reward, rind, riot, ri-vet, roar, roast, roll, root, round, rout, ruff, ruin, rumour, rust,—sail, scald, scamper, school, scoff, scorn scoul, scowl, scrawl, scream, screen, screen, seal, season, sheaf, shell, shelter, shield, shift, shi-ver, shear, shock, sho-vel, shoulder, shout, shriek, shrowd, shroud, sigh, sign, silver, skream, slander, slattern, sla-ver, slaughter, slight, smart, smother, snarl, sneer, snoar, snort, soil, folder, fodder, sound, spirit, spirt, spoil, spoon, sport, sprain, sprout, spurn, spurt, squali, squawl, squint, squirt, stagger, stain, stall, start, steam, still, stirrup, stomach, storm, strain, strand, steam, stuff, stunt, succour, support, surfeit, surrender, suit, swagger, swarm, swill, swoon,—taint, taunt, tender, thirst, thread, thrill, throng, thrust, thunder, ticket, till, tilt, timber, twitter, toast, toil toot, torment, tower, traffick, trail, train, trumpet, turn, twang, swirl, twist,—vail, vapour, vault, vaunt, vend, vent,—usher,—wail, wainscot, ward, warrant, water, wawl, weigh, weld, wheel, whimper, whisper, wind, wing, winter, wonder, worm, wound, wreath, wrong,—yelp.

P. r. &c.

Q. D.

Effector

ed

ing

er

2. These Affirmations following are purely and simply Affirmations; nevertheless, very few of them are able to produce any other Substantive than the Actor, Effector, or Doer; and as they are regular, shall omit the Insertion of the Perfect Past Time, &c. as appears at large in the Sequel.

Indefinite Manner.

abandon, absent, absorb, accustom, adjust, affright, anoint, applaud, ascertain, assent, attain, avert, award,—barter, batter, beckon, bemoan, bequeath, besmear, betroth, bewail, blend, board, boil, bombard, broider,—calender, cancel, careen, cavil, chant, chatter, clamber, clean, clear, cohabit, comprint, confound, confront, constrain, contemn, cover, count, countermand, curtail,—darn, daunt, debark, decant, decipher, dehort, deign, depaint, descant, desist, despoil, detain, detect, devour, disarm, disband, discard,

Actor, Effr. Doer.

Indefinite Manner.

disclaim, discolour, dis-embark, dis-inherit, dismember, dismount, dispi^rit, dispart, disregard, dissever, distrust, divest, domineer, dri^vel, drown,—embalm, embowel, embroil, empannel, emplead, eⁿact, ena^mel, encounter, engrail, enjoin, entreat, environ, escort, evert,—falter, feign, fend, foist, follow, forearm, fore-ordain, fore-shorten, frequent, furl,—gather, graff, greet,—hang, happen, harden, hasten, hoist, hunt,—imbalm, imbroider, imbroil, impannel, impend, implant, implead, import, impower, imprint, impugn, inamour, incounter, indanger, ingraft, inlist, insist, inspi^rit, intail, intrust, inveigh, inve^lop, environ, join,—kemb, kern, knead,—lean, learn, linn, listen, loath, loiter, loosen,—marr, melt, mention, miscount, misprint, molder, moulder, moul, mull, null,—obtain, own,—parboil, persist, pertain, plead, preach, ponder, portend, pour pre-ordain, propound, purloin,—quell, quicken,—ra^vel, raven, reassign, rebuild, reckon, reclaim, recount, refund, regain, relent, remand, render, re-obtain, restrain, retail, retain, ripen, roam,—scatter, fear, feel, seeth, select, se^ver, sharp, sharpen, shorten, shri^vel, sicken, simmer, slacken, smelt, soar, soften, sojourn, sooth, sour, squander, stammer, strengthen, stroll, stutter, subjoin, subtend, summon, super-add, supplant, surmount, surround, swell,—tamper, teem, tend, thicken, threaten, turmoil,—veer, unburthen, unchain, uncover, unfold, unload, unmoor, unfold, unvail, void, up-braid,—wail, wait, wander, warm, warn, weaken, whelm, whiten, widen, wend, wither, wrest,—yield.

Actor, Effector, Doer.

3. These Affirmations following are regular, in forming their Perfect Past Time, &c. as before shewn; but form the Substantive, which denotes the Effect by taking *ion*; and the Effector chiefly by taking *or*; which you find inserted on the Right-Hand for that Purpose.

Indefinite Manner.

abost, act, adopt, afflict, assert, attract—co-act, collect, conduct, connect, contract, contradict, convict, correct, corrupt,—decoct, deduct, deject, desert, detract, digest, direct, dis-affect, distort, distrust.—eject, elect, erect, evict, exact, exempt, exert, exhaust, exhibit, extract,—indent, induct,

Indefinite Manner.

induct, infect, inflect, inflict, inhibit, inject, insert, inspect, instruct, interject, interrupt, intersect, invent, —object, obstruct, —perfect, predict, prevent, prohibit, project, protect, protract, —re-collect, reflect, refract, reject, restrict, retort, retrospect, —subduct, subject, subtract, suggest, super, transact.

i-*an* Effect

or Effr.

4. These following form their Effect by taking *ation*; and their Effector, by taking *ator*, *er*, or *er*.

Indefinite Manner.

affirm, attest, augment, —cement, condemn, confirm, conform, consider, consult, —damn, design, deⁿsin, detest, discommend, —embark, erect, ex-alt, exclaim, exhort, expect, explain, export, exult, —ferment, form, found, —inform, —lament, limit, —maⁿifest, molest, —present, prolong, protest, —re-cant, recommend, reform, re-imbark, represent, resign, retard, retract, ruin, soli^cit, sub-orn, —tempt, trans-form, transplant, transport, —visit.

a-*tion* Effect

a-*tor* or *er* Effr.

5. These form the Effect by taking the Termination *ment*; and the Effector by taking *er*, or *or*.

adjourn, adorn, ail, amend, appoint, arraign, assign, attain, —command, commend, comport, conceal, concern, consign, content, —design, dis-appoint, discern, —eject, encamp, enchant, endear, enterr, entertain, —fess, —go^vern, —imbark, imprison, incamp, inchant, indear, indict, intend, interr, intreat, —resent, —sort, —treat, —wonder.

Effect
ment

6. These form the Effect by taking *ance*; as,

acquaint, appear, assist, attend, avoid, —cumber, —deliver, disappear, disturb, —hinder, —inherit, —perform, —re-deliver, repent, repugn, resist, —suffer, —void, utter.

ance

7. These take *ancy*; as,

intend, —malign, —protest, —reluct.

ancy

8. These

Indefinite Manner.

8. These following take *once* or *ency* ; as,

consist, correspond, — depend, despond, differ, — exist, — pre-exist, — subsist, superintend, — transcend. } *once*

9. These following Affirmations form their Effect or Effector, by taking the Syllable or Syllables, as appear immediately after each Affirmation ; as,

add, *ition* ; air, *iness* ; anchor, *age* ; arm, *ament* ; attain, *der* ; — bargain, *ee*, or ; batter, *y* ; blunder, *busi* ; — clear, *ness* ; comment, *ary*, *ator* ; conduct, *or*, *ress* ; cosen, *cozen*, *age* ; — deform, *ity* ; deliver, *y* ; demean, *our* ; depart, *ure* ; deⁿstin, *y* ; discomfort, *ure* ; discover, *y* ; droll, *ery* ; — earn, *est* ; embroider, *y* ; err, *or*, *our* ; — fail, *ure* ; fooff, insoff, *ee*, or ; flatter, *y* ; forfeit, *ure* ; furr, *ier* ; — govern, *or*, *our* ; grill, *ade* ; — inchant, *er*, *ress* ; indent, *ure* ; inherit, *or*, *rix* ; intreat, *y* ; invest, *iture* ; join, *er*, *ery* ; — malign, *ity* ; martyr, *dom*, *ology* ; misdemean, *our* ; — null, *ity* ; — offer, *tory* ; — part, *ition* ; project, *ur* ; prompt, *itude* ; proportion, *als* ; prosper, *ity* ; protest, *anism* ; — rail, *ery* ; recover, *y* ; rejoin, *der* ; remain, *der* ; — sail, *or* ; second, *ary* ; steer, *age* ; superstruct, *ure* ; — temper, *ament* ; till, *age* ; treat, *y* ; vest, *ure*,

These following shew the Effector, or Doer, by taking *ant*.

account, ascend, assail, assist, attend, — clam, combat, complain, — descend, demand, depend, descend, — inhabit, — protest, — superintend. } *ant*

And correspond, respond, take

These following Affirmations ending in *nd*, *nt*, and *β*, eject *d*, and *v*, and take *tion* ; as,

apprehend, ascend, — comprehend, condescend, — descend, distend, — expand, extend, — misapprehend. — re-ascend, — sus-pend. } *tion*

Also, Animadvert, — controvert, convert, — dissent, divert, — extort, — invert, — pervert, — revert, — subvert.

But, attend, — contend, — intend, — eject *d*, and take *tion*.

These

These following Affirmations admit a greater Variation of the last Syllable, in forming the Effect of Action; as,

<i>Ind. Man.</i>	<i>Effect.</i>	<i>Ind. Man.</i>	<i>Effect.</i>
a-bound	bundance	pro-ceed	cedure
admini-ster	stration	pro-claim	cession
admo-nish	nition		clamation
apper-tain	tenance	pu ⁿ blish	blication
com-pleat	pletion	re-deem	demption
com-plete			trance
con-geal	gelation	re-enter	try
con-nect	nexion		flexion
con-ster	struction	re-flict	flexion
con-strue		re-frain	fronation
de-claim	clamation	remem-ber	brance
demo ⁿ lish	li ⁿ tion		miniscence
dis-join	junction	re-mind	mini ⁿ scency
dis-quiet	quifition	re-pair	paration
encum-ber	brance	re-peat	petition
cum-ber		re-veal	velation
ex-pound	position		stration
ex-tinguish	tion	seque-ster	strator
in-join,	junction		stratrix
main-tain	tenance	suc-ceed	cession
mini ⁿ ster	stration		cessor
premo ⁿ ish	nition	sus-pect	picion
		sus-tain	tenance
pre-vail	valence		
	valency		

These regular Affirmations following, ending with *th*, *ss*, *ss*, or *x*, are both Common Names and Affirmations, according to their Circumstances, and form the *Door* or *Actor* by taking *er*, the Effect of Action is contained in each Particular. The Perfect Past Time, &c. having been sufficiently inserted, I beg Leave to omit those Accidents, and only imply a Regard at the Learner's Discretion, to use *ss* by way of Termination, in lieu of *eth*, as hath been said Page 280. And when *ss* terminates the Word, to join the last *s* with the Termination.

Indefinite Manner.

address,—bleⁿish, branch,—canvass, caress,—de-
 batch, dispatch,—flouⁿish,—garnish, gloss, guess,
 —harness, hiss,—inch,—poⁿlish,—reach, redress, re-
 lish, rush,—sketch, skirmish, slash,—trespass,—var-
 nish,—witness.

These

These following are absolute Affirmations, having all the foregoing Accidents, except shewing the Effect of Action; as,

to abasht, abbroach, affix, amass, annex, avouch,—burnish, —che^rish,—emboss, engross,—fa^mish, furbish, furnish, harrafs,—imboss, incompass, infix, ingross,—languish, lavish,—minish,—perish, prefix, publish,—relinquish, repass, repleⁿish,—surpass,—vaⁿish, vanquish, unfurnish, ungarnish, unharness, unleash. } Eff. or

These following regular Affirmations, edding in *ss*, *ss*, *ch*, or *x*, have all the foregoing Accidents, with the Formation of the Effect of Action, various Ways; therefore permit the first Head or Division of them to be such as take the Termination *ment*; as,

to abolish, accomplish, assess, astonish, attack,—banish, blandish,—detach,—embellish, encroach, enrich, establish,—imbellish, imboss, impeach, impe^rverish, incroach, enrich, intrench,—nou^rish,—punish,—raⁿish, re-attach, re-establish, refresh, retrench. } ment Eff.

These take *ion* for the Effect; and *er* formeth with such as shew the Effector.

to aggress,—compass, compress, confess,—depress, digress, discuss, dismiss, dispossess,—express,—impress,—oppress,—possess, pre-possess, press, profess,—reflux, re-impress, relax, repossess, repress,—suppress,—transgress. } ion Eff. or Effr.

But, to approach, *mil*. taketh *es*; and confess, *ionary*. Also intermix takes *ture*; pass, *ency*; perplex, *ity*; press, *ure*; and relax, with tax, take *ation*.

CHAP. XXV.

Of Affirmations regular, ending with e final.

Note. When a regular Affirmation terminateth with *e* servil, it requires only the Consonants of the Terminations for forming the Personal Endings, Times, &c. and as hath been said in Page 24; the Learner must involve the Consonant immediately preceding with *e* final into the Termination; all which com-

composes the last Syllable; except when *s* terminates in lieu of *eth*, then there will be no Increase of Syllable. And when *ing* shall be applied, then eject *s* servile; but close its preceding Consonant with *ing*; for which Reason see Page 24. However, permit me to digest these in the same Manner as I have done the foregoing, ending with a Consonant or Consonants.

1. These following are both Substantives and Affirmations; shewing no other Effect of Action but what is contained in each Particular; as literally delivered in the *Indefinite Manner*; as,

adventure, attire, attribute,—blame,—censure, conjecture, cure,—date, debate, desire, distaste, —eclipse, enve ⁿ lope, — figure, fine, — game, gape, guide,—haste. hate. — jointure, — lute,— mine, mi ⁿ ute,—name, nose, note,—paste, per- fume, pipe, pleasure, prime, probe, prune,— rake, rate, rebuke, reprieve, ri ⁿ dicule,—scale, scrape, share, slate, slive, snare, stake, stripe,— taste, torture, treasure, tune,—venture, vote,— waste, welcome, wipe,—yoke.	} d P. t. &c. ing Q. D. r Effecter
---	---

2. These are purely Affirmations, which shew the particular Actor, but determine no Effect of Action; and as in the foregoing Heads so in this, you must use the Accidents of Times, &c. but the Insertion is omitted, for a Trial of the Learner's Skill, save *r* for forming the Substantive, shewing the Operator.

antedate, approve, arrive, ashame, aspire, attemperate, —bake, baste, bate, bathe, beguile, bode, breathe,— cannonade, capacitate, captivate, carponade, catenate, cohabit, compile, crave, culminate,—dare, debi ⁿ li- tate, deceive, depeculate, deplore, depreciate, de- serve, dethrone, detruncate, dilucidate, dire, dis- approve, disclose, discommode, disinthrone, disprove, disrobe, divaricate—effectuate, embale, enclate, be, endite, endure, engrave, enquire, enshrine, enthrone, entwine, enure, equiponderate, eve ⁿ stigat ^e , ex-a ⁿ i- mate, ex-cavate, excogitate, exfoliate, exheredate, exonerate, exossate, expatiat ^e , exsi ⁿ bilate, extra ⁿ va- sate, extricate, extrude, extuberate, exulcerate, exu ⁿ f- citate,—fa ⁿ bricate, facilitate, fade, falcade, file-off, —filtrate, forebode, foreclose, fucate,—gastronade, gibe, glaciare, glide, glomerate, grime, gybe,—ha- bi ⁿ tuat ^e .	} Operator
---	---------------

biⁿtuare, hale, — illude, immure, impale, *be*, impetrate, im-
 plore, impregnate, incapaⁿitate, inchoate, incinerate, *chy*.
 incommode, incorporate, inculcate, indiⁿgitate, indite,
 indurate, induce, inebriate, ingeⁿminate, ingratiare, ingur-
 gitate, injure, inflave, insnare, inspissate, instiⁿmultate, in-
 tegrate, inter-force, inter leave, interlope, interseⁿminate,
 interweave, inthroned, intiⁿmidate, invaⁿlidate, inviⁿgo-
 rate, inure, iterate, — lade, lame, lave, like, lothe,
 loathe, luxate, lymphate — malaxate, martinate, mete. mis-
 believe, mis-name, mis-time, mure, *fort*. — nauseate, — ob-
 viate, officiate, ónerate, over-hale, over-like, over-rule,
 out-brave, out-live, — pare, peculate, *la*. personate, phil-
 trate, poⁿpulate, postpone, pre-determine, pre-figure, pro-
 trude, prove, — rave, reeve, *na*. re-examine, regeminate,
 regurgitate, re-instate, re-iterate, relieve, remancipate, re-
 munerate, repine, repudiate, require, requite, resolute,
 retrieve, revile, rove, — satiate, save, seare, segregate,
 shine, shrieve, spare, starve, stave, subjugate, supersede, *la*.
 swathe, swerve, — tame, tape, truncate, — ventilate, vermi-
 nate, viscerate, vitiate, unlade, unlure, unreeve, *na*. —
 unyoke, vouchsafe, — wade.

Operator

These following Affirmations ending with *e* final are regu-
 lar, in forming the Perfect Past Time or Quality of Suffer-
 ing; and require no more than to be cautious whenever the
 Scholar practices according to the foregoing Rules on Words
 ending with *e* final; and to observe in the Sequel to eject *e*
final in forming the Effect or Effector; it being no Matter
 what Consonant precedeth *e* final.

to abjure, admire, adjure, adore, — calcine, combine, com-
 mute, conjure, conspire, conserve, — declare, decline,
 defame, denote, deplume, deprave, deprive, depute,
 derive, determine, dispute, divine, — examine, excite,
 exhale, expire, — iⁿmaⁿgine, impute, incline, inflame,
 inspire, invite, — observe, — permute, perspire, preconise,
 prepare, preserve, procure, profane, — quote, — recite,
 recline, refuse, reserve, restore, — salute, suppute, —
 trans-figure, transmute, transpire.

ation Effect
ator Effector

But, inter-line, ejects not the *e*.

These following form the Substantive of Effect by the Ter-
 mination *ment*, adjoined, without ejecting *e* final.

abate, atchieve, aⁿtone, — confine, — defile, disfigure, —
 elope, excite, — improve, — measure, move, — pave, — re-
 bate, reconcile, retire.

4. The

4. The following regular Affirmations form their Effect, or Effector of Action, very differently, according to their regular Ending of the final Single Consonants; which accept as followeth, under each respective Head, with their Exceptions.

1. Ending with *be*; as,

to { circumscribe, — describe, — inscribe, inter-scribe, —
prescribe, pro-scribe, — sub-scribe, super-scribe, — } Eff.
tran-scribe, change *be* into } ption

Except, bribe, takes *ry*; and imbibe, makes *imbibition*; *cby*.

2. Ending with *de*; as,

to { allude, — conclude, corrode, — decide, delude, deride,
disswade, divide, — elude, erode, evade, exclude, } sion
explode, — include, intrude, — obtrude, — per-
suade, pervade, — seclude, subdivide, change *de* into }

Except, confide, — precede, precide, — reside, — subside, which take *nce*, *ncy*, and *ut*; but, barricade eject *e* final, and take *o*; — degrade, *ation*; — impede, *iment*; and intercede, — recede, — secede, change *de* into *ssion*.

3. Ending with *ke*; as,

to convoke, — provoke, — revoke, change *ke* into, or for *cation*.

4. Ending with *le*; as,

to condole, change *le* for *lance*; — reconcile, ejects *e*, and taketh *iation*, *iator*; the rest will be found to eject *e* final, and take *ation*.

5. Ending with *me*; as,

to assume, — consume, — presume, — re-assume, resume, eject *e* final, and take *ption*.

But, plume eject *e*, and take *age*; and sublime, *cby*, take *ity*.

6. Ending with *ne*; as,

to contravene, convene, — intervene, — super-vene, eject *e*, and take *sion*.

But, define ejects *e*, and takes *ition*; and oppose ejects not *e*, but takes both *ncy* for the Effect, and *nt* for the Effector; yet commune, shakes off *e*, and taketh *ion*.

7. Ending with *re* ; as,

to acquire and inquire, change *quire* into *quisition*.

to adhere,—cohere,—inhere, change *here*, into *hesion* ; or take *to* a final *nce*, or *ncy*.

But, assure,—insure—persevere, eject *e* final, and take *ance* ; compare takes *ison* ; and secure takes *ity*.

8. Ending with *te*, let what Vowel soever precede, in the general, changeth into *tion* ; viz. eject *e* final, and take *ion* ; but Regard must be had at all Times to sound, as directed in Page 23.

And in these I beg Leave to express both the Effect and Effector on the Right-Hand Margin.

ate ation

to > abbreviate, abdicate, ablaetate, ablegate, ablocate, abo-
 minate, abrogate, accellerate, accommodate, accumulate,
 actuate, acuminate, adjudicate, adulterate, aggravate, ag-
 gregate, agitate, alienate, alleviate, alligate, allúminate,
 altercate, amalgamate, a'nimate, annihilate, annumerate,
 annunciate, anticipate, antique, appropriate, arbitrate,
 aspirate, assassinate, assi'mulate, associate, atte'nuate,—cal-
 culate, caluminate, capitulate, ca'strate, celebrate, circu-
 late, circumstantial, co-acervate, co-agulate, cogitate, col-
 late, commemorate, commi'serate, communicate, compen-
 sate, complicate, condensate, confabulate, confederate,
 confiscate, conglutinate, congra'tulate, congregate, conju-
 gate, consecrate, consociate, consolidate, consipate, con-
 summate, contaminate, contemplate, convocate, co-ope-
 rate, corro'berate, create, cultivate,—decorate, dedicate,
 dege'nerate, de'legate, deliberate, delineate, demonstrate,
 deno'minate, denudate, denunciate, de-oscultate, depau-
 perate, depo'pulate, deprecate, de'predate, depurate, de-
 rogate, de'secrate, disquamate, destinate, deviate, dilate,
 disci'minate, dis-locate, dis-se'minate, dis-sipate,—edu-
 cate, elate, e'levate, elongate, elucidate, emaciate, ema-
 cerate, ema'culate, emancipate, ema'sculate, e'mulate,
 enumerate, equi'vocate, era'dicate, estimate, evacuate,
 evaporate, exaggerate, exagitate, exasperate, excommu-
 nicate, excoriate, exerceate, exculpate, execrate, exhi'la-
 rate, expectorate, expiate, explicate, expo'stulate, exte-
 nuate, exterminate, extirpate,—fa'cinate, feli'citeate, fluc-
 tuate, fornicate, fru'strate, fulminate, fumigate,—ge'mi-

Effect
 or, viz Effector

nate,

nate, geⁿiculate, germinate, geⁿsticulate, glutinate, graⁿ-
duate, graⁿulate, graⁿvitate, — heⁿitate, — illuminate,
illuⁿstrate, iⁿmitate, inaugurate, incarnate, indicate, infuⁿ-
tuate, iniⁿtiate, innovate, infiⁿuate, instigate, intercaⁿlate,
interpolate, interrogate, intimate, intoxicate, inveⁿstigate,
invoke, irradiate, irritate, eeⁿitate, — lácerate, laⁿmi-
nate, legiⁿtimate, liⁿquidate, liⁿtigate, lúcubeate, maⁿce-
rate, machinate, maⁿki- mancipate, manducate, matricu-
late, mátureate, meⁿditate, méliorate, meelⁿyor- miⁿtigate,
moⁿderate, moⁿdulate, mutilate, naⁿvigate, negociate, no-
minate, númeroate, — oⁿbligate, oⁿbliterate, oⁿperate, —
palliate, partiⁿcipate, peⁿnetrate, per-ambulate, perforate,
perpetrate, perpeⁿtuate, preciⁿpitate, predeⁿstinate, predi-
cate, pre-meⁿditate, pre-noⁿminate, pre-ponderate, preva-
ricate, procreⁿstinate, procreate, prognoⁿsticate, promul-
gate, proⁿstrate, pulverizate, — quadrate, quadruplicate, —
raⁿdicate, ratiocinate, re-animate, re-capacitate, re-capiⁿ-
tulate, recreate, re-criⁿminate, re-dintegrate, re-duplicate,
re-friⁿgerate, re-geⁿerate, regulate, relate, remonstrate,
renovate, renumerate, reprobate, resuscitate, retaliate, re-
verberate, ruⁿ-inate, ruminare, — saⁿlivate, seⁿparate,
fiⁿtuate, sophiⁿsticate, speⁿculate, stagnate, state, stiⁿmu-
late, stiⁿpulate, subordinate, subrogate, suffocate, suffu-
migate, super-annuate, super-eⁿrogate, suppurate, — termi-
nate, toⁿlerate, translate, transmigrate, transubstantiate,
— vacate, variegate, veⁿgetate, veⁿerate, verberate, vi-
brate, vindicate, vi-oⁿlate, viⁿvificate, undulate.

to be
of, or, vix
Effecter

So in like Manner, constitute, contribute, — devote, dilute,
distribute, — execute, expedite, — institute, — persecute, pollute,
posite, promote, prosecute, prostitute, — secrete, substitute.

But, audite, ejects *e*, and taketh *or*, *ory*; augurate ejects *ate*,
and takes *ry*; from doté, strike off *e*, and take *age*; and unite,
strike out *te* for *on*.

9. Ending with *lve* eject *ve*.

to absolve, — dissolve, — involve, — involve, — resolve, for *ution*.

10. Ending with *ve*.

These ending in *ve*, do not hold to one entire Termination;
as,

to behave, — misbehave, eject *e*, and take *iour*; brave likewise
take *ado* or *o*; and connive, contrive, — grieve, take *ance*; re-
move, revive, take *al*; serve, *ice*, *itude*; and disserve takes *ice*;
subserve, *ieny*.

But

But such as have the last Syllable *ceive* ; as, conceive,—misconceive,—perceive, preconceive,—receive, change *ceive* into *ception* ; survive takes *orship* ; and thief make *ory* ; move, forms *motion*.

These ending with *ce*, *ge*, *se*, or *xe*, submit to all the foregoing Rules concerning *e* servile ; and when *s* shall be used for *sth*, then remember, the three last Letters form a distinct Syllable.

Note, As these form the Substantive of the Effect of Action differently, I desire to deliver them as follows :

1. Such as take *ment* retain *e* servile ; as,

to	{	abridge, abridge, acknowledge, advance, advertise, amaze, amerce, amuse, appraise,—chastise, com- mence,—decrease, disburse, discourage, dispa ^r rage, divorce,—ease, encourage, endorse, engage, enhance, enlarge, entice,—imburse, indorse, induce, inforce, infringe, <i>la.</i> ingage, inlarge, intice, judge,—lodge, —manage, mis-manage,—pre engage, pre-judge,— reduce, re-imburse, re-inforce, re-ingage, re-lease,— seduce.	}	ment Effect
----	---	--	---	-------------

2. Such as strike out *e* final, and take *ation* ; as,

to	{	canonize, converse, — dispense, <i>la.</i> nat ^r uralize, — oblige,—pulverize, purge,—solemnize, subtilize, <i>chy.</i> —tranquillize,—volatilize.	}	ation
----	---	---	---	-------

3. Such as cast away *e* servile, and receive *ion* ; as,

to	{	circumcise, confuse, — diffuse, disperse, — infuse, <i>phy.</i> intersperse,—manumise,—reverse.	}	ion
----	---	--	---	-----

4. Such as cast away *e* final, and receive *ition* ; as,

to	{	compose,—depote, discompose, dispose,—expose,— impose, indispose, interpose,—oppose,—pre-suppose, propose,—repose,—suppose,—transpose.	}	ition
----	---	--	---	-------

5. The following eject *e*, and take as inserted on the Right-Hand ; as,

to	{	displease, dispose, — enclose, — inclose, — please,— raise,—seize.	}	ure
to	{	dispose,—peruse,—refuse, rehearse.	}	al

6. These

6. These eject their two last Letters, and take *ty* ; as,
to authorize,—familiarize, fertilize,—moⁿralize,—partiⁿ- } *ty*
 cularize,—sécularize, sensuaⁿlize,—tranquillize. }
 And, *to* emerge, emulge,—immerge,—submerge,—take *from*

7. These change the last Syllable more than the foregoing ;
 as,

to catechize, criticize,—exorcise, change *ize* for *cism*.

And, *to* etymologize,—monopolize, mythologize,—philoⁿ-
 sophize, phlebotomize,—scrutinize, change *ize* for *y*.

to deduce,—introduce,—produce,—reduce,—seduce,—traduce,
 eject *e*, and take *tion* ; and acqui-*esce*,—co-*alesce*,—*emerge*,
 —*indulge*,—*urge*, retain *e*, and take *nce*, *ncy*.

to > denounce, pronounce, change *nounce* into *nunci-a-tion*.

These regular Affirmations following, terminating with a
 single Vowel, and *e* final, can only receive the Consonants of
 the Terminations, as aforementioned, and eject *e* final, in
 forming the Quality of Doing.

Now, the Insertion of those Accidents may be omitted for
 Brevity's Sake, as appears in the Sequel, save the Perfect Past
 Time ; and when that shall be formed by 'd, you must eject *e*
 final.

Indefinite Manner.

to > accrue, agree, argue, awe,—collogue, construe, con- }
 tinue,—decree, disagree, dis embogue,—endue, ensue,— }
 fatigue, fee, free,—glue,—harangue, hoe,—imbrue, in- } *d*
 trigue, issue,—masque, mue,—over-awe, over-value, owe, } *d*
 —prorogue, pursue,—reⁿscue, rue,—shoe, subdue, sue,— }
 tie,—value, under-value, un-glue, untie, vye, vie.

These following ending with *le*, and any preceding Conso-
 nant, can require only the Consonants of the Terminations
 for forming the various Times, &c. and involves the *l*, and its
 preceding Consonant, into the last Syllable, with the Termina-
 tion ; as,

to ramble, *bled* ; *bling*, *bler*, &c.

Indefinite Manner.

to > amble, angle, article, assemble,—babble, baffle, be-
sprinkle, bridle, bubble, buckle,—cackle, cobble, curdle,
—dabble, daggle, dazzle, disable, dismantle, double,—
embattle, enable, encircle, ennoble, entangle,—fiddle,
frizzle, fuddle, fumble,—gabble, gargle, giggle, grap-
ple, guttle, guzzle,—haggle, handle, humble,—jangle,
jingle, imbezzle, intangle, inter-meddle, intitle, inveigle,
jumble, jostle,—kindle, knubble, knuckle,—manacle,
mantle, meddle, mingle, misle, muddle, muzzle,—nettle,
nibble, nuddle, nuzzle,—ogle,—paddle, people, pickle,
puddle, puzzle,—quadruple, quibble,—raffle, ramble, ran-
kle, rattle, re-assemble, resemble, ruffle, rumple,—saddle,
scramble, scribble, scruple, scuffle, settle, shackle, shuffle,
smuggle, spangle, sparkle, sprinkle, squabble, stickle,
straddle, strangle, struggle, stumble, suckle, supple,—
tangle, tickle, tingle, tipple, touzle, trample, tremble,
trickle, tripple, trouble, trundle, tumble, twattle, tweedle,
—unbuckle, uncouple.

Also these ending in *cre*, as accoutre,—massacre.

Lastly, These regular Affirmations ending with a Diph-
thong, must receive for the aforesaid Uses, or Purposes,
the Terminations in their Perfection ; as,

to > allay, array, assay, astray, avow,—bedew, belay, be-
flow, betray, bewray, borrow, bray, burrow,—claw, cloy,
convey, convoy,—decay, decoy, defray, delay, destroy,
dis-allow, dis-avow, dismay, dis-obey, display,—employ,
endow, enjoy, eschew, essay,—flow, fray,—glow,—hal-
low, harrow,—imploy, indow, injoy, inlay, jockey, jour-
ney,—low,—mew, mow,—obey,—overflow,—paw, play,
pourtray, pourvey, purvey, pray, prey,—renew, review,
row, screw, sorrow, spay, spew, stew, stow, stray, survey,
swallow, sway,—taw, thaw, tow, toy, throw,—view, under-
lay, under-screw, vow,—wallow, winnow, wire-draw,
woo.

And here it may be said without Vanity, that the Learner
hath a View of the full Scope of the modern *British* Affirma-
tions ; and that he or she ought to proceed more than once
through 'em, before Departure from School to Apprenticeship,
&c.



CLASS IV.

CHAP. XXVI.

OF PARTICLES.

Q. What Words are Particles?

A. Certain little Words that express or denote either some Circumstance, Manner, or Quality of an Action; or they shew the Relation, Regard, and Dependence, that one Person or Thing bears to another; or they connect Sentences together.

Q. Does a Particle consist of only one small simple Word?

A. A Particle consists not only of one small simple Word, but many Times consists in Compounds closely connected; as, whenever, whereby, &c. or in Compounds not closely joined; as, in this Manner; not yet; as it were, &c. or it may be a Derivative from one of the other Parts of Speech terminating with ly; as, manly; womanly; finely; hardly, &c.

Q. Is there any Distinction or Diversity of Kinds or Sorts of Particles?

A. There are necessarily in our modern British Tongue three general Kinds or Sorts of Particles; to the one of which Sorts every Particle appertain or belong, whether it be a Simple, Compound, or a derivative Particle. And these three Sorts parallel the four last Parts of the Latin Speech; viz. The Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, and Interjection.

Q. How do you make it appear, that the three Kinds or Sorts of the modern British Particles contain or parallel the four last Parts of the Latin Speech, &c.?

A. It will appear obvious to any one, who shall take the Pains to search the Latin Dictionary, for the modern British Sense, will find the same, or similarly like the Particles of this Grammar, viz. the first Sort of modern British Particles do parallel, agree, and

correspond with Latin, &c. Adverbs and Interjections ; the second, with their Prepositions ; and the third, with their Conjunctions.

Of the first Sort of British Particles.

Q. What are the Uses of the first Sort of Particles ?

A. They are used to denote some Circumstance, Manner, or Quality of the Words to which they are joined ; in order to shew how, when, where, or whether or no, one is, does, or suffers, when joined with an Affirmation ; as appears in the following

EXAMPLES.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. I love you <i>dearly</i> . | } | 5. The Play is acted <i>here</i> . |
| 2. He reads <i>well</i> . | | 6. It is a Doubt <i>whether</i> he |
| 3. She dances <i>awkwardly</i> . | | <i>sings or not</i> . |
| 4. He sings <i>now</i> . | | 7. She treats you <i>ill</i> . |

This Sort of Particles are joined to Qualities ; as in the Examples following.

EXAMPLES.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. He is <i>very</i> happy. | } | <i>ever</i> disappointed. |
| 2. You are <i>always</i> fortunate. | | 5. A Wife <i>seldom</i> scolding |
| 3. I am <i>never</i> fortunate. | | is <i>very</i> rare, &c. |
| 4. A Woman <i>truly</i> loving is | | |

And sometimes this first Sort of Particles are joined to others of their own Sort ; as in the Examples following.

EXAMPLES.

- | | | |
|--|----|---|
| 1. I live <i>very</i> comfortably. | }} | Thus in all Superlative Ex-
pressions. |
| 2. I live <i>very</i> happily, | | |
| 3. <i>John</i> came <i>very</i> luckily. | | |

Q. Have not this Sort of Particles any Divisions or Heads of Distinction, agreeable to their Acceptations ?

A. Yes ; this first Sort, as they relate either to the Manner, Place, or Time, are admitted to appertain to such a Head or Division of the first Sort of Particles.

Q. Which are those that express the Manner of Being, Doing, or Suffering, absolutely ?

A. The following Particles, as subdivided in the following Scale, shews the Manner of Being, Doing, or Suffering, absolutely ; according to their Ordinal Number pr fixed to each Head.

1. By Certainty ; as, truly, verily, undoubtedly, yea, yes.
2. By Contingence ; as, happily, perhaps, by Chance, perchance.
3. By Negation ; as, nay, no, not, in no Wise, by no Means.
4. By natural Powers, or Habits ; as, wisely, liberally, justly, powerfully.
5. By sensible Impressions ; as, brightly, nastily, bitterly, loudly, smoothly, &c.
6. By Passions of the Soul ; which take according to their Order ; as,

1. Of Admiration ; as, heigh ! lo ! O ! oh !
2. Of Doubting, or Considering ; as, hem, hy.
3. Of Despising ; as, pish, shy, tush.
4. Of a surprized Affection, denoting Mirth or Joy ; as, ha, ha, he.
5. Of Sorrow ; as, O ! ah ! woe is me !
6. Of Love and Pity ; as, ah ! alack ! alas !
7. Of Hate and Anger ; as, vaugh, hau, phy, foh.
8. Of Exclaiming, or Crying out ; as, oh ! soho ! ho lo !
9. Of Silencing ; as, whist, hush, ft.
10. Of Attention ; as, ha !

Note, That these Divisions, under the Title of the Passions of the Soul, are what the *Latins*, &c term *Interjections* ; betokening only a sudden Emotion of the Mind.

Q. Which are those Particles that express the Manner of Being, Doing, or Suffering, comparatively ?

A. Such Particles as express Being, Doing, or Suffering, comparatively, are exhibited in the following Scale, under their proper Heads of Division ; noted by the Ordinal Numbers. And,

1. By Excess ; as, very, exceeding, too too much, too little, more, more than, over and above, most.
2. By Defect ; as, almost, well nigh, little less, least of all.
3. By Likeness, or Equality ; as, so, alike, like, as it were, as, thus.
4. By Unlikeness, or Inequality ; as, otherwise, far otherwise, differently, not so, in another Manner, unlike.

Q. Which are Particles of Place ?

A. These following, as expressed in the subsequent Scale, under their various Ordinal Divisions ; as,

R 1 2

1. De-

1. Denoting Presence in a Place, answering to the Question, *Where?* As, here, there, elsewhere, every where, no where, somewhere, somewhere else, above, below, within, without : Or to the Question, *With whom?* as, together, at once, apart, severally.

2. Denoting Motion from a Place ; as, whence, hence, thence.

3. Denoting Motion towards a Place ; as, whitherwards, hitherwards, thitherwards, toward, upward, downward, backward, forward.

4. Denoting the Way to a Place ; as, whither away, this Way, that Way, another Way, yonder Way.

5. Denoting the Term or End of Motion ; as, whither, hither, thither, whither to, hitherto.

2. Which are Particles of Time ?

A. These Particle Words following, in the subsequent Scale, under their various Ordinal Divisions, are Particles of Time ; as,

1. Denoting Being in Time, answering to the Question, *When?* either in the Present ; as, now, to-day ; or the Past ; as, already, yesterday, before, long since, heretofore ; or the Future ; as, to-morrow, not yet, by and by, anon, after, afterward, hereafter, henceforward, henceforth.

2. Denote Duration and Continuance, answering to the Question, *How long?* as, a long while, slowly, quickly, shortly, hitherto.

3. Denote Vicissitude or Repetition, answering the Question, *How often?* as, never, often, oftentimes, sometimes, seldom, minutely, hourly, daily, monthly, yearly, by turns, alternately, once, twice, thrice, three times, four times, &c.

Note, Those that are derived from Qualities, which admit the Degrees of Comparison, do the same by the comparative Particles ; viz. more, most, or very ; as, kindly, more kindly, most or very kindly, &c.

2. What is the Use of the second Sort of modern British Particles, which, you say, accords with the Latin, &c. Term, called *Prepositions* ?

A. By the second Sort of British Particles are shown the Relation and Respect that one Name bears to another ; and consequently, the State of Names ; which, in declined Languages, is expressed by the Cases of their Declensions, and certain little Words, termed Prepositions, promiscuously ; according with the Directions of a
great

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 309

great Number of Rules, in such a Language as the Word appertains to. See Page 36, where you have a Specimen of two Declensions in the Latin Tongue, parallel'd by this Sort of Particles.

2. How many Divisions or Heads have the second Sort of Particles?

A. Only one, termed the second Sort, when placed before a Name; but when without a Name, or joined with a Particle of the first Sort, then the second Sort becomes a Particle of the first Sort.

EXAMPLES.

1. Remember, or refer, for regular Examples, how you read the borrowed Particles of this Sort inserted through the Margins of those Pages intituled *Common Names*; by which are fully shewn the Relations and State of Names; and need no Repetition here.

2. He that bewareth not *before*, shall be sorry afterward.

3. Whereupon he took the Knife to slay his Son, &c. &c.

In these two last Examples the Particles before, after, and upon, in their Position, are reduced to Particles of the first Sort.

2. Which are those Particles of the second Sort?

A. All those Particles inserted in the following Scale or List: And that nothing may be wanting to complete the young Tyro, there are also inserted, with each Particle, a great Variety of Acceptations, illustrated by proper Examples.

OF, denotes Relation betwixt the Word that goes before, and the Word that follows it, whether that Word be Name, Quality, or Affirmation; as, the SON of ADAM. This Particle, with its following Word, answers the Genitive Case of those Tongues that have Declensions.

It signifies concerning, or the Object or Matter about which you speak, or write; as, a TREATISE of VIRTUE, or on or concerning VIRTUE.

The Matter; as, a CUP of GOLD.

The Means; (or with) to die of HUNGER.

It signifies AMONG; as, of five HORSES four were blind.

THROUGH; 'tis of GOD's great Mercy.

FROM; East of HALLIFAX.

OFF; signifies Separation and Distance, and has its Opposite in ON; which implies Continuation; to put off, to put on; HE put off his HAT; HE stood off to Sea.

It signifies DELAY; as, HE put me off from Day to Day; HE is off and on with me.

To;

TO; points out the Object of Receiving; *Roger* gave the Book *to John*; *William* gave the Horse *to* his Uncle. It is the Particle of the Dative.

It signifies MOTION *to*; as, I go *to Minas*, &c.

IN; *to* DAY; *i. e.* in this Day; *to-morrow* &c.

FOR; she had ten thousand Pounds *to* her Fortune; &c.

BEFORE; YOU promised him *to* my FACE.

ABOUT, or concerning; speak *to* the HEAD we agreed on.

It signifies PURPOSE, DESIGN, or INTENTION; as, *to* invite *to* DINNER; *to* bring *to* JUSTICE, &c.

TOWARDS; I thank you for your Kindness *to* ME.

TILL, or *until*; the Meeting is put off *till* NOVEMBER.

In comparison OF; he is nothing *to* HERCULES; or, in comparison OF HERCULES.

FOR; denotes the Purpose, End, or Use; Benefit or Damage *for*, &c.; and is a Dative Particle; as, *George* got a House *for* *Stephen*; the Advocate pleads *for* his CLIENT.

Opposed *to* AGAINST; *William* is *for* ME; *John* is *against* ME.

FITNESS, INCONVENIENCE; as, this Hat is too little *for* ME.

EXCHANGE, or TRUCKING; as, he had Cloth *for* his WOOL, &c.

IN PLACD, or *instead of*; as, *James* does Business *for* *GEORGE*, &c.

DISTRIBUTION; as, he appointed one Room *for* every COMPANY.

IN REGARD, or Consideration OF; as, he lived high enough *for* his ESTATE; *James* was rewarded *for* his VALOUR.

DURING; as, he was Captain of the Fort *for* LIFE, &c.

NOTWITHSTANDING; *for* all his conceited WISDOM he was a Fool, &c.

☞ The following Part of this List of Particles are those termed by the Dead, and some Vulgar Languages, in Imitation of them, *Propositions*; serving to their *Accusative* and *Ablative Cases*; and in our Tongue take Place between the Affirmation and its next following Substantive, whether *Common Name*, *Proper*, or *Personal*, in the following State.

ABOVE; chiefly relates to Place; and answers below or beneath; as, the Sconce is placed *above* the TABLE.

SUPERIORITY; as, the Master is *above* the SCHOLAR; there are none *above* HIM.

It signifies more than, or beyond, besides; as, it is *above* his STRENGTH, or POWER; I paid five Shillings *above* my DUE, &c.

ABOUT;

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 311

ABOUT ; signifies around ; as, they sit *about* the TABLE, &c.

It relates to Nearness, almost, nigh ; both in Time, Quantity, and Place ; as, it's *about* one of the CLOCK, &c. He has *about* five hundred QUARTERS of Grain to sell, &c. He lives *about* a MILE from this Place, &c.

It signifies CIRCULAR MOTION ; as, he walks *about* the TOWER, &c.

Being put before *to*, and an Affirmation following, it signifies *ready to do*, or the Future Time of the Action ; and indeed has the same Signification of the Latin Participle in *rus* ; as, he is *about* to fight ; *i. e.* he is *ready to fight*, &c.

It signifies also the Present Time of the Action ; as, I am *about* BUSINESS ; *i. e.* doing, or designing it.

But the Time of *about* depends rather on the helping Affirmations.

BENEATH, or BELOW ; is opposite to *above* ; and signifies *underneath* ; as, their Feet are *beneath* or *below* the TABLE.

It denotes INFERIORITY ; as, he is *beneath* or *below* him in HONOUR ; *i. e.* not so honourable. He is *beneath* or *below* him in LEARNING ; *i. e.* not so well, or so high learned.

It denotes SCORNING ; as, it is *beneath* ME, &c. to do so and so.

AFTER ; relates to Time and Place.

It denotes the POSTERIORITY of Time, and INFERIORITY of Place and Order ; and is opposite to *before*. Posteriority of Time ; as, *after* the DELUGE Abraham was born ; *after* our SAVIOUR's Crucifixion Jerusalem was destroyed ; *after* CHRISTMAS comes Hillary Term.

Inferiory of Place or Order ; *i. e.* a lower Degree of Place or Order ; as, the Sheriff is *after* the MAYOR ; my Place is *after* YOUR's, &c.

FOR ; as, she pines *after* Melons, &c.

It signifies *according to*, or *in Imitation of* ; as, to plant *after* RAPHAEL ; *i. e.* *according to*, or *in Imitation of* his Manner. He writes *after* his Copy, &c.

AGAINST ; signifies *contrary*, or *opposite* to some other Person or Thing ; as, the Son *against* the FATHER ; he speaks *against* RELIGION, &c.

So likewise, to speak *for* or *against* ; as, $\frac{1}{2}$ PERSON, THING, or PLACE, being understood.

It denotes CONTIGUITY, or *joining to* ; as, he fixeth it *against* the WALL, &c.

FOR ; as, he prepares a Dinner *against* TO-MORROW ; *i. e.* *for* To-morrow.

Com-

Compounded with **OVER**, it signifies the *opposite Position* of some *Person, Thing, or Place*; as, the *Duke stood over-against ME, &c.* His *House* stands right, or directly *over-against* the *CHURCH-DOOR, &c. over-against* that *Place, &c.*

AMONG, or AMONGST; signifies *Commixion*; as, he grinds Peas *among* or *amongst* his *WHEAT*; here are Weeds *among* or *amongst* your *FLOWERS, &c.*

BEHIND; relates to *Place*, and is directly opposite to **BEFORE**; as, *behind* the *DOOR*; *behind* the *HOUSE, &c.*

It implies **AT** or **ON** the *Hinder-part* of a *Person* or *Thing*; as, he rides *behind* the *COACH, &c.*

It is used when we speak of *Situation*, on the contrary, or opposite *Part* or *Side* of a *Thing* next to ourselves; (which in strict Sense has no *Face*); as, the *Hare* lies *behind* the *BUSH TREE, &c. i. e.* on the farther *Side*.

It figures **EXCELLENCY**, on *Reflection* of *Acquirements*; as, in that *Part* of *Learning* he leaves all *behind* *HIM, &c.*

BETWEEN or **BETWIXT**; relates to *Time* and *Place*, and points out the *Terms*, or *Words*, when the *Space* of *Time* or *Place*, about which we speak, is included; as *between* the *PROMISE* made to *Abraham*, and the *Coming* of the *MESSIAS*; *i. e.* the *Space* of *Time*, which was from the one *Occurrence* to the other; *between* *CHRISTMAS* and a *Lady, &c.*

SPACE of *Place*; as, *between*, or *betwixt* the two *Cities*, the *Road* is, or measures, fifty *Miles, &c.*

SITUATION; as, the *Hall* or *Mansion-house* stands *between* or *betwixt* the *WOOD* and the *HILL*; he sits *between* or *betwixt* the two *Lords, &c.*

It denotes **SOCIETY**, or *Union*; as, there was a *Conference* *between* *THEM*; there is a great *Friendship* *between* or *betwixt* *HIM* and *ME, &c.*

It denotes **PARTICIPATION**, or *Sharing*; as, the *Grey* is *between* or *betwixt* a *WHITE* and a *BLACK*; *i. e.* the *Grey Colour* being compounded of the *White* and *Black Colour*, necessarily partakes of *both, &c.*

It denotes **PARTNERSHIP**; as, they bought it *between* *THEM, &c.*

BEYOND; signifies at a *Distance*, and farther off than another *Thing* which directs to the *Place* spoken of; as, his *House* stands *beyond* *YOUR'S*; or any other *directing Place, &c.*

It is used also to denote any *Sort* of *Excess*, either good or bad, and is applied to any *moral Thing* or *Things* relating to the *Manners* of *Men*; as, he goes *beyond*; *i. e.* he excels *ALL, &c.* It pleaseth him *beyond* *IMAGINATION*; *i. e.* It exceeds your *Imagination* to think how it pleases him.

He

He rewarded him *beyond* his MERIT ; *i. e.* the Reward was greater than he deserved.

It signifies SUPERIORITY in any Thing ; as, he went *beyond* all in VALUE ; in STRENGTH ; in ARTS ; *i. e.* he excelled all those in such a Society or Company, &c.

It signifies OVER ; as, *beyond* the SEA, RIVER, COUNTY, CAMP, PLAIN, FIELD, &c.

BESIDE ; *i. e.* by the Side ; signifies *on* or *near* the Side of a Person or Thing ; as, he stood *beside* the RIVER, POOL, LAKE, &c. ; he stood *beside* the KING ; *i. e.* BY or NIGH TO, &c.

ERRING, or *Wandering* ; as, he shoots *beside* the MARK, &c. He is *beside* HIMSELF ; *i. e.* MAD.

BESIDES ; chiefly denotes *Augmentation* or *Addition* ; serving instead of the Words *more, more than, over and above* ; as, there are many Things *besides* THESE ; *i. e.* *more than, or over and above, &c.*

It signifies *but, except, or save* ; nobody believes, thinks, or gives it Credit *besides* MYSELF ; *i. e.* *except, save, or but, &c.*

ON, or UPON ; relates both to *Time* and *Place* ; as, *on* or *upon* the Tenth DAY ; *or* *or upon* the TABLE, &c.

It signifies IMPOSITION, or *Charging* ; as, he put a Duty *on* or *upon* URINE ; a Tax *on* or *upon* LAND ; let it be put *on* ACCOUNT, or ACCOMPT, &c.

EMPLOYMENT ; as, he is at Work *on* or *upon* the CURTIN of the Fort.

The *Matter* or *Subject* of our Conversation or Deliberation ; as, to dispute *on* or *upon* the SUBJECT of Morality, &c. To deliberate *on* or *upon* such a PROPOSITION, &c. The *Cause* or *Motive* of *Doing*, either of *Mind* or *Body* ; as, *on* or *upon* ADVICE the General ordered a Detachment ; *on* or *upon* the News of your Arrival, I rejoiced, &c.

By VIRTUE, or in *Consideration of* ; as, *on* or *upon* those HOPES I engaged, &c. The Terms of affirming any Thing ; as, I assure you *on* or *upon* my HONOUR, WORD, REPUTATION, &c.

ABOUT, or *Concerning* ; as, they have agreed *on* or *upon* that POINT, &c.

AFTER ; as, he swears Oath *upon* OATH ; Precept *on* or *upon* PRECEPT ; Line *upon* LINE ; Blunder *upon* BLUNDER, &c.

When joined to an Affirmation of Motion, it signifies *Forward, or Hastening* ; as, go *on* ; *i. e.* forward ; jog, or put *on* ; *i. e.* hasten *on*.

POSITION ; as, *stand, place, put, or be thou on* this, that, the other, or farther Side, &c.

AT ; *on* my Right-Hand, and *on, &c.*

OVER; refers to Place; as, the Chamber *over* the KITCHEN, &c.

ABOVE; as, Mischiefs hang *over* our HEADS; the Almighty shakes his Rod *over* us, &c.

SPACE of *Width*; as, *over* the Sea, the River, &c.

EXCESS; as, it comes by *over-much* EASE; *i. e.* too much, &c. No Body is *over* happy, good, &c.

It signifies the Space between two Terms; as, it is a Mile *over*; *i. e.* wide.

THROUGH; as, he is known all *over* the WORLD, &c.

POWER, or *Authority*; as, a Colonel is *over* a CAPTAIN; and a Captain is *over* his SOLDIERS, &c.

BESIDES; as, I have two *over*; *i. e.* *besides*. Being put after Affirmations, to desist, or leave off, it denotes CESSATION; as, they have given *over*; *i. e.* *left off*, &c.

Before Affirmations, it denotes EXCESS (though here it ceases to be a separate Particle, being incorporated in the Affirmation); as, to *over-march*, *over-do*, &c.

Also, when it is incorporated in a Quality; as, *over-hasty*, *over-good*, *over-ripe*, &c.

THROUGH, or **THOROUGH**; implies the efficient Cause, Means, or Medium; but chiefly the local Medium; though it signifies the Moral, and Natural likewise; as, the Beams of the Sun, with incredible Speed, pass from Heaven; *through* the AIR to the Earth, endued with Light and Heat, by (with, *through*) WHICH it comforts us, and quickens the Plants which GOD has prepar'd for us, and given to us, for our Use, and his Glory We are preserved *through* PROVIDENCE, &c.

THE MOTIVE; as, he acts *through* a SPIRIT of Opposition, &c.

It relates to PLACE; and denotes *Presence*, or *Movement* into Place; as also the *Medium*, or *Middle Place*; as, the Power of GOD is visible *through* the whole WORLD. He ran himself *through* the BODY; he went *through*, or *thorough* the KITCHEN, STREET, &c.

TILL, or **UNTIL**; relates only to *Time*; as, they staid *till* (or *until*) MIDNIGHT, MORNING, &c.

TO; as, the Meeting is put off *till*, or *until* the FIRST of January, &c.

BEFORE; as, he'll not return *till* June, &c.

It denotes a SPACE of Time, in Suffering or FORBEARING; as, I must bear or suffer this Usage *till*, or *until* OPPORTUNITY serves; I have borne *till* or *until* I'll bear no longer, or no more.

TOWARD, or **TOWARDS**; relate both to *Time* and *Place*.

It

It signifies in *Time*, NEAR, OR ALMOST AT, when joined to the Terms of a certain Measure of Time; as, *toward* or *towards* the BEGINNING OR END of the ninth Century, Year, &c.

It signifies *Time* without Limits; as, *toward* or *towards* the SPRING, WINTER, NOON, NIGHT, &c.

IN PLACE; it signifies *moving*, *bending*, or *inclining* to a Place, or Matter; as, the Troops march *toward* or *towards* the CITY, TOWN, CASTLE, CAMP, &c. It leans, or bears *towards* the CHURCH, &c.

WARD; is a NAME; when it implies *Watchfulness* or *Care*, it is an *Affirmation*, and denotes to *guard* or *watch*; but, when joined after another Word, whether *Name* or *Particle*, it forms Particles, to shew the *Tendency* of Persons or Things to one another; as, Homeward, Heavenward, &c.

UNDER; relates to *Place*; and is opposite to ABOVE and OVER; as, every Thing that is *under* the EARTH, *under* the SUN, &c.

It denotes *Degree* of Rank or Order; and signifies BELOW; as, a Bishop is *under* an ARCHBISHOP; *i. e.* BELOW, &c.

It denotes *Protection* and *Defence*; as, they retired *under* the CANNON of the Fort, &c. She is *under* the CARE of a Guardian, &c.

SAFETY; as, *under* LOCK and KEY, &c. Also it signifies *privately*, or *secretly*; as, to do a Thing *under* HAND, &c.

It signifies LOWER; as, the *under* SIDE, LIP, VALVE, &c.

It relates to TIME; but then it is chiefly restrained to denote *Being*; in the Time of a Reign, or Government; as, *under* the REIGN of that most illustrious and gracious Monarch King George the First. He lived *under* the GOVERNMENT of Augustus. CHRIST was born *under* the TETRARCHSHIP of Herod. He suffered *under* PONTIUS PILATE; though, for Shortness Sake, we say, *under* King George the FIRST; *under* Queen ANNE; *under* AUGUSTUS, &c.

AT; denotes the Present Time of being in a Place, or near to a Place; as, he is *at* MARKET, *at* CHURCH, *at* HOME; *i. e.* he is in such a Place, or thereabouts; I am *at* my JOURNEY'S END; *i. e.* am come to the Place intended, &c.

It signifies WITH; as, they play'd *at* DICE, &c.

ABOUT; as, I will be there *at* BREAK OF DAY; *i. e.* ABOUT Day Breaking, &c. And thus for any prefixed Time.

NEAR, OR CLOSE BY; as, he stands *at* the CORNER of the Street; he sets Goods *at* his SHOP-DOOR, &c.

FOR; as, he sells his Hops *at* ten Pounds *per* Cent. *i. e.* FOR ten Pounds. What do you sell Cheese *at*? *i. e.* *for*. ON or UPON; as, Harry is a brave Hand *at* the VIOLIN; Peter is likewise *at* the ORGAN, &c.

It denotes the different Kinds of Action; as, I am *at* DINNER; he is *at* STUDY; she is *at* PRAYERS, &c.

ACCORDING TO; as, *at* my PLEASURE, &c.

BEFORE; denotes *Priority* of Time, Order, Rank, Situation, &c. as, *before* the FLOOD; *before* the BIRTH of CHRIST; King William reigned *before* QUEEN ANNE, &c.

PRIORITY of Order and Rank; as, the Captain marches *before* his SOLDIERS; and so in *Procession* they march, or go by Orders or Degrees, one *before* ANOTHER, &c.

SITUATION; as, it stands *before* the HOUSE, &c.

It is used by way of Comparison; and denotes *Preference* of any Kind; as, he values Gold *before* any THING; *i. e.* MORE THAN, &c. or in Equality; AS MUCH AS.

BEYOND; as, in many Acts *before* ALL, &c.

It signifies *rather* or *sooner*; as, I shall want Power *before* I shall want the WILL to serve you; *i. e.* *rather*, or *sooner*.

It signifies *over-doing* or *moving*; as, Oliver will perform his Task *before* RICHARD; the Hare continues *before* the HOUND, &c.

BY; denotes the *Efficient* of a Thing or Action; as, all Things were created *by* the WORD of GOD, &c. He was slain *by* his ENEMY.

It signifies *with*; as, he was wounded first *by* (or *with*) his OWN FEAR; then *by* (or *with*) his Enemy's SWORD.

It signifies the *Motive*; as, he was spurred on *by* his PASSION, &c.

It signifies the *Means* by which a Thing is effected or done; as, he satisfies all the World *by* his CONDUCT; *by* his ELOQUENCE he gained upon the People; and thus *by* FLATTERY deceived them.

It signifies IN; as, *by* DAY; *by* NIGHT; *viz.* in the Day, Night, &c.

It signifies in *journeying* or *passing* from Place to Place *through*; as, he went or came *by* HALLIFAX, &c.

It signifies *nigh to*, or *beside*; as, he cast a Stone close *by* ME; he stood *by* ME; I met her *by* the CHURCH, &c.

AT; as, how will you come *by* IT; *i. e.* *at* it, &c.

FROM; implies *apart*, *distant*, *gone away*, or *going*; and is opposite to TO.

APART; as, the Church stands *from* the TOWN; he has taken five Acres *from* the TWENTY; he took his Head *from* the BODY.

DISTANT; as, London is one Hundred and ninety-two Miles *from* YORK.

MOTION; as, he is moved *from* HALLIFAX to London, &c.

He is about to depart *from* this PLACE.

It denotes the *Beginning* of a Time ; as, *from* the Creation to the Birth of CHRIST ; and *from* the BIRTH of CHRIST to his Crucifixion ; and *from* that TIME to this Year, &c.

It denotes the *Original* of Things ; as, this Oak grew *from* an ACORN, &c.

It denotes the *Order* of Persons and Things ; as, he arose *from* MASTER of Arts to Batchelor of Divinity ; *from* FIRST to last.

And in these three following Senses, it is frequently prefixed to the first Sort of Particles ; as, *from* THENCE ; *i. e.* from that Place ; *from* HENCE, *from* HENCEFORTH, &c.

It signifies OFF ; as, he was taken *from* the EARTH.

Note, It being prefixed before any Particle, it implies *Separation*.

IN, or INTO ; IN has many Significations, according to the Manner or Place of using it ; but most generally it means *Rest*, *Continuance*, *Abiding*, or *being within* some Place ; as, he dwells in the CITY ; CASTLE, COUNTRY, &c.

State or Condition ; as, in PEACE, PLENTY, a good STATE of Health ; WAR ; great POVERTY, &c.

It denotes the *Motives*, and signifies as much as, *out of*, or *with* ; as, he does it in REVENGE, &c.

The *Manner of Existence* or *Being*, either of Persons or Things ; as, John is in an ill HUMOUR, or in a good ONE ; the Armies are in BATTLE ARRAY ; the House is in good REPAIR.

It signifies the same as AMONG ; as, the wicked Man hath not GOD in all his THOUGHTS, &c.

INTO ; implies *Entrance*, or *going in* ; as, he went into the JUDGMENT-HALL ; into the CITY, TOWN, COUNTRY, &c. Lead [thou] us not into TEMPTATION.

It signifies the *Effect* of Change ; as, he changed Water into WINE ; Brass into GOLD ; a White into a BLACK, &c.

It signifies a *Putting*, or *Placing* a Person or Thing *within* another ; as, he cast John into PRISON ; I put Fish into the POND ; he took a Serpent into his BOSOM, &c.

OUT, or OUT OF ; refers to *Matter*, *Place*, *Time*, *Number*, or *Multitude*, from whence any Person or Thing comes ; goes ; is sought ; fetcht ; or taken.

MATTER ; as, this Metal was digged out or out of the EARTH ; this Dish was turned out of WOOD, &c.

PLACE ; as, he is come out of the ASSEMBLY, MARKET, HOUSE, &c.

TIME ; *i. e.* not in Time ; as, out of DATE ; out of SEASON.

NUMBER, or MULTITUDE ; as, he took it out of a THOUSAND ; she singled him out of the CROWD.

TAKING,

TAKING, or COMPOSING ; as, it is taken *out of* the LIII CHAP. Iſa. This is composed *out of* CANTICLES, or Solomon's Song.

It denotes the *Reason* or *Cause* of a Thing ; as, Robert did it *out of* SPITE ; *i. e.* by *Reason* of Spite.

It signifies *at a far Distance* ; as, she has got *out of* GUN-SHOT ; *out of* SIGHT, &c.

DISCHARGE ; as, *out of* OFFICE, PLACE, &c.

WITH ; signifies in *Company*, or *Conjunction*, with some other Person or Thing ; as, he walked abroad *with* the LADIES ; they have joined *with* the REBELLS, &c. ; the Moon is in *Conjunction with* the SUN.

UNION ; as, the two Kings are at Peace *with* EACH other ; he is in Amity *with* all MANKIND, &c.

SOCIETY, or ACCOMPANYING ; as, he has got in *with* the ROYAL SOCIETY, &c. *i. e.* in *Favour* to be admitted, &c.

MIXTURE ; as, he puts Small Beer *with* STRONG ; she mixeth Wine with WATER, &c.

INSTRUMENT ; as, he stabb'd her with a PENKNIFE, LANCET, &c.

The Manner of Being or Doing ; as, to speak *with* ELOQUENCE ; she dances *with* an AIR, or much *Gracefulness*, &c.

The MEANS ; and signifies **BY** ; as, *with* the GRACE of GOD ; *with* the HELP or ASSISTANCE of his Friends ; he purged *with* JALAP, &c.

It sometimes denotes *Opposition*, or *against* ; as, he engaged *with* the FRENCH ; *i. e.* *against* the French, &c.

WITHIN ; refers to *Place* and *Time* ; as, Edward was *within* the House, &c. *within* three DAYS, &c.

It signifies the *Space* of *Distance* that one Person or Thing may be distant from another ; as, the Church is *within* a FURLONG of the Town ; he lives *within* Half a MILE of this Place, &c.

WITHOUT ; is *opposite* to *within* ; and denotes *Being* on the Outside of a House, or other Thing, &c. ; as, he is *without* DOORS ; *i. e.* he is not at Home, or in the House.

It imports *Necessity* ; or *Privation* of a Good or Advantage we are now in need of ; as, I am *without* MONEY ; *without* FOOD, RAIMENT, FRIENDS, &c.

It implies *Presumption* in Action ; as, he did it *without* CONSENT, ORDER, AUTHORITY, or PERMISSION, from any Office, Officer, Society, Deputies of Jurisdiction, Court, Master, Mistress, &c.

It signifies *Emptiness* ; as, a Purse *without* CASH ; a Head *without* BRAINS ; a House *without* FURNITURE, &c.

It

British Grammar and Vocabulary. 319

It implies *unless*, or *except*; as, she will not come *without* being sent for; i. e. unless, or except she be sent for, &c.

It signifies *besides*; or *over and above*; or *more than*; the Number is five Hundred *without* them, or those, &c.

Note, The personal Names coming after any of the second Sort of Particles, are to be put in their following State; as, *before* me, not I; *after* him, not he; *of* them, not they, &c. neither are they set before Particles of the first Sort, signifying the Manner or Quality of an Action. For, to say,

of	}	foolishly,	{	is Nonsense.
to				
for				
through		bravely,		
with		finely, &c.		
toward				
within				
without, &c.				

Note 2. The foregoing Note, with its Examples, being well observed, will raise two distinct Marks or Signs, by which you may very easily know this Sort of Particles from the others.

Q. What is the Use of the third Sort of Particles?

A. The third Sort of Particles join Sentences together, and thereby shew us the Relation of one Notion to another; and the Dependence of one Sentence on another. And for the more fully understanding of them, I shall relate, or exhibit them, as they are found in the Relation of one Sentence to another in Contexture, which is either by Consistence, Dependence, Repugnance, and Opposition, or Suspension.

The CONSISTENCE of Notions with each other is expressed by *conjoining* Particles; as, 1. COPULATIVES; as, *and*, *also*, *both*, *so* as. 2. CONCESSIVE; as, *altho'*, *although*, *albeit*, *at least*.

The DEPENDENCE of one Notion on another is expressed by, 1. CAUSALS; as, *for*, *because*. 2. CONDITIONALS; as, *if*, *so*, *that*. 3. ILLATIVES; as, *therefore*, *then*, *thereupon*.

The REPUGNANCE and OPPOSITION of Notions is expressed by, 1. DISJUNCTIVES; as, *either*, *or*. 2. By EXCEPTIVES; as, *but*, *except*, *save*, *yet*, *unless*, *otherwise*, *nevertheless*, *notwithstanding*.



P A R T IV.

C H A P. XXVII.

Of Sentences, and their Construction.

Q. What is a Sentence?

A. *It is the Comprehension at least of three Words, by which one Sentiment or Thought of the Mind is expressed; and is either single or compound.*

Q. What is a single Sentence?

A. *A single Sentence is that which bath but one Affirmation, and a Name signifying the Subject of that Affirmation; i. e. a Name of which something is affirmed; either expressed or understood; as, a Lye is abominable.*

Q. What is a compound Sentence?

A. *A compound Sentence is made up, or composed of two or more Sentences, joined together by some Particle, or conjunctive Quality; as, Pride and thou walkest. Life is short, and Art is long.*

Peter died, and so did James.

Will you play, or will you not?

GOD created Man, and **CHRIST** redeemed him; therefore we are bound in Duty to love, and to obey **GOD**, and our **SAVIOUR**.

The following Sentences are connected by conjunctive Qualities.

E X A M P L E S.

This is the Man who did the Savage kill.

He is the Rogue that stole the Horle.

You are the Felon who robbed the Coach; and I am the Person who or that assert the Fact.

Is this the Hat which or that you bought of Tom?

Of

Of Construction of Sentences in general.

Q. What do the Term *Construction* imply?

A. *The Term Construction implies a just and regular Description and Connection of a Sentence, according to the natural Form and Genius of the modern British Language, which of all Languages is one of the easiest to construct, through all Kinds of Expressions, which every Person ought to depict, or orthographize truly every Word thereof, with the just and due Number of Letters, when expressed by the Pen.*

Q. It being a valuable Acquirement to attain the Skill and Judgment of depicting and orthographizing the modern *British Tongue*, with its proper Letters or Characters; which Way, or by what Means, may a Person attain Perfection in Skill and Understanding, so as to know when he shall have wrote a Sentence truly orthographiz'd?

A. *Such a Skill and Understanding in grammatical Orthography is only attainable by the indefatigable and most diligent Scholar, in his Passage through a fundamental Course of the Literature of the modern British Language, according to the Digestion of this Grammar; whereby he may gain, by his Diligence, and strict Observations of the true Spelling and Sound of Words (through the four Parts or Classes), a proper Idea of whatever he expresses with his Lips or Tongue; and consequently be enabled to write his Thoughts and Sentiments properly, and truly orthographized; which an indolent, slothful, negligent, and idle Scholar never attains to, be the Master ever so vigilant.*

Q. When a Person shall have made such a high and noble Acquirement, by a laudable Diligence, as to spell and write properly, most, if not all, the Words in the modern *British Language*; what further Rules must be learned in order to perfectly qualify a Person to make right Constructions in Sentences in the modern *British Language*?

A. *Not any absolutely necessary: For, in the modern British Language it is required to write the Words just, in Order as the Thoughts and Conceptions arise, and are expressed by the Mouth; (speak in what Form you please) for, the Word, you or any one, would speak first, in common Conversation, the very same Word must be wrote first, and so successively, proceeding with an Expression, Sentence, &c. And therefore, in Consequence, the British Tongue is absolutely free'd from a very large Number of Rules, with their Exceptions, which the Latin Syntax, and others, very numerously abound with, in order to assist the Scholar in the just and regular Reading and Writing of the Latin Tongue: O! too tedious to be expatiated here.*

2. May it be concluded, that a *British* Scholar needs only the Propriety of that Tongue for a perfect Construction of it?

A. It may very safely be concluded, that the *British* Scholar wanteth nothing further than the Propriety of that Tongue, obtained by a regular Grammatical Course of Literature, with the Conversation of the most polite Books, and the human Race, to complete his Judgment in the Construction of the Sentences of this Language. But lest this Opinion should not be dispensed with by all, it may be necessary to insert something further in Particulars, on Construction, or placing of Words in Sentences; whereby the Parts of Speech may be further illustrated, and known, out of this Grammar; which is one of the principal Designs of the Author.

C H A P. XXVIII.

Construction of particular Parts of Speech.

I. OF NAMES.

2. Where must the Name, which is the Subject of Affirmation, take its Place in a Sentence?

A. The Name of which any Thing is affirmed, being the Subject of the Affirmation, takes its Place immediately before the Affirmation, whether it be a Common, Proper, or a Personal Name.

EXAMPLES.

Of Common Names; as,

Name and Subject.		Affirmat.	
A The	{ Man	reads,	} &c.
	{ Woman	spins,	
	{ Horse	prances,	
	{ Dog	barks,	
	{ Fire	burns,	

Of Proper Names.

John	works	} well.
Mary	spins	
Thomas	is	lazy.
Robert	writes	very finely.
Henry	reads	very badly.

Of Personal Names.

	Name and Subject.	Affirmat.
Sing.	I	read.
	Thou	spinnest.
	You	spin.
	He	prances.
		pranceth.
Plu.	We	read.
	Ye	write.
	They	play.

2. Do the Name which is the Subject of the Affirmation always take Place immediately before the Affirmation?

A. The Name, which is the Subject of the Affirmation, does not always immediately precede the Affirmation; as very plainly appear by the following Manners or Kinds of Expression; by which are exhibited different Cases or Exceptions, from the foregoing.

1. In interrogative Expressions the Subject-Name follows the principal Affirmation, or else takes Place between one of the auxiliary Affirmations and the principal Affirmation.

EXAMPLES.

Prin. Aff.	Sub. N.	
Am	I	a Rogue?
Art	thou, or	an honest Fellow?
Are } or be {	you	
Is	he	dead?
Are	we	treated well?

Aux. Aff.	Name.	Prin. Aff.	
Do	I	write	} Part. I. well?
Doest	thou	write	
Doth	he	write	
Does			
&c.	&c.	&c.	

Aux. Aff.	Name.	P. Aff.	Affected N.
Do	Stephen	love	Dorothy?
Did	David	slay	Goliath?
Have	the Cock	crow'd	this Morning?
Shall	the Lion	forget	his Prey?
Will	Grapes	grow	on Thorns?
&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.

2. In imperative or commanding Expressions, spoken to the second Person, whether Singular or Plural, the Name takes Place immediately after the Affirmation.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Affirmat.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	
Burn	thou.	
Run		
Be	ye	stedfast.
Come	ye	} here.
Sit	thou	
<i>&c.</i>	<i>&c.</i>	<i>&c.</i>

Note, In imperative and commanding Sentences, or Expressions, the Name is frequently omitted, under the Notion of being imply'd; as,

EXAMPLES.

burn.	} For,	Burn	} thou, or you. }
run.		Run	
come.		Come	
go.		Go	
permit.		Permit	
present.		Present	
<i>&c.</i>		<i>&c.</i>	

But when Expressions of Intreaty, for Permission or Leave to act, *&c.* be expressed by the first and third Persons, in the imperative Manner of Expression, then will the personal Name be found, between the principal Affirmation-Word and the Affirmation (*let*) in the following State, as before shewn, in a circumlocutory Manner.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Affr.</i>	<i>Foll. State.</i>	<i>Affr.</i>	<i>Aff. End.</i>
<i>Let (viz.)</i> (permit thou)	us	read	the News.
	him	spin	the Wool.
	her	burn	the Fuel.
	them	cook	the Dinner.
	these	eat	the Supper.
	those	go, &c.	to Bed, &c.

Note,

Note, When *permit* is expressed, *to* takes Place between the Personal and the Affirmation: And even in these Kind of Expressions the second Person is very plainly imply'd.

3. In conditional, concessive, or yielding Expressions, made with any of the Auxiliaries, whether in the present or past Time, of either the Indicative or Potential Manner of Expression, implying or denoting *if*, the Name will then be found between the Auxiliary and the principal Affirmation.

EXAMPLES.

Had	I	} For,	{	If I had.
Had	He			If he had.
Might	I			If I might.
Should	} He			If he should.
Were, &c.				If he were, &c.

4. If in any Expression two Auxiliaries appear before the principal Affirmation, the Name will be found between the two Auxiliaries.

EXAMPLES.

1st Auxiliary.	Na. & Sub.	2nd Aux.	Prin. Aff.	Aff. & N.
Could	I	have	known	it.
Might	the Man	have	seen	her.
Could	the Army	have	passed	the River.
Then would	they	have	raised	the Camp.
&c.				the Siege.

5. If the Particle *there* be express'd before the Affirmation, the Name, which is the Subject of the Affirmation, takes its Place after the Affirmation.

Part.	Aff.	Name.
There	} is	Cold in Ice.
		Heat in the Sun.
		much Good in Friendship.
		Sweetness in Honey.
There	} fell	a Thousand Men on the Spot.
There		wise Men from the East.

6. *It*, the personal Name of Things inanimate, or wanting Sex, causeth the same, by coming before the Affirmation in Emphatic Expressions.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Persf.</i>	<i>Aff.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	
I T	} was	{ William the Church, &c. I	who conquered. that fell. that did it.

Nay, the Particle *then* does the like.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Part.</i>	<i>Affirm.</i>	<i>Name and Subj.</i>
Then	{ followed entered came	{ the General, &c. the Soldiers, &c. Peter and John, &c.

	<i>For,</i>	
The General	{ followed,	{ &c.
The Soldiers	{ entered,	{ &c.
Peter and John	{ came,	{ &c.

There are a few other Expressions which put the Subject Name after the Affirmation, but are not worthy of any particular Denomination, except Declarative; and formal Expressions used by the Relator of a Story or Narration.

EXAMPLES.

Says I.	{ For,	{ I said.
Says thou, or you.		{ Thou said'st, or you say.
Thus saith the Lord.		{ The Lord saith.
Said he.		{ He said.

Q. Is the Subject of the Affirmation always a NAME?

A. The Subject of an Affirmation is not always a Name; but it may be any Word, or Sentence, that will answer to the Question, Who, or What, is, does, or suffers.

EXAMPLES.

1. Of the Indefinite Manner of Expression, supplying or becoming the Subject of Affirmation.

EXAM.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Ind. Manner Subj.</i>	<i>Aff.</i>	<i>Qualities.</i>
To { dance play consider, &c.	{ is	{ wholesome. delightful. useful, &c. &c.

Q. What is wholesome?

A. To dance, &c.

2. Of a Sentence becoming the Subject of the Affirmation.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Sentences Subj.</i>	<i>Aff.</i>	<i>Affected N.</i>
A Life well spent [it]	{ makes	{ old Age pleasant.
That the Day is broke [it]	{ is	{ evident since the Sun shines.
That Peter robbed Paul [it]	{ was	{ plainly prov'd.

Who or what, &c.

Q. When the Affirmation extends the Action or Affection of the Subject, to some other Person or Thing, where does the Name of such a Person or Thing take Place in a Sentence?

A. The affected Name takes Place immediately after such an Affirmation as extends its Action or Affection.

EXAMPLES.

	<i>Subj.</i>	<i>Affirmat.</i>		<i>Affected.</i>
A	{ Smith	{ beareth	{	{ Iron.
The	{ Captain	{ commandeth	{ the	{ Troop.
	{ Lion	{ teareth		{ Dog.
	{ &c.	{ &c.		{ &c.

The like in all Expressions of Extention, unless a Particle of the second Sort interpose.

Q. How are personal Names exprest, coming after an Affirmation of Extention; they having two States, which of those are written, or placed, after the Affirmation?

A. When a personal Name is affected by the Subject of an Affirmation, it is always exprest in its following State.

EXAM.

EXAMPLES.

Subj.	Aff.	Per. aff'd.
The { Parent Master Man Woman &c. }	beateth loveth chi-deth chides	<div> <div>me, you, him, her, it,</div></div>

us,
you,
them,
&c.

F. St. Plu.

But *whom*, the following State of *who*, generally goes before the Affirmation in Relatives and Interrogatives.

EXAMPLES.

Then cometh that Disciple [he] *whom* *Jesus* loved.

Jeoffery is the Man *whom* I saw.

By *whom* came it?

By *whom* was this > Dagger, Sword, &c. made?

Note, In regard to the Word following the Affirmation, or Verb, (as the *Latins*, &c. term it) in the *Latin* Tongue, and others, the Learner thereof will be bound, in Course, to make a Conquest over a large Body of Rules, with their Exceptions conjoined likewise, in respect to the following Noun Substantive, (as termed in that Tongue and others); whereas the foregoing Question and Answer, on the very same Head, (being the Whole that is necessary in the modern *British* Tongue), scarcely amounteth to a single Rule.

Q. Have the modern *British* Tongue any Rule, by which the Learner may know the Subject Name, &c. from the affected following Name?

A. There is no Necessity of such an inquisitive Rule in the *British* Tongue; it allowing, or admitting no Variation of Epithets, without a visible Sign of such an Alteration inserted before it, nor Multiplicity of Governments; yet the Question may be indulged with this one: The preceding Subject Name of the Affirmation answers to the Question Who? or What? as,

EXAMPLES.

I	read	a Book.
John	loves	Susan.
The Fire	burns	the Wood.
		Robert, &c.
Who or What	{ reads, loves, burns,	{ &c.

And the following affected Name coming after the Affirmation, answers to the Question *Whom?* or *What?* as,

EXAMPLES.

Whom do the Fire burn?	{ Anf. { Robert, &c.
What do I read?	{ a Book, &c.

Q. Do there always follow a Name immediately after the Affirmation?

A. Not always; for when the Action or Affection of the Subject does not extend, or relate to some other Person or Thing, but terminates in the Subject itself, there is no Name required after the Affirmation.

EXAMPLES.

Subj.	Aff.	Subj.	Aff.
I	grieve.	They	stand.
Thou	rejoicest.	John	lies.
He	sits.	Robert	walks,
We	laugh.	The { Horse	trots.
Ye	run.	{ Buck	jumps.
		{ Ship	fails.

Note, Such Kinds of Expressions as these are termed, by the Latins and others, *Neuters*.

Thus much for Construction, or placing of Names in Sentences.

II. Of AFFIRMATIONS.

Q. Wherefore do you omit the Qualities, which are next in Order to the Names, in the regular Course of the Parts of Speech?

A. For this Reason: The Construction of Affirmations depending on the Construction of Names, seem to require an immediate Consideration.

U u

Q. What

Q. What is the most general Rule in the Construction, placing or writing of Affirmations in Sentences?

A. *The Affirmation must absolutely agree with the Name, that is, its Subject, in Number and Person; that is, if that be of the Singular, or Plural, this must be so too; if that be of the first, second, or third Person, this must be of the same, whether the Number or Person be expressed by the Ending or Termination of the principal Affirmation, or by any of the nine helping Affirmations, as discoursed of under the Head of Affirmations.*

EXAMPLES.

Sing.					
1. P.	{ I	write.	} Not	{	writest.
2. P.	{ Thou	writest.			writes.
3. P.	{ He, &c.	writes.			write.
		writeth.			
Plu.					
1. P.	{ We	} write.	Not		writes, &c.
2. P.	{ Ye				
3. P.	{ They				

EXAMPLE, with an Auxiliary.

Sing.		Aux. Prin. A.			
I	do	{	write.	{	writes.
Thou	dost				writest.
He, &c.	does				writes, &c.
	doth	{	write.	{	
We	do				
Ye					
They					

Q. When the Affirmation affirms of, or relates to two or three Subject Names, being each in the singular Number, what Number must the Affirmation be of?

A. *In such Expressions the Affirmation must be put in the plural Number.*

EXAMPLES.

Sub. Names Sing.	Aff. Plu.	
Cicero and Cato	were	wise and learned Men.
Marshall and Eugene	were	valiant Generals.
I, thou, and he	are	idle Fellows.
He and she	are	both very happy.
His Justice and Goodness	were	great.
&c.	&c.	&c.

Q. When

2. When the Affirmation follows a Word, or Common Name of Number; that is, a Common Name, whose Meaning implies more than one, or many, though it be itself in the Form or Writing of the Singular Number; how may the Affirmation be expressed?

A. *In such a Case the Affirmation is allowed to be expressed in either Numbers.*

EXAMPLES.

The Mob	{ is are }	unruly, &c.
The Convocation	{ are is }	debating, &c.

2. May two Affirmations be expressed, or writ together in a Sentence, with another Word between them?

A. *When two Affirmations come together, the latter is in the indefinite Manner of Expression; and consequently the Sign thereof (to) is either exprest or understood.*

EXAMPLES.

Former A.	Sign.	Latter A.
I { love hate }	to	{ read. write.

Except one of the two be of the nine auxiliary Affirmations: And to these may be added, *let, bid, dare, help,* and perhaps a few others.

III. Of the Construction, Placing, or Writing, of Quality Words in Expressions or Sentences.

2. Where must be placed, or found in general, the Quality Word of a Name or Substance?

A. *In the modern British Language it is most usual to put, and find the Quality Word immediately before the Name to which it belongs.*

EXAMPLES.

	Qualities.	Names.
a	{ good bad }	Boy, &c. Girl, &c.
an	{ idle covetous }	Drone, &c. Man, &c.
the		

Except when an Affirmation comes between the Quality and the Name.

EXAMPLES.

	<i>Aff.</i>	
Happy	(is)	the Man, &c.
The Man	(is)	happy.

Just art Thou, O GOD ! *and* righteous *are* thy Judgments.

O R,

GOD *is* just; *and* his Judgments *are* righteous.

And though the Quality, rarely in Prose, is set after the Name, yet in Verse 'tis beautiful and harmonious; as, *Hail, Bard divine, &c.*

Q. When more than one Quality is expressed, or shewn, of a Name or Substantive, where are they placed or found?

A. In such Expressions as exhibits more Qualities than one, inherent in one and the same Name or Substance, they are permitted to precede, or follow their Name or Substantive.

EXAMPLE.

A modest sober Woman, &c.

O R,

A Woman both sober and modest.

A discreet judicious noble Man, &c.

O R,

A Man, noble, judicious, and discreet.

And a Name, with its Quality or Qualities, being as one compound Word, it must be observed, that, from the Quality Articles taking their Place immediately before the Names, do constantly stand first Quality Word in all aggregated or incorporated Words; as hath been shewn.

EXAMPLES.

Aggregation.

<i>Art. Q.</i>	{	old	} Man, &c.
a		wife old	
an		very wife old	
the		very prudent, sagacious, wife, old	

There is no Necessity to say any thing further concerning the Position of Possessive, and respective Quality Words, than has been already said on those Heads in Qualities.

In

In general Expressions the Name is omitted in the Writing; and then the Quality stands substantively.

EXAMPLES.

The Wise; the Wise and Prudent; the Just and Righteous; the Wicked and Ingrateful.

IV. Of Construction of Particles.

1. SORT.

Q. Where are the first Sort of Particles that shew the Circumstances or Manners of Words placed?

A. As hath been shewn already, under that Head, in the fourth Class of Words, where they will be found after Affirmations; but before Qualities.

2. SORT.

Q. What is the Construction of the second Sort of Particles?

A. The second Sort of Particles, shewing the State, Relation, or Reference, of the other Parts of Speech to each other, are therefore to be placed between the Words, whose State, Relation, Reference, or Dependence, they express.

See, and regard the Examples of Illustration, appertaining to each Particle of this Sort, in the fourth Class of Words, and the following Example.

O GOD! the Memorial of thy Love to the Sons of Men, from the Beginning of the World to this Day, (it) IS RECORDED with Thankfulness in the Hearts of the Righteous.

3. SORT.

Q. Where must the third Sort of Particles be placed in Construction?

A. The third Sort of Particle-Words being only used in connecting Sentences together, they must be placed between the two Propositions or Sentences, which they are intended to connect.

Q. Having observed various other Heads, or Divisions of Grammar, in Mr. Greenworth's, Loughton's, and Dibworth's, viz. Orthography, Orthoepey, Prosody, Analogy, and Etymology, (though differently placed in each) which are wanting here; How is this Omission accounted for?

A. All those Heads are the actual Effect in the Course of the Business of learning this Grammar, as hath been hinted in Page 14,
con-

considering that Orthography is the true writing a Word, Orthoepy (a hard Term) with Prosody, is the true Pronunciation of the Word: Etymology, so far as relates to our Language, is the Effect of Derivation; and Analogy is the effectual Knowledge of a Word, in regard to its Part of Speech. But a Learner must be first sensible of the Difficulty of Effecting, before he can presume to take in the Sense, or give a Judgment of Effect.

Thus much for the full Scope of the modern British Language, its natural Grammar, and Construction.

And now I may say something in regard of figurative Concord or Construction, which, in some foregoing English Grammars, you may have found divided into the following Heads; viz. Transposition and Ellipsis; yet, when you come either to read, write, or understand it, you can find little more than similar Expressions to the Exceptions of the foregoing regular Rules in natural Construction, and a few common Expressions, as used by Custom.

But lest any should form a Suspicion of Defect, I shall answer as many Questions as are necessary to satisfy the Understanding.

I. Of TRANSPOSITION.

Q. What is Transposition?

A. Transposition is the Insertion of Words in a Sentence or Sentences out of their natural Order; that is, by putting Words or Sentences before, which should come after; and Words, or Sentences, after, which should come before.

EXAMPLES.

Ill Examples are as catching as Diseases; and the Mind is as liable to Infection as the Body.

The Mind is as liable to Infection as the Body; and ill Examples are as catching as Diseases.

It is the highest Ingratitude to overlook a Thousand Mercies, and murmur at one Affliction.

To murmur at one Affliction, and overlook a Thousand Mercies, is the highest Ingratitude.

The Substantive is often put out of its Place, especially when there or it is set before the Affirmation; as, *There was a Man at Court, who said; i. e. A Man was, &c. It is the Custom; i. e. The Custom is.*

Particles of the second Sort are frequently transplaced; as, *Whom do you dine with? for, With whom do you dine? What City came you from? From what City, &c. came you?*

Q. Why

Q. Why do they place Words out of their natural Order ?

A. To render, if possible, the Words more harmonious or agreeable to the Ear.

Q. May we transplace all Words, in every Sentence, as we please ?

A. No ; not always ; but we must in this, as in all other Things, follow the Use of the best Speakers ; as hath been said Page 19.

And further ; One Thing ought to be observed, which is, that the best and clearest Writers have the fewest Transpositions in their Discourses ; and that they are more allowable in Poetry than in Prose ; because it is there generally sweeter, and more agreeable to the Ear. Take this one more Example in Prose, and its following in blank Verse : *Any thing, tho' never so little, which a Man speaks of himself, in my Opinion, is too much.*

The natural Order is thus :

Any thing is too much, in my Opinion, which a Man speaks of himself, though never so little.

*Of Man's first Disobedience, and the Fruit
Of that forbidden Tree, whose mortal Taste
Brought Death into the World, and all our Woe,
With Loss of Eden, till one greater Man
Restores us, and regain the blissful Seat,
Sing heavenly Muse, &c.*

MILTON.

The Order is thus :

Heavenly Muse, sing of Man's first Disobedience.

In which Author you may find sufficient Variety of Transposition.

II. Of ELLIPSIS.

Q. What is Ellipsis ?

A. Ellipsis is the necessary Omission of Words in a Sentence.

Q. May we leave out what Words we please in a Sentence ?

A. No ; but whatever Words may be as well understood when left out, as they would be if they were mentioned, may be left out in a Sentence.

Q. Upon what Account may Words be left out ?

A. Words may be left out on four Accounts.

1. When a Word has been mentioned just before, and may be supposed to be kept in Mind, then it is often left out ; as, *His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, on the Fifteenth Day of April 1746, near Culloden, came up to the Enemy, view'd their Strength and Position ; engaged on the Sixteenth ; and both conquered and vanquished the Rebel Army.*

In

In this Relation it would be unnecessary to repeat *his Royal Highness*, &c. so often as the Mind reflects in the different Stages of the Action. So, *We have drank more than they*; i. e. than they have drank.

This House is the Prince's; i. e. House. And, *that's the Duke's*; i. e. that House is the Duke's House. *Whose Horse is this?* Mine; i. e. my Horse. See Personal Qualities, Page 233.

Also in a relative Sentence the antecedent [foregoing] Word is seldom repeated; as, *I purchased the Estate which you sold*; i. e. which Estate, &c. See Page 237.

2. When any Word is to be mentioned straight or presently, if it can be well understood, it may be left out in the former Part; as, *I ever did, and ever will obey you*; i. e. I ever did obey, &c. *Drink ye White or Red Wine*; i. e. White Wine, or, &c. *The best of the Churches is Paul's*; i. e. The best Church of the Churches is Saint Paul's Church.

Its natural Order;

Paul's Church is the best Church of the Churches.

3. When the *Thought* is expressed by some other Means; as, *Who is he or she?* pointing toward some Person. For it would be needless to ask, *Who is that Man?* Or, *What Man is that Man?* &c.

4. Such Words, which, [Words] upon the mentioning of others, must needs be supposed to be meant, may be left out; as, *When you come to Paul's, then turn to the Left*. Every Person knows you mean *Paul's Church*, and the *Left-Hand*; therefore such Words need not be expressed. The Particle *to* is often left out; as, *Give me the Pen*, &c. for, Give [thou] to me the Pen, &c.

Thing and *And* are frequently omitted, when they may be understood; as, *It is very difficult to master any particular predominant Vice*; i. e. It is a very difficult Thing, Business, or Matter, &c.

It is easy to do so; i. e. It is an easy Thing to *and* so, &c.

The Cople *that*, in a compound Sentence, &c. is frequently omitted; as, *I desire [that] you write for the Books*. *You are sure you spake with him*; i. e. *that* you spake with him.

And now I cannot have failed in giving entire Satisfaction to all Queries relating to *figurative Construction*.

C H A P. XXIX.

Of Stops and Marks, to be observed and used in Reading and Writing; which, for the Sake of Brevity, finding the Work has driven out several Sheets beyond Expectation, I shall deliver in the following Manner.

Their Characters and Use.

Comma (,); a circular Dash at the Foot of a Word; the Time of Resting or Pausing is while you may say or beat *one*. It distinguishes Words of the same Kind following one after another; and divides long Sentences into short Parts; also taketh away Ambiguity.

Semicolon (;) requireth a Rest or Pause of the Voice, while you may say or beat *one, two*. Its Use is, to distinguish the greater Members of a Sentence; as, *The ambitious Man is always dissliking his present Condition, and that makes him so greedy to seek a higher; whereas he that is content with his own, lies quite out of this Temptation.*

Colon (:) requires you to rest while you may say *one, two, three*, being used when the Sense is perfect, but the Sentence not ended; as, *Left he devour my Soul like a Lion, and tear it in Pieces:—while there be none to help.* It is most frequently used before one or other of the third Sort of Particles, and needs no further Examples here; they being so very plentiful in both the Testaments.

Period (.) requires the longest Rest of the Voice, being a full Stop; while you may say *one, two, three, four*; as in the foregoing Example, &c.

Interrogation (?) denotes a Question is asked; and hath always a preceding Sign, very easily distinguished by those who know the Parts of Speech; as, *who, what, &c.*

Admiration (!) denotes Wonder, and hath always a Particle of Admiration preceeding it. The Pause of the Interrogation and Admiration are the same as a Colon.

Note, These ought to be instilled into a Child as soon as, or before, he knows all the Parts of Speech: The following in more mature Age.

Parenthesis () serves to include one Sentence within another, without confounding the Sense of either; yet that included

cluded may be omitted in Reading ; though it is chiefly design'd to illustrate and explain the circumscribing Sentence, and must be read with a lower Tone of the Voice, as a Thing that comes in by Reflection or Expletion ; as, Pompey, *on the other Side*, (who seldom spake in Publick without a Blush), *had a wonderful Sweetness of Nature*. Again, *Of Authors, be sure to make Use of the best ; and, (as I said before), to stick close to them*. Again, *Honour thy Father and Mother*, (which is the first Commandment with Promise), *that it may be well with thee*. Each Part (when long) is equal in Time to a Comma.

Apostrophe (') is a Comma at the Head of Letters, signifying an Omission, or Ellipsis of some Letter, or Letters left out for quicker Pronunciation ; as, *I'll*, for *I will* ; *wou'd'st*, for *would'st* ; *ne'er*, for *never* ; and more fully seen in Qualities of Possession and irregular Affirmations.

Hypben (-). See the Rules for Division of Syllables, Genders, and respective Qualities, &c.

Accent (') denotes the Tone or Stress of the Voice is on that Syllable : The double Accent is two-fold. See Page 69, Chap. IX.

Breve (˘) over a Vowel, signifies you must sound that Vowel short ; as, *Hät*.

Circumflex (ˆ) denotes Opposition to the Breve ; as, *Hâte*. See Page 5, Chap. II.

Diaeresis, or *Dialysis* (¨) placed on the latter Vowel of a Diphthong, denotes a Division in the Diphthong ; as, *Capernaüm*, *Agessläu*, &c.

Caret (^) signifies Wanting, through Mistake ; and denotes a Correction made ; pointing into that Place where you must take in what was omitted ; whether a Letter, Syllable, Word, or Words, &c. which are always inserted above the Place of

the Caret ; as, *A Man's Manners commonly ^ his Fortune*, &c.

Quotation (") Being a double Comma reverse at the Beginning of the Line, shews a Passage quoted, and transcribed out of an Author, in his own Words.

Brackets [] ; these generally include a Word or Sentence, explanatory of what went before ; or are Words of the same Sense, and may be used in their Stead.

Index (☞) signifies that Passage to be remarkable against which it is placed.

Asterism (*) refers to some Remark in the Margin, or at the Foot of a Page. Several of them set together signify, that there is something wanting, defective, or immodest, in that Passage of the Author.

Obelisk (†) refers (as well as the Asterism) the Reader to the Margin.

Section (§) is used in subdividing of a Chapter or Book into lesser Parts or Portions.

Paragraph (¶) is such a Division of a Chapter as comprehends several Sentences in giving a Relation of [or concerning] one of the Heads of a Chapter; and much used in the Chapters of the Books of the Old and New Testaments, which every one ought to compare, and observe from the Head of the Chapter.

CHAP. XXX.

Of ABBREVIATIONS.

Q. What is an Abbreviation?

A. It is either a Letter or Letters of a Word, with a Period, denoting a Word or Words.

Note, It is wrote in this Manner for the Sake of Expedition; and therefore no more are inserted here than such as are common and necessary.

A. Answer.

A. B. *Artium Baccalaureus*. Bachelor of Arts.

Abp. Archbishop.

Acc^t. Account.

A. D. *Anno Domini*. In the Year of our Lord.

A. M. *Anno Mundi*. In the Year of the World.

Adm^t. Admiral.

Adm^{rs}. Administrators.

Ag^t. Against.

A. M. *Artium Magister*. Master of Arts.

Am^o. Amongst.

Ana. Of each a like Quantity.

Ap. Apostle, April.

A. R. *Anna Regina*. And the Queen. *Anno Regni*. In the Year of the Reign.

Ast. P. G. Astronomy Professor of Gresham College.

Aust. *Austin*, *Austria*.

B. A. Bachelor of Arts.

Bart. Baronet.

B. D. Bachelor in Divinity.

Bp. Bishop.

B. V. Blessed Virgin.

C. *Centum*. An Hundred. Charles. Chapter.

Cant. Canticles. Canterbury.

Capt. Captain.

Cat. Catechism.

Cent. *Centum*. An Hundred.

Ch. Church.

Cha. Charles, Charity.

Chan. Chan^{cr} Chancellor.

Chap. Chapter.

X x 2

Chron.

Chron. Chronicles.

Cit. City. Citizen. Citadel.

Cl. Clericus. Clergyman. Clergyment.

Co. County.

Col. Colonel. Colossians.

Comr. Commissioner.

Con. Constance. Constantine.

Conf. Confessor. Confirmation.

Cor. Corinthians. Corollary.

Corn. Cornelius.

C. R. Carolus Rex. Charles the King.

C. S. Custos Sigilli. The Keeper of the Privy-Seal.

Cur. Curtius. Curius. Curate.

D. Deanery. Division. Doctor. Duke. Dukedom.

Dan. Daniel.

D. D. Doctor in Divinity.

Deac. Deacon.

Dec. or 10ber. December.

Deut. Deuteronomy.

D^o. Ditto. The same.

Dun. Dukedom.

E. Earl.

Earld. Earldom.

Edm. Edmund.

Edw. Edward.

E. g. Exempli gratia. As for Example.

Elin. Elizabeth.

Eng. English. England.

Eph. Ephesians.

Eph. Ephesians.

Esa. Esaias.

Esq; Esquire.

Ev. Evangelist.

Ex. Ex.

Exp. Express. Exposition. Explanation.

Feb. February.

Fr. France. French.

Fra. Francis. Frances.

F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.

Gal. Gallatians.

Gen. Genesis. General.

Gen^{mo}. Generalissimo.

Gent. Gentlemen.

Geo. George.

Gosp. Gospel.

G. R. Georgius Rex. George the King.

Greg. Gregory.

Heb. Hebrews.

Hen. Henry.

Hier. Hieronymus. Jerom.

Hum. Humphry.

Id. Idem. The same.

i. e. Id est. That is.

J. H. S. Jesus. The three first Letters of his Name in Greek; or, Jesus Hominum Salvator. Jesus, Saviour of Men.

Isa. Isaiab.

Ja. James.

Jac. Jacob.

Jan. January. Janus.

J. D. Jurium Doctor, A Doctor of Laws.

Jer. Jeremj. Jerom.

Jes. Jesus.

Inst. Instance. Institution.

Joⁿ. John.Joⁿ. Jonathan.

Josh. Joshua.

J. R. Jacobus Rex. James the King.

Jud. Judges.

Jul. July. Julius.

Jun. June. Junius.

Just. Justice.

British Grammar and Vocabulary. - 341

K. King. Kings.

Km. Kingdom.

K^t. Knight.

L. Lord. *Lubius. Luke.*

l. *Liber.* A Book.

℥. *Libra.* A Pound Sterling.

℔. *Libra.* A Pound Weight.

Lam. Lamentations.

La^p. Ladyship.

Ld. Lord.

L. D. Lady-Day.

Lev. *Leviticus.*

Lieu^t. Lieutenant.

LL. D. *Legum Doctor.* Doctor of Laws.

Lond. London.

Lp. Lordship.

Let^r. Letter.

M. Marquis. *Monday.* Morning. *Marcus.*

m. *Manipulus.* A Handful.

M. A. Master of Arts.

Ma. Madam.

Mat. Majesty.

Mar. *March.* Mark. *Marmaduke.* Martyr.

Mart. *Martin.* Martyr.

Mat. *Matthew.*

Math. Mathematics.

M. D. *Medicinae Doctor.* Doctor of Physic.

Mich. *Michael.* *Michaelmas.*

Min. Minister.

Mons. *Monsieur.*

Mr. Master.

Mrs. Mistress.

Mf. Manuscript.

Mss. Manuscripts.

M. S. *Memoria sacrum.* Sacred to the Memory.

N. Note.

Nat. *Natanael.* Nativity.

N. B. *Nota bene.* Mark well.

Nic. *Nicodemus.* Nicholas.

n. l. *non liquet.* It appears not.

Nov. 9ber. *November.*

N. S. New Style.

Num. Number.

N^o. Number.

O. *Oliver.*

Ob. Objection.

Obt. Obedient.

Oct. 8ber. *October.*

O. S. Old Style.

P. P. *Publius.* President.

p. *per, pro.* By, for, through.

Pug. *Pugil.* An Handful.

Par. Parish.

Parl. Parliament.

Pat. *Patriarch.* Patrick. Patience.

Pen. *Penelope.*

Pent. *Pentecost.*

per Cent. per Cent. per Centum.
By the Hundred.

Pet. *Peter.* *Petrarch.*

Phil. *Philippianus.* Philip.

Philem. *Philemon.*

Philom. *Philomathes.* A Lover of Learning. Or, *Philo-Mathematicus.* A Lover of the Mathematics.

P. M. G. Professor of Music at *Gresham College.*

Ppotion. Proportion.

Pr. Priest. Primitive.

Prof. Th. Gr. Professor *Theologiae Greshamensis.* Professor of Divinity at *Gresham College.*

P. S. Postscript.

Psal. Psalm.

Q. Queen. Question.

q. d. *quasi dicat.* As if he should say.

q. l. *quantum libet.* As much as you please. q. f.

q. f. *quantum sufficit*. A sufficient Quantity.

R. Rex. The King. Regina. The Queen.

Regr. Register.

Reg. Dep. Register Deputed.

Regmt. Regiment.

Reg^t. Regent.

Reg. Prof. *Regius* Professor. King's Professor.

Rel. Religion. Relation.

Ret. Return.

Rev. Revelation.

Rev^d. Reverend.

Rich. Richard.

Rob^t. Robert.

Rom. Romans.

Rt. Wpful. Right Worshipful.

Rt. Honble. Right Honourable.

S. or St. Saint.

S. A. *Secundum Artem*. According to Art.

Sa. *Samuel*. Sampson.

Sep. or 7ber. September.

Serj. Serjeant.

Serv^t. Servant.

Sh. Shire.

S. N. *Secundum Naturam*. According to Nature.

Sol. Solution.

Sp. Spain. Spanish.

St. Sir.

fs. *Semissis*. Half a Pound.

S. S. T. P. *Sacro Sanctæ Theologie Professor*. A Professor of Divinity.

Ste. Stephen.

The. *Theophilus*.

Thef. *Thesir*. *Thessalonians*.

Tho. Thomas.

To. Tobias.

V. Virgin.

V. or v. *Vide*. See Verse.

Ven. Venerable.

Viz. *Videlicet*. That is to say.

Will. or Wm. William.

Wp. Worship.

Wpful. Worshipful.

W. R. *William Rex*. William the King.

Xn. Christian.

Xpher. *Christopher*.

Xt. Christ.

Y. The.

Yⁿ. then.

Yor. or Y^e. Your. Yours.

Y^s. This.

Y^u. Thou, or you.

&. et. and.

&c. *et cetera*. and the rest.

Note, These Abbreviations are to be met with at one Time or other; but you must never presume to insert any of your own Invention, for private Use, to public View, &c.

A few necessary orthographical Observations, which must naturally fall at the Close of the Work; for it must be supposed, every Learner knows perfectly well what Part of Speech every Word in the Language appertain to, according to its Circumstances.

1. *Obs.* Let the first Word of every Book, Epistle, Note, Bill, Verse, (whether it be in Prose, Rhyme, or blank Verse), begin with a Capital.

2. *Obs.* Let proper Names of Persons, Places, Ships, Rivers, Mountains, &c. begin with a Capital; also all appellative Names of Professions, Callings, &c.

3. *Obs.* 'Tis esteemed ornamental to begin every Substantive in the Sentence with a Capital, if it bear some considerable Stress of the Author's Sense upon it, to make it the more remarkable and conspicuous.

4. *Obs.* None but Substantives, whether Common, Proper, or Personal, may begin with a Capital, except in the Beginning, or immediately after a full Stop.

5. *Obs.* Qualities, Affirmations, or Particles, must not begin with a Capital, unless such Word begins, or comes immediately after a Period; then never fails to begin with a Capital.

6. *Obs.* If any notable Saying or Passage of an Author be quoted in his own Words, it begins with a Capital, though not immediately after a Period.

7. *Obs.* Let not a Capital be written in the Middle of a Word among small Letters.

8. *Obs.* Where Capitals are used in whole Words and Sentences, something is expressed extraordinary great. They are used also in the Titles of Books for Ornament Sake.

9. *Obs.* The Pronoun I, and the Exclamative O, must always be written with a Capital.

10. *Obs.* The Letter *q* is never used without the Letter *u* next following.

11. *Obs.*

11. *Obs.* The long *s* must never be inserted immediately after the short *s*, nor at the End of a Word.

Permit an Explanation of these three last Observations, with the seventh, by an Example or two; I having seen the Errors too frequent in Letters, Bills, &c.

*Irregular Orthography,
with true Spelling.*

1. i expResf
2. o the Expressionsf
3. who Qestionsf
4. to Trespaff



*Regular Orthography,
with true Spelling.*

1. I express.
2. O the Expressions !
3. Who questions ?
4. To trespass.

Thus having finished my proposed Task, to set before the Learner the full Scope of every Thing necessary for the Manner of the *English* Language, I conclude, that I am not in the least under any Obligation (neither will this Volume admit it) to make any Collection of Fables, &c. from other Authors, for Lessons for Children; wherefore I advise such little Books to be used by themselves, and, at proper Times, to prove their Judgment of this Grammar on the Parts of Speech, in whatsoever *English* Book you shall be pleased to open. Farewell.



F I N I S.

